5 weeks

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CUTICURA.

AND SCALP DISEASES.

sible when medical skill has been l—Hope for the Afflicted: No curable—Some remarkable evi- the drugged and deluded vic- nisplaced confidence.

ance with our promises heretofore e place to the following remarkable in favor of CUTICURA, the great

SALT RHEUM

irely cured by two boxes.

EEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have wonderful cure of Scald Head, which calp and was rapidly destroying my Salt Rheum, which extended into and ay beard, by two boxes of CUTICURA, nd of any other remedy or remedies When Mr. E., the druggist of this m I refer, told me that it would cure you warranted it, I was slow to be- use I was then and had been for some he treatment of a thoroughly educated hout receiving any benefit. My head ow perfectly free from every trace of s. I delayed writing you until con- my cure was permanent. I am so on for this remarkable cure that I hold diness to to do anything you may re- to make known the virtues of CUTI- s, very thankfully, * * * * , May 3, 1878.

name of this gentleman is withheld tion by his request. It will be given closing stamped envelope.—W. & P.

TER OR SALT RHEUM.

A grateful testimonial.

EEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: Having for many years with the Tetter or and spent many a hard-earned dollar, a trial of your CUTICURA, and, thank ds are well. I never had anything co that. You may put this in the paper , and may it do some other poor suf- ne good it has done me! I am well having lived here almost fifteen years rders for a living, and sometimes my e, thinking I would have to give up th my sore hands, and having a small ke care of; but oh! thank God, my ll, so I again return thanks. Send me Yours respectfully,

ELIZABETH BUCKLEY.

N. H., May 30, 1878.

ALD HEAD (CHILD).

mass of running sores.

EEKS & POTTER—Dear Sirs: It affords asure to testify to the remarkable heal- tive effect of your CUTICURA on my He had an affection similar to Scald covered the entire scalp with one mass ores. The itching was very severe, to scratch it until it bled. For nine- he had to wear an oilskin cap. After ons of CUTICURA, we were able to , and about one box cured him. This arkable, as he received the prescrip- physicians of high standing in our any apparent benefit, and was under of treatment for nearly one year and gentlemen, yours very truly,

CALVIN W. SAWYER.

ept. 8, 1878.

CUTICURA,

The Great Skin Cure,

ne of the most remarkable cures of Diseases ever effected by medicine. forms of Scaly Itchings and Irritable the Skin and Scalp but yield rapidly ntly to its specific curative action. Abscesses, Carbuncles, Boils, Milk res, Erysipelas, Sores, Swelled Sore s and Wounds, and such other mani- Scrofula are rapidly healed by the en all the salves, ointments, and lo- rofession fail. In such cases, how- TICURA RESOLVENT should be taken neutralize and expel the corrupt blood that appear on the surface in lcers and sores.

TICURA RESOLVENT,

ul Vegetable Purifying Agent.

overed the elements of disease that debilitated condition of Scrofula and , the Resolvent was compounded of icinal agents that had in themselves eliminating such poisons, to accom- t mingles with the contents of the kes its place among the constituents nd traverses every avenue and chan- dy, neutralizing and expelling dis- elements, perfecting digestion, and circulating fluids. Its medical unbounded, because of its resolvent action. No medical preparation to any of the standard medical works new and original feature.

RA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks hemists and Druggists, of Boston, consequence of their high character, h the largest sale of any medicines by our druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

ON, POMEROY & CO.,

ioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

GULAR WEEKLY SALE,

y Morning, Oct. 11, at 9:30,

IMMENSE STOCK

lor and Chamber Suits,

A FULL LINE

CARPETS,

USEHOLD GOODS of all descriptions,

eral Merchandise,

ng, and Parlor Stoves, &c., &c., &c.

SON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

UTTERS, LONG & CO.

oneers and Real-Estate Agents.

173 and 175 Randolph-st.

R SATURDAY SALE,

, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

NITURE,

SEWING-MACHINES, CHROMOS,

a variety of other merchandise, at our

and 175 Randolph-st.

UTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

OIL-TANKS.

LSON & EVENDEN,

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,

47 & 49 West Lake Street.

CHICAGO.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

MEDICAL.

S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK.
After Taking.

K. The Great En- glish Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, re- sult of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and ner vous system; is per- fectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively hirty years with great success. iculars in our pamphlet, which we de- by mail to every one. The Specific d by all druggists at $1 per package, or $5, or will be sent free by mail on re- ney by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.,

ACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94 ago, wholesale and retail agents, who ggists at proprietors' prices.

TRIUMPH THROAT TABLETS

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Hoarseness, the Voice, and all Bronchial Affections.

Price, 25 Cents per Box by Mail.

Triumph Throat Tablet Co.,

Baltimore, Md.

ING AND CLEANING.

E SE

Estab. 1856. Dresses, Shawls, Silks, Poplins, Velvets, &c., also Gents' Clothing, handsomely dyed and cleaned at small ex- pense. Orders received and re- turned by express.

AUG. SCHWARZ,

Boston Fancy Steam Dye House

158 Illinois-st., 265 West Mad- ison-st., and 190 South Clark- st., Chicago.

Old es!

Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & Mc- LAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago. 107 North 6th- st., St. Louis, Mo.

GENTS. N.B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc.

DER.

AKING

OWDER

e.

is now the only Baking Powder in the s powder direct from the wine-growing has to pay a few pennies more for , that it's economy to use it. Another without eggs. An old lady from Ohio is because the best and most whole- such eminent chemists as Dr., Sold in tin cans only, by grocers.

CLOTHING.

THE

GOLDEN EAGLE

CLOTHING STORE,

136 & 138 Madison-st.,

144 & 146 Clark-st.

FALL AND WINTER

SUITS

AND

OVERCOATS!

For Men,

Boys, and

Children.

A Full and Complete Line

OF

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS,

UNDERWEAR,

HOSIERY,

NECKWEAR,

ETC., ETC.

All Goods Retailed for Cash at Wholesale Prices.

HENRY L. HATCH, Manager.

FOR SALE.

FORSALE

NEWSPAPER

FOLDING MACHINES.

The attention of Newspaper Publishers is called to the fact that having lately applied folding attachments to two of THE TRIBUNE'S perfecting presses, The Tribune Co. have no use for several Hand-Feeding Folders heretofore in use in its press-room. The machines are of Chambers Bros. & Co.'s make, and are in excellent order, each having the Kahler improvement. Two of the machines are adapted to a four-page supplement of The Tribune, making four folds, and four to a full sheet. Tribune size, making three and four folds. Can be adapted to any sized sheet. The speed of these machines is limited only by the capacity of the feed boy. They can be seen in operation and we guarantee them, with the Kahler improvement, to be superior to any machine made. Will sell them cheap, as we have use for the room they occupy. For further particulars address TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

MUFFLERS.

600 doz. Men's Scarlet Mufflers, very fine, regular made, sizes 34 to 44, $1.25 each. No other Retail House in the country can sell the same less than $2.00 a garment. Don't this look like business?

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 & 133 Clark, 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

INDIA PALE ALE.

ALLSOPP'S

TRADE MARK

INDIA PALE ALE

THE CELEBRATED BOTTLING OF

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE,

Dublin, Liverpool, New York.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SAM'L ALLSOPP & SONS, Burton-on-Trent, England.

CARRIAGES.

STUDEBAKER BROS.

Are offering their Large Stock of

CARRIAGES

AT SPECIALLY LOW PRICES.

151 & 153 Wabash-av.

$125 Trotting Sulkies at $90.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE A1 BRITISH STEAMER

SICILIAN

Will sail about Oct. 15, 1878, for

STETTIN.

Through bills of lading granted to other Baltic ports For freight, etc., apply to DILL & RADMAN, Ag'ts, P. O. Box 428. 5 William-st., New York.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH

BEST SET, $8.

Warranted

FINEST AND BEST FILLINGS

One-third usual rates.

DRS. McCHESNEY,

Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

FURNITURE.

SPIEGEL & CO.,

251 & 253 Wabash-av.

We have just issued the most complete Illustrated

Furniture Catalogue

Ever placed before the public, comprising all the latest designs in Chamber, Parlor, Library, Hall, Dining, and Fancy

FURNITURE,

Of the best class of goods, and the prices quoted are as low as inferior goods and ordinary styles are generally sold for. We retail Furniture at manufacturers' prices.

Send for our catalogue, which will be mailed free upon application, or when in the city, give us a call.

251 & 253 Wabash-av.

Near Jackson-st.

FURNITURE!

Elegant

New

Designs

In PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, with other Novelties not procurable elsewhere.

We carry the largest and finest stock in the city, and POSITIVELY will quote the LOWEST prices for CASH.

Holton & Hildreth,

221 & 223 STATE-ST.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS' UNION

269 & 271 State-st.

Embracing five of the oldest and largest Furniture and Bedding

MANUFACTURING HOUSES IN THE WEST.

Chamber Suits,

Parlor Suits.

DON'T FAIL to see the largest line of these goods in Chicago. Every article to be RETAILED at strictly WHOLESALE PRICES.

SPECTACLES, &c.

MORRIS BERNHARDT,

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

OPTICIAN

125 STATE-ST.,

Room 3, second floor,

Special attention given to the Proper Adaptation of Spectacles.

Letters of recommendation can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the leading physicians and clergy, not only of Chicago, but all those of prominence throughout the United States best qualified to judge of his superiority as an optician, and the perfectness of his glasses.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1, 2 TO 5.

Letters of inquiry must inclose stamp for reply.

CAUTION.—No agents employed or appointed.

BREAD.

THE CHICAGO BAKERY CO.'S

UNEQUALED

"Vienna" and "Eureka" Bread,

FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

Delivered FRESH at all express points in the West and Northwest at $1.00 per dozen. Remittances should accompany orders.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company on Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1878, at 12 o'clock m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

A. S. DUNHAM, Secretary.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

A. H. ABBOTT & CO., Importers,

147 State-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that on the 4th day of November next I shall make application to the Governor of the State of Illinois for the pardon of Michael Kancaly, who was convicted of burglary in the Criminal Court of Cook County at the June term thereof, A. D. 1878, and sentenced to the Penitentiary at Joliet for one year.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8, 1878. MICHAEL MORRISSEY.

THE TURF.

SATURDAY, Oct. 12.

THE UNFINISHED RACES,

PACING AND TROTTING,

TO COMMENCE AT 12 O'CLOCK.

2:20 CLASS.

SPECIAL PURSE $800, DIVIDED.

Ch. g. MAZOMANIE, Dan Mace, N. Y.

Bk. m. DAME TROT, C. S. Green, N. Y.

B. g. CALMER, John Splan, Cleveland.

B. m. BELLE BRASSFIELD, W. H. Crawford, Pa.

B. s. SCOTT THOMAS, J. C. Fuller, Nashville.

SPECIAL PURSE, $1,000.

HOPEFUL!

To Beat the Best WAGON Time on Record.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.

S. K. DOW, President. S. J. MEDILL, Vice-President.

ALVIN HULBERT, Treasurer. N. ROWE, Secretary.

WM. M. BOYLE, Assistant-Secretary.

Headquarters at LAWRENCE & MARTIN'S, 111 Madison-st.

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

VERGHO,

RUHLING & CO.,

138, 140 & 142 State-st.

We have opened our NEW FALL STOCK, and are now offering to the public the

LATEST NOVELTIES

OF

Toys & Fancy Goods

IN UNPARALLELED VARIETY.

All Goods, Foreign or Domestic,

We Buy Direct from the Manufacturer,

And can consequently sell at the

Lowest Prices.

Our store is newly fitted up and we invite our friends and patrons to inspect our splendid display of new and elegant goods.

UNDERWEAR.

600 doz. Scarlet Drawers, very fine, Wrappers to match, regular made, sizes of Drawers 34 to 42, $1.25 each; other houses would consider them cheap at $2.00 a garment. We mean business this season.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 & 133 Clark, 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

FARM LOANS.

D. K. Pearsons & Co.,

Room 20 Tribune Building,

Make Loans upon Improved Farms in Northern and Eastern Illinois at 8 per cent interest, payable once a year.

Correspondence solicited.

MONEY to LOAN

In sums of $1,000 to $20,000 at the lowest rates on good improved Chicago property. SAML. GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. Y.,

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

U. S. BONES.

4 PER CENTS constantly on hand. Present rates less than Government subscription price. Buy and sell all issues of U. S. Bonds, including CALLED BONDS, at best rates. Also Town, County, City, and School Bonds. PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers, 100 Washington-st.

I AM PREPARED

To take a few First-Class Loans on Inside Improved Real Estate at 7 per cent interest, to an amount of Five, Ten, or Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

JOHN MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

Government Bonds,

Cook County Orders,

City Scrips and Vouchers,

Bought and sold by LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Bank, Chamber of Commerce.

CIGARS.

CIGARS

Great Consternation

AMONG CIGAR DEALERS.

Just received, a large invoice of Clear Havana Cuban Hand-made Cigars, fresh, which we will retail at the remarkable low price of

5 cts.

They are, without exception, the finest Cigars ever sold in this city for the price. Also a full line of Imported Key West and Domestic Cigars retailed at jobbers' prices.

BOX TRADE A SPECIALTY.

Come and be convinced.

C. JEVNE,

PROPRIETOR,

110 & 112 Madison-st.

SHOES.

FLORSHEIM BROS.

Offer the largest assortment of Ladies' Fine Shoes, Boys' and Misses' School Shoes in this city, at the Lowest Prices.

BURT'S MEN'S SHOES,

$5.00.

Our Own Make MEN'S HAND-SEWED SHOES, all styles,

$7.00.

Always a full line of the Genuine Burt & Mears' Men's Shoes on hand.

FLORSHEIM BROS.,

85 East Madison-st. and 66 North Clark-st.

McCreedy's Corn Solvent only for sale by us. Warranted to cure or money refunded.

ROCKAWAYS.

$1200 FOR $800.

STUDEBAKER BROS.

Are Selling at $800

FINE SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS

of the same Style and Finish which they sold last season for $1,200.

151 and 153 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

Central Park Property

FOR SALE.

600 feet fronting east on Central Park, between Madison and Washington-sts. This property has a large frontage on the new Driving Park. This is a most desirable location for future improvement.

Also, 500 feet fronting west on Central Park, between Madison and Jackson-sts. These lots have a depth of 200 feet to a 20-foot alley. This property cannot be surpassed for beauty of location, and is now offered for sale cheap by the owner.

Address H 12, Tribune office.

WANTED.

PICTURE GALLERY

ACKNOLEDGED THE HANDSOMEST MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG FOLKS PUBLISHED. ONLY 50 CTS. A YEAR POST PAID. 16 PAGES COLORED COVER. DRAWING PLATES ETC. IT TAKES WITH ALL WHO HAVE CHILDREN

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN

SEND 2-3 CT. STAMPS FOR COPY & TERMS TO AGENTS

CHICAGO ENGRAVING CO. 145 S. CLARK ST CHICAGO.

WANTED.

An active, reliable, experienced oil man, to canvass the city and take orders. Address, with reference, C 1, Sherman House, City.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

THAT

Unanswerable

Steinway

Certificate.

This is to certify that the Pianofortes of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, comprising Concert and Parlor Grand, Square and Upright, exhibited by them at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876, presented the greatest totality of excellent qualities and novelty of construction, and in all points of excellence they received our highest average of points, and accordingly our unanimous opinion concedes to Steinway & Sons: "Highest degree of excellence in all their styles."

Dated July, 28, 1877. [Signed:]

Henry K. Oliver.

J. E. Hilgard

William Thomson

E. Levasseur

Geo. F. Bristow

James C. Watson

F. A. P. Barnard

Joseph Henry

Judges on Musical Instruments, Group XXV., Centennial Exhibition.

LYON & HEALY,

STATE AND MONROE-STS.

HAZELTON

UPRIGHT

PIANOS,

In elegant cases of Rosewood, American Walnut, French Walnut, and South American Wood, in which are introduced the following important improvements, viz.:

I. A TRIPLE SCALE brings into action those portions of the strings which heretofore lay dormant and inactive, thereby increasing the richness, pliability, and singing quality, as well as the carrying capacity of the tone, especially of the upper notes.

II. A COMBINED WOODEN AND METAL FRAME, with its new system of a cross-bar and bracings, giving absolute safety against the pull of the strings, and increasing the capacity to stand in tune.

III. A CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUND-BOARD, with its system of compression preventing that relaxation of the sound-board which is the natural result of its constant concussion, caused by the strokes of the hammers against the strings, and by atmospheric influences.

IV. A METALLIC FRAME ACTION, being entirely impervious to atmospheric influences, in conjunction with the new system of escapement, resulting in unerring precision, power, and delicacy of touch, and durability.

V. A TONE-PROLONGING PEDAL extends the capacity of the Piano for the production of new musical effects, by enabling the performer, at pleasure, to prolong the sound of a single note or group of notes, leaving both hands free to strike other notes; is of simple construction, not liable to get out of order, and its use easily acquired.

VI. A SOFT PEDAL. By means of this most ingenious, yet simple contrivance, the whole range of hammers can be moved either in close proximity to the strings or to any desirable point of their striking distance; thus enabling the player at will to elicit the full power of the instrument, or the softest whisper of its tone, to give any gradation of crescendo and diminuendo with unerring certainty.

PELTON & POMEROY, 150 & 152 State,

Sole Agents for the Northwest.

DECKER BROS.

PIANOS.

OPINIONS OF MUSICIANS.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

"Finer instruments, in every respect, I have never heard."

JULIA RIVE KING.

"I prefer them to all others."

THEODORE THOMAS,

S. S. MILLS,

WM. MASON,

BONAWITZ.

"Unsurpassed by any other Pianos we have ever seen."

EMIL LIEBLING.

"Unequaled by any other instrument."

ROBERT GOLDBECK.

"Truly beautiful and magnificent instruments."

ZEITSCHRIFT FUER MUSIC.

(Leipzig, Germany.)

"Surpasses all other American instruments."

ESTEY ORGANS.

STORY & CAMP,

188 & 190 State-st., Chicago,

Opposite the Palmer House.

912 & 914 OLIVE-ST., ST. LOUIS.

WILCOX & WHITE

ORGANS.

These instruments are entirely new in construction and design, and create the most marked impression wherever exhibited. The trade and all persons desiring to purchase will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine the samples at our new Warerooms,

191 & 193 State-st.

A. REED & SONS,

TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

FURNISHING GOODS.

The Putnam leads the way with a stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods unequaled in this or any other city in the Union. Gents' Furnishing Goods a specialty, this season, with the old

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,

131 & 133 Clark, 117 Madison-st.

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, Proprietors.

W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

OPTICIANS.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN, Tribune Building.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, &c.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Hamburg-Magdeburg

FIRE

INSURANCE CO.,

OF HAMBURG, GERMANY.

This Company was organized in Hamburg for the purpose of doing a Trans-Atlantic business, and has just entered this country for that purpose.

Messrs. C. E. KNOBLAUGH, of Knoblaugh & Lichtenstein; J. F. DEGENER, of C. A. Auffm'ordt & Co.; ADOLPH ENGLER, of Kremelberg & Co. (all of New York City), have accepted the Trusteeship, the Company having made a deposit with the Insurance Department at Albany of $270,000 United States Bonds, and complied with all other requirements of the law of the several States, is now prepared to issue Policies on all insurable property at current rates.

The Company has assets as follows, viz.:

Capital, Full Paid, Gold, - - - $625,000.00

Reserve for Reinsurance, Etc., 131,377.94

Total Cash Assets, - - - $756,377.94

As an additional guaranty to the Policy-holder in the HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG, the following named Companies will be interested to the extent of one-quarter each in all risks underwritten by said Company:

Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.

Capital, paid up, 15,000,000 Mark.

Magdeburg Reinsurance Company.

Capital, paid up, 1,500,000 Mark.

Magdeburg General Insurance Co.

Capital, paid up, 3,000,000 Mark.

Aggregating, with Reserve Funds,

64,000,000 Mark,

OR

$16,000,000 U. S. Gold Coin.

MOORE & JANES, Agents,

CHICAGO.

G. H. KOCH,

Manager Western Department,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE

OF A

Highly Important Collection

JAPANESE

WORKS OF ART,

ANCIENT AND MODERN,

Including Satsuma, Kutani, Kaga, Imari, Makusa, Kisha, Herado, Arita, and Other Keramics.

ANCIENT CINNABAR,

Roiro, Akita, and Avanturine.

PURE GOLD LACQUERS

SAYMIN AND GOLD BRONZES,

Of unequaled age and highest value.

CLOISONNES

On Copper and Porcelain, most exquisite and rare examples.

Miscellaneous Objects of Art and Rare Antiquity.

This is without doubt the most valuable collection of really choice goods ever offered at public sale in this city. It comprises nearly all the authentic prize pieces from the Imperial Exposition of last year at KIYOTO, together with most extraordinary specimens procured by Mr. G. T. MARSH while en route overland last spring from TAKIO (the Eastern) to KIYOTO (the Western) Capital, under special passport from Sir Harvey L. Parks, British Minister to Japan, which have been selected with great care by the famous Oriental Art Critics and Experts, Messrs. DOYLES, of Japan.

We can state, with assurance, that comprised in this sale are representative specimens of great rarity from almost every portion of China and Japan, i. e., such specimens as are sought by the American connoisseur and collector, and not goods that can be procured daily at "Japanese and Chinese Curio Stores." After an examination we are confident that the connoisseur as well as the amateur collector will substantiate all we may state relative to the collection, which will be on exhibition Wednesday, 16th. The catalogues will be ready on Thursday, day of sale. Seats provided for ladies. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

COAL.

ROGERS & CO.,

SHIPPERS OF

COAL,

144 Market-st., cor. Monroe.

LACKAWANNA

LEHIGH,

BLOSSBURG,

BRIAR HILL,

By Cargo, Car Load, or Single Ton.

☞ We give especial attention to the retail trade, delivering promptly and in good order to any part of the city. Also guarantee quality of our Coal equal to the best.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BUCKEYE CANNEL

COAL

Is the cheapest and most cheerful fuel for Grates, and just THE THING these frosty evenings.

ANTHRACITE COAL

From the SUSQUEHANNA COAL CO., received daily in box cars, clean and dry in all kinds of weather, for sale wholesale and retail by

A. C. BRAKEBUSH & CO.,

Main Office—1 West Randolph-st.,

R. R. Yard—Carroll and Morgan-st.

THE EXPOSITION.

EXPOSITION!

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S DAY,

Monday, Oct. 14.

The Public Schools of the city will be closed, and the pupils will be admitted to the Exposition at

TEN CENTS.

5 weeks

YELLOW FEVER.

Memphis Announces Her Ability to Take Care of Herself.

With Many Thanks for the Generous Contributions from All Sections.

Returned Fugitives Now the Only Food for Fever in Vicksburg.

Much Suffering Still Exists in the Small Towns of the Interior.

Hundreds of Colored People Prostrated by Malarial Fever.

Very Few Fatal Cases, However, in Any of These Localities.

Cooler Weather and Frost Anticipated in the Mississippi Valley.

MEMPHIS.

FROST EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11.—As we write there is a fierce northwest wind blowing, which probably will bring frost, and perhaps ice in its train. The lookout is very promising, but the sick and convalescent, unless they take the best of care, will suffer severely.

The Bluff City Grays, Capt. Cameron, have lost two members in the last two weeks, but, unlike most militia organizations, they studied the best interests of the community, and remained on duty in the suburbs of the city. We do not wish to be thought invidious in our praise, but those who stay to do the real work on a battle-field are more respected than who, like Falstaff's troop, run that they may live to fight another day.

The Howards at present have

FORTY-FIVE PHYSICIANS

in their medical corps, distributed in the city and along the various lines of railroads.

The scourge, according to physicians and Howard Visitors, is not so malignant in the suburbs as it was and is yet in the city. The Howard Association have at present funds sufficient to supply all with necessaries in the city as well as the surrounding country, and therefore do not ask for more money or supplies from their generous-hearted brethren of other sections of the Union.

The present epidemic, though the saddest epoch in the history of our country, has done more to unite the broken ligaments in the body politic than anything else that could have happened. Hereafter politicians North and South may wave the bloody shirt, but the mass of the people South will see shining through its red folds charity, benevolence, and open-handed generosity in all their bright and varied colors.

Dr. Degraffenried, in charge of the Hopefield District, reports thirty-five sick and convalescents in and around that place. He also says the fever is more malignant outside of the town than on the river bank. At present there are

NINETY PRISONERS CONFINED ON PRESIDENT'S ISLAND

and but one case of yellow fever among them.

Dr. R. T. Woolfolk, a volunteer physician, was stricken with fever on Wednesday night.

The continuous rains of the past three days have made the streets in the country roads sloppy and muddy, thus increasing the difficulties of the physicians in getting to their patients.

Dr. M. T. Keating resigned the position of First Vice-President of the Howard Medical Society, and Dr. Easton Yonge, of Savannah, was elected thereto.

Dr. G. B. Thornton, the efficient City Hospital physician, was taken down with the fever this morning.

THE DEATH LIST.

The Board of Health report for the past twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock to-night thirty-six deaths. The following are the names of the whites:

Byron Brooks,
Jack Ryan,
—— Belcher,
Frank Carline,
A. S. Hawkins (tel. op.),
Rachel Northup,
Mrs. McKearney,
Catherine Ebers,
Henry H. Crowell,
John Crouse,
A. Brock,
Miss Fannie Pritchett.

James Kane,
Mrs. Fred Restmyer,
William Brockvogel,
Miss Fannie Wells,
Charles Kerr,
Mrs. Lou Revoil,
Kate McDonnell,
R. L. Fisher,
Peter Williams,
Miss Strange,
Thomas L. Dougherty.

The steamer Gold Dust passed up to-day. All well on board. She only got within sight of New Orleans.

The steamer Whisper, from the Ohio River, passed down.

Twenty-two physicians of the Howard medical corps report 103 new cases. M. H. TILDEN.

SULTRY.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The weather is sultry and warm. It showered this morning, and still remains threatening.

Relief-trains, under direction of the Howard Association, were sent out this morning on the Louisville & Memphis and Charleston Railroads.

DEATHS.

From noon yesterday until noon to-day thirty-three deaths were reported by undertakers; fifteen of these died since last night at 6 o'clock.

IN THE COUNTRY.

Sol Harpman, at Roselle Station, five miles distant from the city, was stricken last night. Ed Webber is also one of to-day's new cases. Among the deaths occurring since last evening are: Mrs. T. T. Pritchett, R. Fisher, Rachael E. Northrup, Mrs. Wells, Byron Brooks (carrier of the *Daily Appeal*), W. H. Blalock, and Mrs. Lou Rivvil.

Among the convalescent who are able to attend to business are George M. Baker (Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company), W. W. Thacher (Cashier of the First National Bank), and W. J. P. Doyle, of the Citizens' Relief Committee.

OFFICAL REPORTS.

The Board of Health officially reports eighteen deaths as having occurred from yellow-fever during the past twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock to-night. In addition the undertakers report seventeen deaths outside the corporate limits. Among the deaths occurring since noon are William Brockvogel, T. L. Dougherty, A. Brock, daughter of J. P. Strange, Mrs. Fred Rostmeyer, Mrs. Fannie Wells.

The weather has cleared and is cooler.

STRICKEN.

J. H. Smith, Secretary of the Howard Association; G. B. Thornton, City Hospital physician, and Jeff Davis, Jr., son of Jefferson Davis, were stricken this afternoon. The latter is in the country eight miles from the city.

LATEST.

Twenty-three thousand rations were issued by the Citizens' Relief Committee to-day.

Alvah S. Hawkins, a volunteer telegraph operator from Pittsburg, Pa., died this evening. He was the third volunteer operator from that city, all of whom have died.

Twenty-two physicians of the Howard Medical Corps reported 103 new cases,—fifty in the city, the remainder in the suburbs.

The wind has veered round to the north. The weather is rapidly turning cooler, with good prospects of a frost.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT STRICKEN DOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—Myself and little daughter of 5 both down to-day with yellow fever. The attack so far is not developed, but apparently light. Col. Jewett, a prominent Republican politician, is down also with us in the same house.

J. E. RICHARDSON,
TRIBUNE Correspondent.

CLEAR AND WARM.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Weather clear and warm. Deaths, forty-nine; cases reported, 164; total deaths, 3,400; total cases, 11,206.

DEATHS.

The death list includes fifteen under 5 years of age. Among the deaths were Sisters Mercedes and Augustine, of the Convent of Mercy, St. Andrew's street. Brother Joseph, of the Order of the Holy Cross, from Notre Dame, Ind., and Lebarron Vaughan, age 2 years, son of G. T. Alleyn, Acting Manager of the Western Union Telegraph offices.

THE HOMEOPATHIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION report having 1,050 cases of yellow fever since commencing their work Sept. 1, 325 of which are still under treatment. Aside from furnishing physicians, nurses, and medicines for such sick, subsistence for their families, in the aggregate 5,000 persons, has also been supplied by the Association. They claim an average death rate of less than 5 per cent, with all present patients doing well. They have accomplished a large amount of good work by sending physicians, nurses, and medicines into the interior infected districts, all of which have met with success.

CONTINUES.

Latest dispatches show that the fever continues at the following-named points, and is spreading throughout the surrounding country: Vicksburg, Canton, Water Valley, Dry Grove, Osyka, Port Gibson, Donaldsonville, Thibodeaux, Labodieville, and Bay St. Louis, and continues at Holly Springs, Baton Rouge, Morgan City, Ricohoc, Tallula, Delhi, Lake, Waverly, Edwards, Terry, Meridian, Jackson, Ocean Springs, Biloxi, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Berwick City, Winona, McComb City, Tangipahoa, Lafourche Crossing, and at stations in Louisiana and Mississippi too numerous to mention.

INVESTIGATION.

The Board of Health in a special meeting to-night passed a resolution that a Commission of five, including the President, be appointed to inquire into the origin and cause of the yellow fever in New Orleans and other portions of the State of Louisiana, and to suggest to the Legislature such measures as will tend to prevent a recurrence of such calamity.

Dr. Austin wanted Dr. C. B. White, for many years President of the Board of Health, as a member of the Commission. Objections were made partly as to the right of the Board to appoint outsiders, and it was also remarked that this would be considered as incapacity on the part of the Board to grapple with the question. Dr. Taney favored a general commission of scientific men from all parts of the world. Neither would a local commission have time enough to ascertain all the facts before the meeting of the next Legislature.

The President finally appointed Drs. Taney, Albright, Jones, and Austin as the Commission.

It is understood that the Commission will recommend the appointment of a general Commission by the Legislature, and to our Representatives in Congress the appointment of a national Commission, with the necessary funds to go thoroughly into the subject.

RATIONS.

The Peabody Association issued 30,000 rations; weekly issue, 157,500; value, $19,687.

Applications for relief to the Young Men's Christian Association, 86; Howard Association, 242.

Dr. Warren Stone goes to-morrow to investigate the fever in St. Bernard Parish.

Nurses were sent to-day to Biloxi, St. Gabriel, McComb, City Point, A La Hache, and Duck Hill.

VICKSBURG.

ANOTHER WARNING TO REFUGEES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Oct. 11.—Another warning has occurred here to the returning refugees. Messrs. Fred and Ben Mills, who left for security when the fever began here, but subsequently not surrounded by it, and went to Lake Station to assist in nursing the sick, returned a few days since, and are now both down again. We say to all refugees, Stay away for the sake of yourselves, your families, and your friends. Do not come until officially informed of safety in doing so.

No new cases among those who have been here all the time are reported. The deaths for the past twenty-four hours are E. B. Davison, Jr., John King, Lafayette King, Joseph Meyer, Julia Courcy (colored), Alice Solinger, Dr. Hoppoldt, and Miss Sallie L. Kelly.

Dr. Hoppoldt several weeks ago came from North Carolina to assist in **RELIEVING THE UNFORTUNATE SICK** here. He is reported as a man of prominence in his profession and as a medical journalist.

The steamer J. M. Chambers, which left St. Louis some days since with supplies for the suffering people along the river, arrived here this morning, and after a delay of several hours departed for Grand Gulf, fifty miles below, to land the supplies destined for Port Gibson. They will be taken thence by rail. Her officers and crew were all well, and had everything in thorough order and discipline. She will return in a few days, touching at all landings along the route.

Since the fever made its appearance **IN DELTA, LA.,** three miles below this city, eighteen deaths have occurred, as follows:

Gus A. Smedy,
William H. McIntosh,
Katie Wilkerson,
Charles Cashman,
John Larkin,
Henry Van Epps,
Edward Branch,
Susan Crossman,
Annie Floyd.
William P. Short,
H. W. Clements.
Harry Johnson,
Shott Cook,
E. J. Larkin,
William Wallace,
Edward Kaiser,
Julius Martin,
Eugene Larkin.

News from Edwards this evening reports no fever in the town, but in sight of the place Mrs. Dr. Williamson is reported as dying and Mrs. Scramer very low.

Dr. Mercier has returned from Beachland, fifteen miles from here, and reports all the patients in that neighborhood as convalescent, and the fever rapidly abating.

At Bovina Mr. M. H. Bigelow died this evening. He was an old and useful citizen of this place, and esteemed by all who knew him.

At Smith's Station Mrs. Mills was buried this evening.

DECATUR, ALA.

GROWING WORSE.

DECATUR, Ala., Oct. 11.—The situation here is growing worse daily. Eight new cases to-day, and two deaths. Seventy-five cases now on hand out of a population of not more than 250. The little band of Howards are doing noble work. Contributions have been liberal, but our great need is physicians and nurses that will stick. One of our resident physicians is down, and another most prominent one, Dr. Young, is threatened. If he is stricken down, we will have only one left. J. V. Thompson, telegraph repairer, is among the new cases to-day. Charlie Yale and T. C. Walden are doing well. Three or four female nurses are badly wanted.

C. H. BUTTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 11.—William Bowman, of this city, departed to-day for Decatur, Ala., to take charge of a drug-store, in consequence of the return of John H. Anderson, Chairman of the Nashville Board of Relief. George W. Seay, Acting Chairman, resigned this morning, and Anderson took his place.

PADUCAH.

THE TOWN EXCITED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 11.—The excitement here keeps up to about the same degree Fahrenheit. There is but little news received from Cairo, and some of our citizens believe the fever is worse there than it really is, because they send us such vague telegrams. The wind is blowing fresh from the north to-day, and if it clears up we shall have a frost to-night. No fever here, and no signs of it. At Martin two new cases are reported to-day, and Dr. Carter is said to be dying at Fulton. There were two new cases today. There are also two very critical cases on hand, young Joseph Wooldridge and Robert Lane, a colored barber. Unless a decided change takes place, it is thought they will die to-night.

CHATTANOOGA.

FIVE DEATHS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 11.—There were five deaths to-day, four from yellow fever—James Burke, Hosea Butler, Mrs. J. Brown Jennings, and one colored. There are thirty-three new cases, seven white. The fever is increasing, but is of a milder type, especially among the colored. About 200 cases are under treatment. It is clear and warm. A northwest wind is blowing. There are hopes of frost to-morrow night. None is expected to-night. Miss Ackerman will probably die to-night. Dr. Baxter is resting easily, but is in a critical condition. Other physicians are about the same. Ald. Charles Stanley is recovering.

SPOTS.

HICKMAN, KY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HICKMAN, Ky., via UNION CITY, Tenn., Oct. 11.—Drs. Gober and Leslie are dining at table with me, both all right. Dr. Corbett died last night, making the seventh physician that has fallen here.

Five deaths and three new cases the past twenty-four hours.

Senator Tyler is up again.

ERIN, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIN, Tenn., Oct. 11.—C. S. Humphreys, our Circuit Court Clerk, died last night. Mrs. Stanfell will probably die to-day. Total cases of fever twenty-two to date; deaths, six. Dr. T. O. Summers, of Nashville, is here, and pronounces it simon-pure yellow fever. The Howard supply-train has furnished us one female nurse and refreshments for the sick. Nothing else needed. All business suspended.

V. R. HARRIS, Chairman Howards.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The declaration made by Dr. Summers that yellow fever is prevailing at Erin has created a commotion in that section. Rumors are being circulated in every direction that the yellow fever is in Clarksville. There is no truth in this rumor. I append a certificate from the President of the Board of Health: I certify that there is no disease in Clarksville at this time, within my knowledge, bearing any symptoms of yellow fever.

DANIEL F. WRIGHT,
President of the Board of Health.

PARIS, TENN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PARIS, Tenn., Oct. 11.—No new cases or deaths to-day. Emma McNeil, colored, condition critical. The other two cases doing well. Weather clear. Thermometer at 4:30 o'clock, 66 deg. A better feeling prevails to-day than at any time since the epidemic began.

JOE H. BULLOCK, Secretary Howards.

CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 11.—Two new cases in twenty-four hours and one death. The new cases are Surgeon R. Waldo and Phil Howard. Dr. Waldo has a severe attack, but by good nursing, which he has, will get through.

The old man Healey died last night. Billy Hamlin and Pat O'Loughlin will probably die to-night.

Wind cold from the north all day.

WATER VALLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., Oct. 11.—There are twenty-four new cases here to-day and only three physicians. Dr. J. G. Davis, of the Howard Association, is doing noble work, and has been on duty three weeks. The railroad company are losing the best men they have. H. W. Freeman, Secretary of the Citizens' Relief Committee, was stricken down to-day.

BATON ROUGE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 11.—At Baton Rouge there are fifty new cases and three deaths. Since the beginning of the epidemic we have had 2,000 sick and about 140 deaths.

The rain-storm of day before yesterday brought us relief. Contrary to expectations, another warm spell is upon us, bringing with it an increase of cases.

The Howards are still keeping up their work with both white and colored. Great destitution prevails. The epidemic, although not fatal to the colored people, is prostrating them by hundreds. When stricken they are found in need of everything. All the aid possible is being extended to them.

PATTERSONVILLE, LA.

PATTERSONVILLE, La., Oct. 11.—The fever is spreading on the Teche. Eighty-five cases to date, and twenty-five deaths. The fever is of a malignant form with the whites, yet of a mild type with the blacks. There have been four deaths and nine new cases since the 7th inst. Deaths: Miss Louisa Bernard, George Bernard, a daughter of Mr. Burke, aged 10 years, and a niece of Mr. Dauphin.

Twelve deaths to date at Ricohoc.

All doing well at Calumet and Lagonda.

IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 11.—The *Democrat's* special from Mayor Carlo, of Augusta, says: "No yellow fever here since the 9th. Nearly all the citizens have gone to the country on account of the quarantine embargo on the railroads and river."

JACKSON, MISS.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 11.—Charles Doherty, operator, nephew of D. Flannery, took the fever last night.

THIBODEAUX.

THIBODEAUX, Oct. 11.—Twenty new cases, two deaths.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Oct. 11.—One hundred and fifteen cases of fever in the city, and twenty-five deaths up to date. Dennett, operator, is down with relapse. The other operator is also sick.

Ninety-three cases of fever in Delta, nearly all doing well.

M'COMB CITY.

McCOMB CITY, Oct. 11.—New cases, two; deaths, four; leaving twenty-eight cases under treatment, seven of whom are in a critical condition. The remaining sick are simple forms of intermittent fever.

BAY ST. LOUIS.

BAY ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—New cases, thirteen; no deaths.

OSYKA.

OSYKA, Oct. 11.—Four deaths in last thirty hours.

CANTON, MISS.

CANTON, Miss., Oct. 11.—New cases, fifteen; deaths, two,—Perry Stone and John Collins. Reports from the country are still alarming. At five plantations west of here in a radius of fifteen miles, eleven whites and a number of blacks are down. One death from black vomit at Camden, eighteen miles distant. Fifteen cases and three deaths reported.

PORT HUDSON.

PORT HUDSON, Oct. 11.—Two deaths; no new cases.

BILOXI.

BILOXI, Oct. 11.—Thirteen new cases; four deaths.

RELIEF.

THE RELIEF BOAT.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—The *Globe-Democrat's* special from Friar's Point, Miss., mentions the arrival there of the fever relief-boat Chambers, and says that is the first point after leaving Hickman, Ky., where supplies for the people were needed. A liberal amount of medicines, some lemons, and half a ton of ice were left there, all that was asked for. The fever first appeared there Sept. 2, being brought from Memphis, but it doesn't seem from the dispatch that many deaths have occurred.

CLOTHING WANTED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The following circular has been issued by the General Committee on the collection of clothing, etc., for the fever sufferers.

TO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS: The complete success of this Committee's plan for the general collection of clothing and bedding for the yellow-fever sufferers, and the increasing necessities of the situation, induce your immediate consideration of like means in all the great cities. We shall be happy to communicate the details of the plan, with suggestions arising from our experience. Physicians advise that clothes should not be sent South until frost (now near at hand), and add that all will be needed that can possibly be collected. Yours in fellowship,

GEORGE SANDERS,
General Committee on Collecting Clothing, etc.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The Duke de Mors has contributed 500 francs to the fund for the relief of the fever-sufferers.

CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 11.—Archbishop Lynch has instructed the clergy of his jurisdiction to appoint the last Sunday of this month for collection to aid the fever-sufferers.

CHICAGO.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Treasurer DeKoven yesterday received $3 from the citizens of Corydon, Ill., and $6 from the citizens of Grand Crossing, Ill., which, with $59,661 previously reported, makes a total to date of $59,670. The receipts from various sources to date are $37,431, which gives a grand total of $97,102 as the contributions from this city.

The balance in bank yesterday was $3,366.

The Committee present the following to the public:

At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers, held Wednesday, Oct. 9, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this Committee establish a depot for the collection of clothing for the benefit of sufferers from yellow-fever, and that a Sub-Committee be appointed by the Chairman, and requested to assist in the collection and distribution.

In accordance with the above-mentioned resolution, the Committee have secured Room 2, at No. 163 LaSalle street, the use of which has been generously given by the National Insurance Company, where contributions of clothing, new or cast-off, bedding, boots, shoes, and any other articles suitable for the use of the destitute, may be sent, and where they will be carefully packed and shipped to the proper associations at New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, and other points, for distribution.

The Committee are in receipt of letters from many parts of the infected districts describing the need of all such articles as being great and increasing. It has been found necessary in almost all cases to destroy the bedding and clothing of those who have been attacked by the fever, and when it is remembered that the stricken region has been impoverished, and large numbers left actually penniless, it is easy to see how urgent the need is for liberal donations of clothing from our more fortunate people.

The following ladies are requested to act as such Sub-Committee, together with Mr. N. K. Fairbank, to assist in this work, and the undersigned will be glad to meet them Monday, Oct. 14, at 10 a. m., at the depot mentioned above, where necessary petitions and instructions will be given: Mrs. C. R. Larrabee, Mrs. Sabin Smith, Mrs. L. R. Hall, and Mrs. C. H. McCormick.

MURRY NELSON,
Chairman Citizens' Committee.

A. T. Hemingway, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., acknowledges the following additional contributions: Congregational Church, East Traverse, Mich., $7.66; Presbyterian Church, Wilton Junction, Ia., $9.25; total amount forwarded to date, $6,489.61.

CASUALTIES.

THE OLD COLONY DISASTER.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—The evidence taken in the investigation by the Railroad Commissioners into the causes of the late accident on the Old Colony Railroad goes to show that while Hurlburt, the engineer of the freight train, was crossing the inward track with his locomotive and five cars, he discovered an excursion train approaching at great speed. He put on steam and reached the outward track in safety, at the same time swinging a red lantern as a warning of danger to the engineer of the excursion train. The lantern was seen by Westgate, the engineer of the Easton, who gave the signal for "down brakes." At this moment Hartwell, the conductor of the freight train, was running to throw the switch of the side-track back to the main line. The switch over which the five empty freight-cars had passed had been left open after they passed, but the switch being what is known as the "patent safety," it was thrown back into its proper place, the flange of the forward wheels of the first locomotive touching. So far as learned, the evidence went to show that at the moment the excursion-train reached the first switch Hartwell was in the act of adjusting the other switch, and had it just half over when the train reached the flange of the wheels of the engines and struck square on the end of the straight rail where the switch should have joined, and both engines jumped the track, followed by the baggage-car, the English coach, and several of the succeeding cars. Hartwell, who had hold of the bar of the switch at the moment the engines struck the disconnected rail, was thrown violently and some distance into a field close by.

On Thursday evening the scene of the accident was visited by the Railroad Commissioners, in company with President Choate and Superintendent Kendrick, with a view of fully comprehending the state of affairs at the time of the accident. A locomotive was run over the switch to indicate the passage of the engine and five freight-cars from the siding, and the spot was indicated just where Hurlburt swung the red lantern to warn the doomed train. The misplaced switch was then turned half over, and showed the red and white light as it did on the night of the accident, and which was seen by Westgate when he was almost on to it.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—In this city and vicinity to-day occurred the funeral ceremonies over the remains of several of the victims of the Wollaston disaster, on the Old Colony Railroad. Those of ex-Councilman Michael F. Wells took place in St. Joseph Church. The funeral services of James Boyle were conducted at St. Stephen's Church, and Edward Doherty at St. Mary's. The funeral of Patrick Reagan, the oarsman, took place this forenoon at St. Mark's Church, in the Charlestown district. The church was densely crowded; and hundreds thronged the streets to await the passing of the funeral cortege.

Attorney-General Train, acting upon the evidence taken by the Board of Railroad Commissioners into the cause of the accident on the Old Colony Road, caused the arrest of Charles E. Hartwell, conductor of the freight train, who will be held for examination on the charge of manslaughter.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Oct. 11.—At Covington, Neb., this afternoon, a boy about 15 years old, named Erwin, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by a companion with whom he was shooting at a mark.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley northeast to southeast winds, slightly warmer, clear weather, followed by stationary barometer and light frost on Saturday.

For the Upper Mississippi, Lower Missouri, and Lower Lake Valleys southeast winds, possibly followed by falling barometer, cooler, frosty, followed by warmer, clear weather.

For the Lower Lake region falling, followed by rising barometer, cooler, northwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly in the eastern portions rain.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.941	51	72	N.	8	.0.2	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.021	57	47	N.E.	10	....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.015	59	43	N.E.	6	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.035	58	64	S. E.	4	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.080	53	67	S.	4	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.105	52	73	S. W.	4	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 60; minimum, 51.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena	30.03	40	Calm	......	Clear.
Buffalo	29.97	51	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.96	46	S. W., gen'le	......	Clear.
Chicago	30.11	52	S. W., gen'le	......	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.13	51	N. W., gen.	......	Clear.
Des Moines	30.08	52	S. W., gen'le	......	Clear.
Denver	29.98	52	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.82	53	Calm	......	Clear.
Erie	30.01	52	N. W., fresh	.03	Cloudy.
Grand Haven	30.10	55	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Keokuk	30.13	55	S. E., light.	......	Clear
LaCrosse	30.02	52	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.10	54	Calm	......	Clear.
Marquette	29.93	54	S. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.11	60	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.09	50	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Nashville	30.12	57	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
New Orleans	30.00	77	N. W., light	......	Fair.
Omaha	29.99	55	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.99	55	N. W., gen.	......	Cloudy.
Port Huron	30.04	45	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Sandusky	30.07	54	N., fresh	......	Clear.
San Francisco	30.03	57	S. W., fresh	......	Fair.
St. Louis	30.18	59	N., light	......	Clear.
St. Paul	29.86	54	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Toledo	30.06	49	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.08	71	N. E., gent.	......	Fair.
Yankton	29.86	61	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.

FINANCIAL.

HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—The Merchant's Bank of Prince Edward Island, at Charlottetown, closed its doors yesterday, and will probably be wound up. Gross liabilities, $366,000; Capital, $146,000; total assets, $564,000. James Duncan & Co. owe the bank $140,000; of which $32,000 is secured. The Duncan estate will only pay 50 or 60 cents on the dollar to unsecured creditors. The bank loses by this firm $50,000 in addition to the losses by the firms involved through Duncan.

FOREIGN.

Thirty-five Thousand English Troops on the Afghanistan Border.

The Strength of the Ameer's Forces Likely to Delay Operations.

Russia Will Hold Adrianople as Security Against Turkish Duplicity.

A Rabid Socialistic Speech Improves the Prospect of Bismarck's Bill.

Failure of a Manchester Firm with Liabilities of Over $5,000,000.

Thirty-five Persons Killed During a Panic in a Liverpool Theatre.

AFFGHANISTAN.

WAR INEVITABLE.

LAHORE, India, Oct. 11.—The civil and military *Gazette* states that Gen. Sir Frederic Paul Haines, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, will assume command at Peshawur, where 35,000 troops are already concentrated. Reinforcements for the British army continue to arrive, and war is considered inevitable.

PRACTICING.

The Afghans are practicing with heavy guns in the Khyber Pass, and it is believed Ali-Musjid has been strengthened with heavy siege guns.

WILL ACT CAUTIOUSLY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Simla states that the idea of a dash on Ali Musjid has been abandoned. The military authorities considered it useless until they were prepared to proceed beyond that point. The original programme of an advance from two or three points early in November will be maintained.

THE EAST.

WAR AVERTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The Porte is informed that the Austrians will not advance into Novi-Bazar. The danger of a conflict is thus averted.

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Constantinople dispatch says the Russians claim that the treaty of Berlin did not fix the duration of the Russian occupation of places outside of Eastern Roumania, and therefore the occupation of such places is regulated by the treaty of San Stefano.

FAILED.

EDINBURG, Oct. 11.—A London correspondent states that the negotiations for an Anglo-Turkish treaty for the suppression of slavery have failed.

ROUMELIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—It is said the Russians are fully determined to maintain their administration in Eastern Roumelia during the term of their occupation of Bulgaria.

WILL HOLD ON.

LONDON, Oct. 12—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Constantinople correcting the statement of Oct. 8, says Prince Lobanoff informed Safvet Pasha that the Russians will retain Adrianople, not until the treaty of Berlin is fulfilled, but until a treaty is signed confirming those parts of the San Stefano treaty which are not affected by the decisions of the Berlin Congress. This incident has caused some alarm in diplomatic circles, but the correspondent has reason to believe the object of the demand is merely to hasten the Porte, which is haggling over some stipulation.

A dispatch from Pera reports Prince Lobanoff told Safvet Pasha that until the supplementary treaty is signed a state of war exists.

GERMANY.

A SOCIALISTIC SPEECH IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—In the Reichstag yesterday, during the debate on the Anti-Socialist bill, Herr Hasselmann, the well-known Socialist agitator, made a violent though clever speech. Beginning and ending with threats of violence and bloodshed as the result of repressive legislation, he said the people would hold those responsible for bloodshed who helped frame and carry the bill. In concluding he declared that, if the pacific endeavors of Socialism were repressed, the day would come when the Socialists would take up arms and fight against their tyrants.

The President of the Reichstag called Herr Hasselmann to order, and said that the speech was an incitement to rebellion.

Hasselmann repeated his words, and was again called to order amid loud and indignant protests. He went on to say: "I am not personally in favor of the revolution. I prefer pacific means; but, if we are forced to fight, we shall know how to fight, and I shall be proud to lay down my life on the field of honor. Let Prince Bismarck remember the 18th of March, 1848."

Herren Lowe and Benningsen, Liberal leaders, denounced the methods and purposes of Socialism, and defended the legislation for its suppression, which Benningsen declared even the advanced Liberals now admitted to be necessary. Benningsen said that he had no fear that Bismarck would allow the Anti-Socialist law to be employed to impair the liberties of the people.

The Reichstag to-day passed through the second reading clauses two and three of the Socialist bill without scarcely any modifications.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

The *Tagblat* asserts that Bismarck, in a letter to Cardinal Nina, expressed the conviction that the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican will shortly be successful. This statement is not confirmed from any other source.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A Berlin dispatch says the compromise extending the operation of the Socialist bill till March, 1883, bids fair to be adopted.

ANOTHER CRASH.

FAILURE OF A MANCHESTER HOUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Heugh, Balfour & Co., of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities estimated between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000.

The firm of Heugh, Balfour & Co. was one of the oldest Eastern shipping houses in Manchester; £200,000 of their liabilities fall chiefly on the Manchester cloth and yarn agents.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 11.—The failure of Heugh, Balfour & Co. was announced shortly after the close of business, and caused immense excitement. It is feared that their failure will affect several small firms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PANIC IN A MUSIC-HALL.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—During the performance to-night at the Coliseum Theatre, which is now used as a music-hall, a fight occurred under the gallery. The audience, hearing, but being unable to see the disturbance, became alarmed. A cry of fire was raised, when a terrible panic ensued, people rushing for the doors and sliding down the pillars of the gallery on the heads of the occupants of the pit. A post impeded exit. Thirty-five men and lads and two women were suffocated. Many persons were severely injured.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—Count Andrassy, Herr Von Tisza, and Baron Von Wenckheim have had an audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph, which lasted three hours. It is expected that Herr Tisza will assume, provisionally, the Hungarian Ministry of Finance, and Baron Von Wenckheim the Ministry of the Interior.

The Emperor has convoked the Reichrath for Oct. 22.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOCIALISTS.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A Council of Ministers today discussed Prince Bismarck's observations in the Reichstag on the 9th inst. about Herr Sonnemann, and the constant agreement of his journal, the *Frankfort Tagblatt*, with the semi-official press of France.

RUN ON AN ODESSA BANK.

ODESSA, Russia, Oct. 11.—The Cashier of the Bank of Commerce is a defaulter to the amount of $116,000. A run on the bank followed the announcement, and $1,500,000 was disbursed yesterday. The excitement has subsided.

NEWMARKET CHALLENGE STAKES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The race for the first great challenge stakes took place to-day at Newmarket, second October meeting, and was won by Lord Hamilton's Lollypop, Placida second, Peace third.

STRIKES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Fifteen hundred hands in the Sunnyside Mills, at Bolton, have been thrown out of employment in consequence of a strike of the "twisters."

One thousand weavers of Glasgow have struck against a 7½ per cent reduction of their wages.

SANTA CRUZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11—The United States Consul at St. Thomas telegraphs concerning the insurrection at Santa Cruz: The rioters are apparently controlled. About 250 were killed. Planters are searching the country for the rioters. Four-fifths of the mills, dwellings, cane, rum, and sugar on the plantations were destroyed; also all business houses in Frederickstadt. Many families are destitute, and all business temporarily suspended.

SILVER SHIPMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—One hundred thousand pounds' worth of eagles were bought for New York yesterday at a trifle over the Bank of England price, but it is not thought likely it will be shipped to any extent at present, as the supply of bonds has improved.

CRIME.

HANGED.

GALVESTON, Oct. 11.—The *News'* special from Giddings says: "William P. Longley, generally known as Bill Langley, was executed here today in the presence of a vast crowd for the murder of Wilson Anderson in March, 1875. Longley made a speech from the gallows, asking the forgiveness of those he had injured, warning his hearers to forego revenge, as it was the passion which brought him to the scaffold. At 2:37 p. m. the drop fell. He moved a couple of times; his arms and legs worked spasmodically a few seconds. In eleven and a half minutes life was pronounced extinct. Longley was a noted desperado, and had killed eight men, six white and two negroes, besides shooting several others who survived."

THE CLIO HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 11.—The inquest of the Conquest family, whose bodies were found in the ruins of their dwelling at Clio, as telegraphed THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was continued to-day. Three physicians made a further examination of the bodies. In Mrs. Conquest's neck were found nine bird-shots; also two wounds having the appearance of the stab of a jack-knife, in addition to the skull being broken. No definite idea as to who committed the terrible deed has been disclosed, although it is intimated that arrests will be made to-night.

FORGERIES.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 11.—Jacob L. Levinson came to this city some years ago from New York, and accepted the position of pastor of the Jewish church, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets, which he filled acceptably for several years, when he resigned and started a wholesale manufactory of cigars on Everett street, employing sixty hands. Recently it has been suspected that some of his financial transactions were not honest, and an investigation began, when it was discovered he had secured sums to the estimated amount of $20,000 from business friends upon forged paper. Levinson has disappeared.

CAPTURED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—A dispatch from Stockton says Burgess, the Bank of England burglar, was caught yesterday at Niles by Chief-Detective Henderson, of London, and Allan Pinkerton, detective, of Chicago. Burgess visited this place three weeks ago, and then departed for Niles. When found he had enough money left to take him back to England. He was expecting to take an emigrant train in a few days. Burgess was heavily ironed and brought here. Pinkerton left on the morning train for San Francisco to meet Henderson to take the prisoner out of the State.

SHOOTING AND HANGING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Indianapolis *News* says: "On Monday night seven negroes outraged four white women near Mount Vernon, Posey County. Last night Deputy-Sheriff Oscar Thomas, while attempting to arrest some of them, was killed by Daniel Williamson (colored). This morning a mob of nearly 3,000 gathered, shot Williamson, hanged two others, and are preparing to hang the rest. Great excitement prevails.

BRUTAL TRANSACTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 11.—The returning members of the raiding party in the counties along the Upper Cumberland report that last Wednesday two of the party badly treated a colored man, calling him out in the night, and outraging his wife. In the preliminary trial one of the men was held in $1,000. The citizens are very indignant, but speak well of the revenue-men in charge, who will hold the offenders to a strict accountability.

A HORRIBLE DEED.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—Later advices from Clio in regard to the Conquest family, whose charred remains were found in the ruins of their home yesterday, state that Mr. and Mrs. Conquest were found with their throats cut from ear to ear and skulls crushed in. The baby's throat was also cut. The Coroner's inquest is in progress. No clew to the perpetrators of the horrible deed.

NOT GUILTY.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 11.—The jury in the case of David Mullyne, for the murder of Masterson, of which previous mention was made in these dispatches, this morning returned a verdict of "not guilty."

INDICTED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County, N. J., has indicted Jenny R. Smith for the murder of her husband, Police Officer Smith, a short time ago.

SUICIDE.

Loss of Fortune, Health, and Self-Control Lead a Man to the Use of Narcotics, and Finally to Death Itself.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—Three weeks ago an emaciated, sickly-looking man, about 55 or 60 years of age, of light complexion, was installed as a boarder at the London House, at Seventh and Arch streets. His luggage consisted of a small hand valise and a huge Saratoga trunk with a small card bearing the name Thomas A. MacDonnell tacked upon it. He appeared taciturn and solitary, and it was observed that he had no correspondence or visitors. He paid for one week's lodging. About a week or so ago he manifested curious vagaries. One of these was to go into the bath-room and allow the bath-tub to run over with water. The stream percolating to the lower floor caused an examination to be made. MacDonnell ran out and disappeared in his room. It is now believed he attempted to drown himself. On Wednesday afternoon Dr. S. Pancoast, the physician for the hotel, was called in to attend MacDonnell, whom he found apparently recovering from the effects of a narcotic. The physician found a bottle of chloridine in the room, and directed the landlady to remove it. He particularly observed that there were no other bottles in the room. Yesterday morning word was sent to the doctor that his patient had been found lying upon the floor insensible. He went to the room, and saw at a glance that MacDonnell was dying and past relief, with all the symptoms of narcotic poisoning. He died in a short time. Near by was a box of morphine pills, which were marked as containing a grain of morphine each, a quantity four times as great as is generally prescribed; also a bottle of chloral of extraordinary strength. The physician inclines to the belief that MacDonnell was a slave to the use of narcotics, and that he committed suicide. The remains were then removed to the Morgue and an inquest will be held today. It was learned yesterday that MacDonnell had acted strangely for two years past. His mental alienation was produced by financial losses. He was said by those who were formerly associated with him to have been at one time worth $200,000. He is said to have been stripped of the greater part by the bankruptcy of a relative. For twenty-five years past he had been on the road exhibiting panoramas, of which he owned ten or a dozen. He appeared lately to have been short of money, and when his clothing was searched only a few pennies were found.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 11.—The body of Griffith Jones, of Racine, was washed ashore this morning at the foot of Tenth street. He had been missing about ten days. The Coroner was immediately notified, and an inquest held, the jury giving a verdict of death by drowning. It is believed by his friends to be suicide, but no reason is known.

POLITICAL.

The Average Republican Majority in Iowa Proves to Be About 10,000.

Election of 80 Bourbons, 63 Republicans, and 7 Nationals in the Indiana Legislature.

The Republican State Ticket Elected in Ohio by About 5,000 Majority.

Acklen Desires to Be Saved from His Friends, and Will Not Stand Down.

OHIO.

THE RETURNS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—The returns sent last night are not materially changed by the additional counties heard from officially to-day. Thus far forty-one counties have been heard from, which gives Barnes, Republican, for Secretary of State, 107,912; Page, Democrat, 98,816; Ray, National, 13,689; and Henderson, Prohibitionist, 3,886; Barne's majority over Page, 9,096. It is believed at the Republican headquarters that Barnes will have a majority of over 5,000, but this is not conceded at the Democratic rooms. Thompson concedes 3,500 Republican majority, but will give no more. He is already claiming the election next fall by a larger majority than Bishop was elected by one year ago, together with both branches of the Legislature. He attributes the failure of the State ticket to local dissensions within the party, which a year hence will be entirely buried.

CAPT. PUTNAM, of Ross County, a prominent politician, who was snowed under on Tuesday by over 1,100 majority for the Probate Judgeship of that county, was in the city to-day. Mr. Putnam was Gov. Allen's Private Secretary, and is well informed as to the trouble between Rise-up William and his nephew. In conversation as to how the election would affect Mr. Thurman's prospects in 1880, he said that there could be no doubt it would have considerable weight, but whether it would prove fatal to his aspirations, he was not prepared to say. To the question, "How does Uncle 'Wim' feel about his nephew's defeat?" he gave a significant wink, and replied, "Uncle 'Wim' is not shedding any tears to speak of." The inference drawn was that the old gentleman rather enjoyed the predicament that his nephew had found himself placed in.

OLD BILL some time since broke off all intercourse with his nephew, who, it is charged, aided in Mr. Allen's defeat the second time he was before the people as a candidate for Governor. The old boy is said to relish any political defeat his nephew, Allen G., is treated to. He at one time made the remark that Mr. Thurman thought he was more wise than his uncle, but he would see his mistake some day. From an examination of the returns in, it becomes apparent that the National organization did not poll to exceed 25,000. This is a surprise to both Committees, who believed they would poll at least 50,000 or 60,000.

INDIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—Three more Republican Representatives got away to-day, the Democrats electing James D. Osborne in Elkhart and Noble, and Exum Saint in Henry and Madison, and the Nationals electing John D. Weeks in Switzerland and Ohio. This makes the Legislature stand: Democrats, 80; Republicans, 63; Nationals, 7. However, should all the members elected by a fusion of two parties act as a party, they will have thirteen members, and the Democrats will lack three of a majority on a joint ballot. This is hardly probable, as the Democrats say they have assurances from the men classified with them that they will act with them. Besides, they claim absolutely all the members elected by Democratic votes as of their party, giving them eighty-five in both houses.

DR. DE LA MATYR made a speech to-night in response to a serenade in which he clearly foreshadowed his intention of voting with the Democratic party in the future. He advised a pool of issues against the Republican party. To-morrow he goes to Pennsylvania to serve the Nationals in their campaign.

IOWA.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., Oct. 11.—Additional returns in the Third Congressional District show Updegraff's (Republican) majority over O'Donnell (Democrat) to be 2,500.

Reuben Noble, independent candidate for District Judge, is elected by 6,000 majority over O. J. Clarke, Republican.

The Greenback vote in the district figures up about 5,000.

KEOKUK, Ia., Oct. 11.—Returns from all the townships in Lee County show Farnsworth's majority to be 1,067; Hobbs (Democrat), for Congress, 347; Babb (Democrat), for District Judge, 634; Sprague (Democrat), for District Attorney, 694. The Republicans elect their entire county ticket.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 11.—The *State Register* has returns up to this time from eighty-one counties pretty near complete. The net Republican majority for Secretary of State is 10,772. The remaining nineteen counties will not change this much one way or the other. The *Register* figures that at the lowest the majority for the head of the Republican ticket will not go below 10,000, nor any candidate on the ticket fall below a majority of 8,000, Rothrock, for Supreme Judge, being the lowest, and it is estimated his majority will be 9,000.

TILDEN'S INCOME.

THINGS PROBABLY FIXED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—When Thomas Harland's case came up before United States Commissioner Davison this morning the defendant offered certified copies of the replevin proceedings at Marquette, under which the books were taken. Harland stated that he had done nothing he would not do again under the same circumstances, and had nothing to conceal, but, upon the advice of counsel, had concluded to defer offering any testimony until his trial. He then apologized to Assistant District-Attorney Sherman for offensive language used in the heat of argument, and conceded that, upon maturer consideration, he considered Sherman fully justified in making the affidavit upon which his (Harland's) arrest was procured, and he would probably have done the same thing himself under the same circumstances.

HIS BROTHER SHERMAN then remarked that some disagreeable things he had said were uttered under misapprehension of the facts. He knew of nothing in the professional conduct of Harland aside from this book transaction which did not entitle him to respectful treatment as a lawyer. Commissioner Davison, wreathed in smiles, said he was very glad to see such a kind understanding brought about. He would hold Harland to the United States Circuit or District Court for the Western District of Michigan, for trial at Marquette in May next. The defendant gave bail in the sum of $10,000.

LOUISIANA.

THE ACKLEN INVESTIGATION.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—The Acklen investigation is not yet completed. The committee of Democrats, it is understood, give more weight to the political aspect of the case than to the social question. The Democratic State Central Committee, however, have nothing to do with the investigation. The fact that a committee of prominent Republicans, of which ex-Gov. Michael Hahn is Chairman, are investigating the Acklen case, appears to have been overlooked. Both Committees will probably report in a few days. Whatever the decision of the Committee of Democrats may be, it is not Mr. Acklen's intention to retire from the canvass in the Third Congressional District.

WISCONSIN.

HONEST MONEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HEMDOKA STOCK FARM, BELOIT, Wis., Oct. 9.—Your editorial of the 8th inst., referring to Rock County (Wisconsin) politics, misrepresents one Democrat, at least (having reference to the Republican ticket). And, as I am not a candidate for office and never expect to be, I will risk a letter and define more correctly my position and that of hundreds of other Democratic voters in the First Wisconsin District. I stated at the Williams mass-meeting Saturday night that upon the day of election I would take my ticket with me to the polls, and, with pencil in hand, read it carefully, and when I saw the name of an honest Democrat, a Democrat from principle, and one who was in favor of the present currency of the country,—gold, silver, National-Bank bills, and greenbacks,—that name I would retain and surely vote. But if I chanced to find the printed name of a man who did not represent a Democrat, or one who had no faith in the established principles of Democracy upon the subject of finance, that name I would erase from my ticket and write in its place the name of an honest Republican who did believe with me in a sound circulating medium, based upon gold and silver. After election, wire-pullers and end-men can understand exactly what we Democrats mean to do with present issues. I am no devoted lover of Republicanism, and never voted the ticket in my life. When a Democrat of the Douglas stripe, opposed it, and as a Democrat ran upon a Democratic platform. In the days of Rebellion, false constructions imposed upon us false positions. But the Democrats of the First District uttered their solemn protest and sustained the honor of the flag. We will now as heartily condemn renegade Republicans and trading Democrats who, for paltry office and power, misrepresent us and our time-honored faith. My first vote for an honored son of New Hampshire in the Granite State was headed "Democratic-Republican Ticket." The name is significant, and I have faith that the representatives of Republicanism and true Democracy will unite in common interest and paternal union in sustaining national integrity and the co-equal interests of Labor and Capital. Yours truly,

CLINTON BABBITT.

P. S.—Williams will win the race.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK.

MEDINA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—John Van Voorhis has been nominated for Congress in the Thirtieth District.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Twenty-second District nominated Levi H. Brown, of Watertown, for Congress.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The Regents "Tumble," and Decide to Hold Fast to the Big Astronomer Who Has Brought so Much Fame to Their Institution.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 11.—The Board of Regents, at a meeting to-day, appropriated $250 for the books for the Homeopathic College Committee, and reported adversely to the establishment of a Chair of Public Hygiene, as requested to do by the Michigan State Board of Health, on account of lack of funds.

Five hundred copies of President Angell's annual report and the report of the Finance Committee were ordered printed.

An addition to the Dental College building was ordered built at once, to be made of brick, with dimensions sixty by twenty feet, two stories. The unexpected increase of students this year necessitated this additional building at once.

The Finance Committee reported debts of $32,000 canceled and over $10,000 in the Treasury. The total receipts last year were $174,827.55. One-fifth of the cots in the University Hospital were set apart for the Homeopaths.

The Ann Arbor Red Ribbon Club was granted the use of University Hall for their temperance meeting some time this month.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated for apparatus in the Chemical Department. The degree of Pharmaceutical Chemist was conferred upon John J. Miller, A. Van Wert, and B. H. Davison. They were appointed assistants in the laboratory.

Two hundred dollars were appropriated for clerical work in the Dental and Homeopathic Departments.

Almost the last thing done before adjournment was to raise Prof. Watson's salary $500, give him J. M. Schoeberle as an assistant with a salary of $500, and also to appropriate $250 for mechanical and janitor's services. All these services were hitherto paid by the Professor himself. He will not, accordingly, accept the proposition to go to Madison University.

A. H. Pattengill is retained as Assistant Professor of Greek, and Calvin Thomas appointed instructor in modern languages and history.

THE MISSING ANGELL.

Rumored Capture of the Defaulter.

There was a rumor on the streets yesterday that Charles W. Angell, the absconding Secretary of the Pullman Car Company, had been captured in Virginia, and was quietly in jail awaiting a requisition and transportation back to this city whence he departed so suddenly during the sultry summer days. It was stated that Mr. A. B. Pullman had received dispatches giving the information that Angell had been caught in Norfolk, Va., and that he had sent on the requisition from Gov. Cullom to bring the culprit back to Chicago. The news created a great deal of excitement, especially in railroad circles, and hence there was much anxious inquiry. A TRIBUNE reporter took up the thread of the rumor and proceeded to investigate it. He finally succeeded in finding Mr. A. B. Pullman at his residence at No. 258 Ashland avenue. That gentleman had really little authentic news. He was in Detroit Thursday, where he received the following:

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 10.—*Pullman Palace Car Company, Detroit*: Have you offered $5,000 reward for Charles W. Angell? Answer immediately.

F. H. MASSEY.

To this dispatch Mr. Pullman answered in the affirmative, for Mr. Pullman said that the Company will pay $5,000 for Angell's capture, and 10 per cent of all money recovered of the $120,000 stolen by him. And in order to show the Company's sincerity it has had 100,000 circulars printed in almost every one of the known languages on the globe, and circulated in all parts of the world inhabited by white people. Mr. Pullman thought it strange that the dispatch should have been sent to Detroit, but he thought [illegible] for the capture of the thieving Secretary. Yesterday Mr. Pullman received the following dispatch from F. H. Massey:

Man secured; if you send photograph by next mail, answer to-night.

The photograph was sent, and also a telegram. Mr. Pullman has hopes that the right man is in the toils, and he thought there were some things to strengthen them. In the first place, Norfolk is an out-of-the-way sort of a place in summer. It is on the coast, and out of the line of general Southern travel. There Angell had friends, and he no doubt thought that he could remain there until the trouble blew over. There are those who say that they have seen Angell in Liverpool, but this is entirely discredited, since he was not just as likely to parade the streets of New York as those of the city of Docks. Others believe that Angell has been giving himself away in the hope that a compromise might be effected, so that he might return to Chicago. There are others who believe that he will play contrition and insanity. It is something [illegible] Mr. Pullman [illegible] work at all. He has considerable faith in the capture and has high hopes [illegible] that the Company [illegible] soon as they [illegible] tured him [illegible] cer, and he [illegible] he is about. To-day may bring forth further developments of interest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 11.—The Norfolk *Landmark* telegraphs in reply to the inquiry as follows: "The authorities here have no knowledge of Angell's arrest."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 11.—The Mystic Water Company discovered that James Lee, former proprietor of the Bleachery in Somerville, Mass., surreptitiously tapped the principal water-main, and for twelve years used water to the value of $13,000.

MORTUARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—The body of the late Gen. D. D. Colton has been embalmed, and will be kept until the arrival of his wife and daughter, now on a special train from New England. The funeral will take place next Tuesday.

THURMAN.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—The report current that Senator Thurman had an attack of paralysis is untrue. His illness was occasioned by a severe bilious attack, from which he is fast recovering.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 11.—Arrived—Steamship Bothnia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Arrived—Steamship Donau, from Bremen.

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s.
e last thing done before adjournment
e Prof. Watson's salary $500, give
Schoeberle as an assistant with a
00, and also to appropriate $350 for
and janitor's services. All these
re hitherto paid by the Professor
e will not, accordingly, accept the
to go to Madison University.
tengill is retained as Assistant Pro-
eek, and Calvin Thomas appointed
modern languages and history.

E MISSING ANGELL.

ed Capture of the Defaulter.

rumor on the streets yesterday that
Angell, the absconding Secretary of
Car Company, had been captured in
quietly in jail awaiting a requi-
nsportation back to this
departed so suddenly
mmer days. It was stated that
had received dispatches giving
t Angell had been caught in
that he had already obtained a
Gov. Cullom to bring the culprit
ago. This news created a great deal
t, especially in railroad circles,
here was much anxious inquiry. A
orter took up the thread of the rumor
ed to investigate it. He finally suc-
ding Mr. A. B. Pullman at his home
avenue. That gentleman had
atic news. He was in Detroit
received a dispatch as follows:
. 10.—Pullman Palace Car Com-
ave you offered $5,000 reward for
gell? Answer immediately.
F. H. MASSEY.
patch Mr. Pullman answered in the
or be it known that the Pullman
l pay $5,000 for Angell's carcass, and
f all money recovered of the $120,000
in order to prove the Com-
has had 100,000 circulars
of the known languages on
culated them in all countries
people. Mr. Pullman thought
dispatch should have been sent
as ready to grasp at any chance
lead to capture of the thieving Secre-
day Mr. Pullman received the follow-
from F. H. Massey:
send photograph by next mail,
as sent, and also a telegram.
pes that the right man is in the
re many facts which go to
e. In the first place, Norfolk
y sort of a place in summer.
and out of the line of general
avel. There Angell had friends, and
thought that he could enjoy himself
ole blew over. There are those who
seen Angell in Liverpool, but
idited, since he would be just
the streets of New York as
of Docks. Others be-
has given himself away,
mpromise might be effected.
n to Chicago. There are others
will play contrition and insan-
that he has done before, but
is a trick that will not
He has considerable faith in the capture
hopes that Angell is caught. He says
pany will prosecute him, and that as
is Angell, the man who cap-
ts $5,000. Massey is an offi-
doubt some knowledge of what
o-day may bring forth further de-
ore satisfactory nature.

ia. patch to The Tribune.
, Mo., Oct. 11.—The Norfolk Land-
phs in reply to the inquiry as follows:
rities here have no knowledge of
st."

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Mass., Oct. 11.—The Mystic Water
covered that James Lee, former
the Bleachery in Somerville, Mass.,
ly connected his establishment to
water-main, and for twelve years
o the value of $12,000.

MORTUARY.

cisco, Oct. 11.—The body of the
D. Colton has been embalmed, and
t until the arrival of his wife and
w on a special train coming over-
funeral will take place next Tues-

HURMAN.

t. 11.—The report current
an has had an attack of par-
is illness was occasioned by
us attack, from which he is fast

TEAMSHIP NEWS.

t. 11.—Arrived—Steamship
New York.
, Oct. 11.—Arrived—Steamship
Bremen.

THE RACES.

Ten Thousand People in Attendance Yesterday Afternoon.

Chicago Maid Scores Another Fine Victory in the 2:26 Class.

The Free-for-All and Pacing Races Split Up and Still Unfinished.

Hopeful to Trot Against the Best Wagon Time To-Day—A Fine Sweepstake Also Arranged.

Some Severe but Righteous Penalties Inflicted upon Crooked Jockeys at Nashville.

Schmehl and Guyon Still Walking at McCormick Hall—Other Sporting Events.

THE TURF.

SOME FINE RACING YESTERDAY.

There was a great day's sport at the race-track yesterday,—three events being on the programme, but one of which, however, was concluded. The free-for-all and pacing race were still undecided when darkness put an end to the fun, and they will be finished to-day,—other attractions having also been provided by the management. One of these is a race by Hopeful to wagon against the best wagon time on record (2:20¾, by Judge Fullerton). This race of itself should draw an immense crowd, as the little gray horse is an immense favorite in Chicago, and his backers are confident that he will eclipse Fullerton's great feat. There has also been another race arranged, for a purse of $800, in which Mazo-Mamie Scott's Thomas, Belle Brasfield, Dame Trot, and Calmar are entered. The fun will be begun promptly at 1:30 o'clock, and everybody should be there in time to see it.

The attendance yesterday was large, fully 8,000 persons being on the grounds, and they all witnessed as good a day's trotting as ever was witnessed.

WHEN THE 2:26 HORSES WERE CALLED OUT all the entries responded, Gray Salem having the pole, Monarch Rule second place, Lady McFatridge third, Schuyler fourth, Nelia fifth, Herod sixth, Dakota Maid seventh, Envoy eighth, G. T. Pilot ninth, and Chicago Maid tenth. The pole horse was a handy one, and kept his position until well around the first turn, when Pilot suddenly shot out of the ruck and went through the field like a bullet, cutting down all of them as if they had been tied. In a twinkling he had them all behind, and went tearing down to the half-mile pole in 1:11¼, the quarter pole having been passed in 35½ seconds. Although well in the lead, Pilot's driver never slackened the old horse, but sent him home strong and full of trot in 2:24. Gray Salem and Monarch Rule had a sharp tussle for second place, which resulted in a dead heat for that position, Nelia being fourth, Dakota Maid fifth, Chicago Maid sixth, Herod seventh, Lady McFatridge eighth, Schuyler ninth, and Envoy last.

In the second heat Gray Salem was a trifle ahead of Pilot when the word was given, and soon had the pole, Pilot breaking before reaching the turn and falling to the rear. By this time Doble had sent Chicago Maid to the front with a fine burst of speed, and at the quarter, in 35½ seconds, led Gray Salem half a length, with Monarch Rule a good third, and the others, except Pilot, close behind. Coming home there was not much change in the positions, except that Charley Green by a magnificent display of driving sent Nelia into second place at the finish. The time of the heat was 2:25, and the other places were assigned as follows: Monarch Rule third, Lady McFatridge fourth, Dakota Maid fifth, Schuyler sixth, Pilot seventh, Envoy eighth, Herod ninth, and Gray Salem tenth. The latter horse finished a good third, but was set back to last place for carry Monarch Rule too far out at the turns.

The third heat was also won by Chicago Maid, Doble sending the mare along very cleverly. She went to the quarter in 36¼, and the half in 1:13, with Monarch Rule and Nelia in close attendance. They both made strong play for the lead coming down the homestretch, but just as Green's mare looked like a winner, Charley turned his head to look at Doble, Nelia broke, and Monarch Rule, who was alongside, also went into the air. The Maid won in 2:26, Nelia second, Monarch Rule third, Salem fourth, Dakota Maid fifth, Envoy sixth, Lady McFatridge seventh, Schuyler eighth, Pilot ninth, and Herod tenth.

Before the start for the fourth heat was made, Green requested that a new driver be put in his place behind Nelia, and Dunbar was substituted. John Croker was also elevated from behind Gray Salem and Dan Mace put up. When Pilot came out his driver was also yanked out, and John Trout given the reins, all the changes being greeted with the loudest kind of applause by the crowd. When the word was given, Chicago Maid and Nelia shot to the front, and went around the turn together. As they neared the quarter-pole Doble saw that his opponent was becoming dangerous, and began whipping his mare vigorously. Nelia soon broke, but Pilot came up and took her place, Doble's mare being still in the lead, however. Pilot also broke and fell back, but down the homestretch Mace moved Salem up to a better position. The Maid won in a jog in 2:25¼, Gray Salem second, Monarch Rule third, Schuyler fourth, Pilot fifth, Envoy sixth, Lady McFatridge seventh, Dakota Maid eighth, Herod ninth, Nelia tenth. This gave the race and the first money to Chicago Maid, second money to Pilot, third to Nelia, and fourth to Gray Salem.

SUMMARY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1878.—Purse $1,500, for horses of the 2:26 class; $750 to first, $375 to second, $225 to third, $150 to fourth:

Budd Doble, Chicago, enters ch. m. Callahan's Maid	6	1	1	1
Jared and Lee, Roseville, Ill., enter d. g. G. T. Pilot	1	7	9	5
D. W. Brenneman, Decatur, Ill., enters b. m. Nelia	4	2	2	10
John Croker, Cleveland, enters gr. g. Gray Salem	0	10	4	2
G. W. Voorhies, Detroit, enters b. m. Monarch Rule	0	3	3	3
V. Simpson, Janesville, Wis., enters b. m. Lady McFatridge	8	4	7	7
D. W. Edwards, Seneca Falls, N. Y., enters b. s. Schuyler	9	6	8	4
R. T. Kneebs, Sioux City, enters b. m. Dakota Maid	5	5	5	8
Ben Hershey, Muscatine, Ia., enters br. s. Envoy	10	8	6	6
Dan Campbell, Madison, Wis., enters blk. s. Herod	7	9	10	9

TIME.

Quarter.	*Half.*	*Mile.*
35½	1:11¼	2:24
35½	1:12	2:25
36¼	1:13	2:26
36	1:10½	2:25¼

THE PACERS.

When the pacing race was called, all the entries—Sleepy George, Sweetser, Lucy, and Bay Sallie—responded to the call. On the second attempt there was a fine send-off, all being on even terms, with Lucy at the pole, Sleepy George second, Sallie third, and Sweetser—who was driven by Splan—on the outside. Sallie showed in front around the turn, with Lucy second, but the latter soon gave way to Sleepy George, Sweetser still behind. Down the backstretch Lucy obtained a short lead from George, but the latter soon broke, and the gray mare opened up quite a gap. Splan now began to make a race with Sweetser, and soon cut down all the field but Lucy, she being still far ahead. But the gray gelding was going at a fearful clip and lessening the distance that separated him from the leader at every stride. At the distance stand he was at her wheel. From this point home the struggle was a terrific one; and the pair of grays went under the wire like a double team in 2:20½, the last half of the mile having been done in 1:06. The judges very properly decided it a dead heat, Sleepy George being third, and Lucy fourth.

The second heat was a rattler, an elegant send-off being effected. Sweetser was going very fast when the word was given, but Lucy was right on his wheel, and in this shape they went to the quarter-pole in 34 seconds, the others being two or three lengths behind. They flew to the half-mile pole in 1:09¼. From this point home the struggle was a desperate one, but when well inside the distance flag, and half a length ahead, Sweetser broke, and was beaten out a length in 2.17¼, Bay Sallie third, and Sleepy George last.

For the third heat a good start was effected, and the three went away at a good clip, Sweetser slightly in the lead, he reaching the quarter-pole in 34 seconds, and the half in 1.09. Coming home he quit a little, and Sleepy George beat him out a length in 2.19¼, Lucy being lapped on the winner.

The fifth heat was another victory for Sweetser, Splan not making any effort with him until reaching the half-mile pole, at which point the gray was sent for all there was in him. He soon overhauled Lucy and Sleepy George, who were in the lead, and beat the latter out by a neck in 2:20½, Lucy a good third, and Bay Sallie fourth.

In the fourth heat Lucy again came to the front. For the first three-quarters of the mile Bay Sallie was in the lead, she going very fast and steady. Coming home, however, she gave it up a little, and the gray mare finished first in 2:21, Sleepy George a good second, Sallie third, and Sweetser, who made a bad break at the quarter-pole, fourth. The finish of the race was then postponed until to-day, when there will be more fun.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $750, open to all pacers; $375 to first, $180 to second, $120 to third, $75 to fourth:

John McCallin, Pittsburg, enters b. m. Lucy	0	1	2	3	1
A. M. Wilson, Cleveland, enters gr. g. Sweetser	0	2	3	1	4
W. H. Crawford, Warren, Pa., enters br. g. Sleepy George	3	4	1	2	2
James Wilson, Rushville, Ind., enters b. m. Bay Sallie	4	3	4	4	3

TIME.

Quarter.	*Half.*	*Mile.*
38¼	1:14	2:20½
34	1:09¼	2:17¼
34	1:09	2:19¼
36	1:13¾	2:20½
36	1:11¾	2:21

THE FREE-FOR-ALL

was begun just before the last heat in the pacing race, the starters being Little Fred, who had the pole, Bonesetter second, John H. third, Lew Scott fourth, Proteine fifth, Adelaide sixth, and Lula on the outside. The last named acted very badly indeed in the scoring for the first heat, and before the start was made, Green knew that he could do nothing with her. Proteine was also rank, and Oliver was evidently unable to control her. The start for the first heat was a rather bad one, Adelaide getting decidedly the worst of it. Bonesetter at once made use of his great speed, and rushed around the turn in front, with Little Fred in close attendance. They reached the quarter-pole in 35 seconds,—a 2:20 clip,—and maintained the same rate throughout the mile. Coming home, Fred made a skip or two and finished third, John H. being second, Adelaide fourth, Lew Scott fifth, Proteine sixth, and Lula, who had run nearly all the way, distanced. The time of the heat was 2:20.

Little Fred won the second heat in 2:22½, he and Bonesetter having a hot fight all the way around. Adelaide was third, Proteine (who was driven by Dan Mace this heat) fourth, John H. fifth, Lew Scott sixth.

THE SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse, $1,500, free to all trotters: $750 to first, $375 to second, $225 to third, $150 to fourth:

Hibbard & Udell, Jackson, Mich., enter b. s. Bonesetter	1	2
Morrill Higbie, Canton, Ill., enters b. g. Little Fred	3	1
T. C. Barden, Pittsfield, Mass., enters b. g. John H.	2	5
John Splan, Cleveland, enters b. m. Adelaide	4	3
T. T. Oliver, Cincinnati, enters br. m. Proteine	6	4
W. H. Crawford, Warren, Pa., enters b. g. Lew Scott	5	6
C. S. Green, Babylon, L. I., enters b. m. Lula	dr.	
Dan Mace, New York, enters b. g. Darby	dr.	
Frank Van Ness, Rochester, N. Y., enters gr. g. Albemarle	dr.	
R. C. Pate, St. Louis, enters b. m. Lucille	dr.	

TIME.

Quarter.	*Half.*	*Mile.*
35	1:10	2:20
36	1:11	2:22½

NOTES.

Extra races to-day.

Charlie Green has purchased Nelia, who trotted in the 2:26 race yesterday.

"Nosey" Brown was called for by the crowd to drive Pilot yesterday, but John Trout got the job.

One of the most acceptable comforts during the races has been one of Willoughby, Hill & Co.'s ulsters, without which a doctor's bill would have been most probable.

Smuggler, Gov. Sprague, and Edwin Forrest were exhibited on the homestretch yesterday. Forrest received plenty of applause, but the stallions attracted no great amount of attention.

"Tommy" Dunbar, who drove Jennie C. to victory in the 2:40 race Wednesday, received $50 from the Jockey Club for his services,—the highest sum allowed by the rules. An honest driver is appreciated in Chicago.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 11.—Fifth day of the Blood-Horse Association. Weather fine; track in good condition; attendance moderate.

First race, Association purse $300, $50 to second horse, mile heats. Four entries. King Faro sold favorite in the pools, Glenmore second choice.

In the first heat Glenmore came in first, but was declared distanced, on account of foul riding, and the heat was given to Essilah, Faro third, Hill distanced. Time, 1:46¼.

In the second heat Faro took the heat and race. Essilah broke a blood vessel and was distanced. Time, 1:50.

Second race, Association purse $300, two mile heats, a walkover for Bergamot.

The third race, selling race, dash mile and an eighth, Association purse $150 to first, $25 to second, had five entries, viz.: Cheatham & Co.'s Bonnie Itasca, Howard & Co.'s Col. Hull, G. B. Morris' Bill Dillon, J. W. Hunt & Reynolds' Blue Eyes, and Larry Hart's Clemmie G. All started. Blue Eyes sold the favorite in the pools. Summary:

Clemmie G	1
Dillon	2

Time—1:57¼.

Blue Eyes came in first, but was distanced for foul riding.

LEXINGTON.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—The trotting races were moderately attended to-day. They were begun in a driving rain, making the time slow.

The first race, for 4-year-olds, resulted:

Humboldt	3	1	1	1
Blondine	1	3	3	3
Belle Patcher	2	2	2	2

Time—2:46; 2:46; 2:48¾; 2:47¾.

Second race, for three-minute class:

Fringe	3	1	1	1
Tom Payne	1	5	4	4
Little Belle	2	2	2	2
Chester	5	4	3	3
Donal	4	3	dist.	
Alice Keller	6	dist.		
Ralla	7	dist.		

Time—2:54; 2:48¼; 2:51¾; 2:52¼.

PEDESTRIANISM.

SCHMEHL—GUYON.

The walking match at McCormick Hall was witnessed during the day and evening by about 1,000 people, a fourth of them being ladies. Both men are in good condition, though their feet are somewhat sore. Up to 10 o'clock last night they had been on the track forty-nine hours and forty-eight minutes, Schmehl having walked 181 miles and Guyon 182. The former was walking at that hour, having commenced at 9:45 after a rest of fifty-two minutes, while Guyon had retired for a bath and supper. An amateur side-race of ten miles, for which there were ten entries, relieved the monotony, and, toward the close, was really exciting, the winner, John Danners, being only a lap ahead of V. R. Davis. The prizes were a silver goblet for the first, a silver cup for the second, and the entrance money for the third. The main walk will end at 11 o'clock to-night, and it is a toss-up which will win, though Guyon seems to be the favorite. To add to the interest this evening, James Smith, the champion fast-walker of America, will probably walk Buckbridge, of Beloit, giving him half a mile in ten.

CRICKET.

THE AUSTRALIANS IN MONTREAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—The cricket match between the Australians and twenty-two Montrealers ended this afternoon in the utter defeat of the home team in the first and only innings. The twenty-two made ninety runs, while the Australians, who were at the bat for a day and a half, scored 319 for nine wickets, Bannerman making 125. The Australians left to-night for Detroit, where they play Monday.

THE RIFLE.

SHARP-SHOOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 11.—Capt. A. H. Borgardus at the State shooting tournament yesterday performed the wonderful feat never before accomplished of breaking 1,000 glass balls, sprung from a trap, in sixty-three minutes. At the close he received a perfect ovation. His son Eugene, barely 13 years of age, broke thirteen consecutive balls with a rifle.

BASE-BALL.

UTICAS—STARS.

UTICA, Oct. 11.—Uticas, 13; Stars, 2.

WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—The Woman's Congress to-day elected Mrs. Kate Newell Doggett, of Chicago, President. Among the Vice-Presidents are Finnette S. Seelye, of Ohio, Martha W. McKay, of Indiana; Ellen Mitchell, of Illinois; Sylvia Goddard, of Kentucky; Mary Henderson, of Missouri; Lucinda H. Stone, of Michigan; Emma C. Bascom, of Wisconsin; Mary C. Peckham, of Minnesota; Julia M. Hunting, of Iowa; Alida C. Avery, of Colorado; Caroline M. Severance, of California. Among the Auditors chosen was Lavinia Gondell, of Wisconsin, and among the Directors were Frances E. Willard and Caroline M. Brown, of Illinois; Margaret T. Longley and D. H. Beckwith, Ohio; Sarah Burgor Stearns, of Minnesota, and Ellen Clarke Sargeant, California.

THE RAILROADS.

THE EAST-BOUND POOL.

The Executive Committee of Western Railroad Managers and the General Managers and General Freight Agents of the various roads leading East from Western points held another meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, to further consider the East-bound pooling arrangement from the six principal Western shipping points. Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, again occupied the chair, and Mr. William Duncan, General Freight Agent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, acted as Secretary.

The roads leading East from Peoria, Louisville, and Indianapolis, which were reported yesterday as having agreed upon a division of tonnage, made formal reports, which were adopted by the meeting.

It was tacitly understood that Mr. M. H. Smith, late General Freight Agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, will be appointed Commissioner for Louisville, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. A little dispute regarding the division of business from Louisville was referred to Mr. Smith for arbitration. The Peoria roads have not yet agreed upon a Commissioner. The roads leading East from Chicago and Cincinnati were not able to make any arrangements, owing to the absence of Mr. John King, Jr., Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. The managers of the roads leading East from these points will meet shortly, and try to come to an understanding. After a long discussion regarding the duration of contracts, it was resolved that hereafter when an advance or a reduction in freight-rates is made ten days' previous notice shall be given, and contracts shall not be made for larger quantities than can be moved inside of those ten days. A delegation from the Car Accountants' Association appeared before the meeting and made an elaborate argument in favor of a uniform system of daily car reports, as that system would insure much more satisfactory results than the one now prevailing on most roads of weekly or monthly reports. The managers promised to use their best exertions to have the new system adopted on all the roads.

An adjournment sine die was then had.

Most of the railroad magnates left for their homes in the evening.

CHICAGO & LAKE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 11.—Immediately after the opening of the United States Court this morning, Judge Baxter stated that the Court had under consideration the matter of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railway. Although exceedingly anxious to bring it to a hearing, the Court would not order an immediate sale. The Court had found that the management of the road had not been satisfactory since the present Receiver took charge, and he had decided to appoint an attorney to represent and advise the Receiver. In this appointment he had sought to name a lawyer who had no interest in the road nor in any competing lines. This attorney would be charged with investigating and reporting upon whose authority the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Receiver were issued, whether issued in pursuance of authority granted in good faith, and whether, in his opinion, any portion of them were for any cause invalid. He would further ascertain if there were any other outstanding liabilities against said Receiver, and, if so, how much and to whom they were due. He would also report the gross earnings of the road while in the hands of the Receiver, and how the same had been applied. The attorney was now vested with all the powers of a Special Master, and should have free access to all books and other papers of said Receiver. If he found that any moneys had been misapplied, he should report by whom, and recommend such prosecution, either civil or criminal, as he might deem proper under the circumstances. The parties are required, with all possible dispatch, to bring the case to a final hearing.

CENTRAL PASSENGER AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the Western and Northwestern roads met again at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday morning to perfect the New Central Division of General Ticket and Passenger Agents.

The greatest portion of the day was occupied in considering the new constitution and by-laws submitted by the Committee appointed the day previous, and, after making several amendments and corrections, they were adopted.

There was some discussion regarding the point where the meetings of the Association should be held, but no definite action regarding the matter was taken. Chicago seems to be the favorite place, it being most centrally located, and the probabilities are that it will be chosen.

An election for permanent officers was held, and Mr. Samuel Stevenson, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year, and Mr. George H. Daniels, of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, Secretary. Other officers were not elected. As only some thirty roads out of fifty-two were represented at yesterday's meeting, no business of general interest was transacted, though various matters were discussed. Another meeting of the new Association will be held in this city Nov. 13, when it is expected that all the roads belonging to the Association will be represented.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The gross earnings of the principal Western railroads for the month of September were as follows:

	1878.	1877.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	$421,000	$275,942
Burlington, C. R. & Northern	138,897	194,226
Central Pacific	1,831,000	1,441,293
Chicago & Alton	347,125	480,983
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	72,494	66,658
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	677,000	1,179,000
Chicago & Northwestern	1,345,798	1,559,368
C. & N. W., proprietary roads	106,704	136,074
Cleveland, Mt. Ver. & Delaware and branches	24,049	27,260
Denver & Rio Grande	112,453	78,337
Grand Trunk of Canada	751,929	849,551
Great Western of Canada	358,702	417,965
Illinois Central, main line	485,688	607,713
Ill. Central, Iowa leased lines	129,031	200,639
Ind., Bloomington & Western	88,532	86,004
International & Gt. Northern	103,480	85,705
Kansas Pacific	403,307	346,661
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	320,235	307,139
Paducah & Elizabethtown	20,278	19,677
Paducah & Memphis	6,163	10,257
St. L., A. & T. H., branches	33,130	35,841
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & Southern	416,800	421,604
St. Louis, K. C. & Northern	321,362	321,180
St. L. & S. E.—St. Louis Div.	48,592	47,029
St. L. & S. E.—Kentucky Div.	25,169	22,051
St. L. & S. E.—Tennessee Div.	10,197	10,061
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	125,109	116,595
Wabash	540,024	462,901
Union Pacific	1,163,426	1,035,232
Total	$10,538,579	$10,851,432

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

San Francisco Alta, Oct. 2.

Much as has been done on the Southern Pacific Railroad to show that a second road across the Continent is in the near future, very few people seem to realize that so large a portion of the distance has been spanned from this side, and that arrangements have been made to push the road 200 miles farther within a few months; and that, when this is done, it will be but a very short time before there will be a continuous road to the Mississippi Valley. A letter from Gen. W. T. Sherman to Gen. D. D. Colton, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, puts these facts so strongly before the people in his plain, common-sense, straightforward way, that we give it publication, as a hearty indorsement of the work that has been done as a military convenience, as well as for the information given as to the possibilities for the future in having a choice of lines to cross the Continent. And it may be said, here, that the future of the Southern Pacific Railroad is infinitely greater than that of the road which is the present outlet and inlet by the Sierra Nevada Mountains, for the road on the Thirty-second Parallel will not only be free from the snows which have at times given so much trouble, but it touches our neighboring Republic, with a probability that it will some day bid for the trade of the Mexicans, if it is not pushed to the halls of the Montezumas.

Gen. Sherman's opinion will have great weight with the War Department, where it will be immediately forwarded:

PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 26, 1878.—*Gen. Dav'd D. Colton, Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Railroad*—MY DEAR SIR: Having just arrived from the East by a route which brought me to Yuma, I cannot honestly neglect the opportunity to thank you and your associates, personally and officially, for having built a first-class steel railroad across the Great Desert to the Colorado River.

The public convenience is so great, especially to the troops who garrison the Arizona posts, that I, as their head, venture to offer you thanks, and to express an earnest hope that in due time your labors and enterprise will be duly rewarded. I take it for granted that you have made full investigation of the natural resources of Arizona, and that you are well advised of the progress of the two railroads approaching New Mexico from the East, one or both of which seems destined to meet you in your progress eastward, making another Trans-Continental Railway.

To the military authorities it makes but little difference with which of these two roads you ultimately make connection, but meantime every mile of railroad you build Eastward is of great importance to us; saves the costly and difficult transportation of stores by wagons, and the infinitely more tedious and painful marching of men over dusty roads, at long intervals without water, and with scanty food.

A railroad east and west through Arizona, apart from its importance as a commercial route from the Pacific to the Atlantic, is a "great civilizer," and will enable the military authorities to maintain peace and order among Indians, as well as the equally dangerous class of robbers who, of late, have so much increased in number and boldness.

I am informed that you contemplate an extension from Yuma Eastward to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and that about 200 miles to Maricopa Wells are to be contracted for at once. Though I did not pass over that particular route, I possess officially information enough to say that such extension will be most valuable to the military authorities, because the roads leading from Prescott at the north, and Tucson at the south, are much better as to grass and water to Maricopa Wells than to Yuma. I do not entertain a high opinion of Arizona as an agricultural Territory, but there seems to be no doubt about its minerals,—gold, silver, and copper. Therefore, I venture to express a hope that I am rightly informed of this, your purpose, and shall be among the first to congratulate you on the completion of what must prove a most valuable link in so grand an enterprise. I am further of the opinion that every mile of new railroad south and east from Yuma will be important in increasing trade and intercourse with our neighbors in Mexico, and thus cause friendly relations and secure peace on that national border.

On these points I am so clear that I have no objection to your using this letter, with the understanding that it is written without consultation with the War Department of our Government, but almost certain that it will meet with its sanction. With the greatest respect, etc.,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

ITEMS.

There are apprehensions of trouble on the roads controlled by Mr. Vanderbilt on the part of the employes of these roads, who have been moving lately to secure an advance in wages. A circular has been scattered among the men, apparently issued by the Brakemen's Union, one of the strongest organizations of the kind in the West, to send delegates to a convention of railway employes to be held at Buffalo, Oct. 16, for the purpose of taking steps to peaceably secure the increased wages promised, if possible. Mr. Vanderbilt and his managers are reticent as to the measures they intend to take regarding this matter.

The Great Western Railroad of Canada is determined not to be pushed to the wall by Vanderbilt, and to keep an office in this city in spite of that gentleman's desires. Western General Passenger Agent J. H. Porter and Local Freight Agent N. A. Skinner, of the Great Western, will in a few days leave their quarters in the city office of the Michigan Central, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and move to the very commodious office which the Company has just rented for their exclusive use. The new office will be in the room formerly used as Myers' Beehive Bank, No. 75 Clark street, which is being fitted up in elegant style. A more convenient office, or one better adapted to their business, the Great Western could not have found in the city.

In commenting upon the successful prosecution of the ticket scalpers in this city, the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia says: "Ticket 'scalpers' have come to grief in Chicago, the law under which one of them was indicted having been declared constitutional. Nevertheless the sale of railroad tickets by unauthorized speculators will continue, even though such selling should be made a capital offense, until the railroad companies drive the scalpers out of the market by making satisfactory arrangements for the redemption of unused tickets. When railroad tickets bought in mistake, or bought and unused from any cause, are made easily and equitably redeemable at all ticket offices of the company, there can be no vocation for speculators, and the business of the latter will be destroyed. This concession is a proper one, and under some regular system of discount could be made to pay the companies better than the prosecution of the 'scalpers.' Some limitations could be put upon the redemption of excursion tickets sold at low rates as such, but if only the regular tickets were made redeemable the scalper would be deprived of a very large part of his stock in trade. We are aware, of course, that there is a show of doing these things now, but they are not so convenient as they should be."

RELIGIOUS.

WISCONSIN PRESBYTERIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Oct. 11.—In the Presbyterian Synod last evening, after the opening sermon by the Rev. G. P. Nichols, of Milwaukee, a permanent organization was completed by the election of the following officers: The Rev. T. Kirkwood, of Fond du Lac, Moderator; the Rev. Walter R. Fraun, of Lacrosse, Permanent Clerk; the Rev. J. W. Knott, of Lodi, and Elder Pettibone, of Fond du Lac, Temporary Clerk.

The second day of the Synod opened this morning with an hour spent in devotional exercises, led by the Rev. J. C. Caldwell, the topic being: "Success in the Work of the Ministry." Mr. Caldwell took as the basis of some remarks several passages in Ephesians regarding the building up of the Church. He spoke first of the necessity of a good foundation, and then of having some well-defined plan of work. He carried out these thoughts quite in detail. He thought a window was needed in the basement, and this window he termed the catechism. The Westminster Catechism was a little larger window. Light was necessary for the Church. Ministers should preach a little more about light. In his own experience he had found that he succeeded best when he wept more in the study than in the pulpit. Ministers often cared too much for what the world thought of a sermon, instead of what God thought of it.

Others followed up these lines of thought, and, at the close of the devotional exercises, the regular work of the Synod was taken up, which consisted largely in listening to the reports of the several permanent committees, and discussing them.

This evening there was a missionary meeting at the Congregational Church of unusual interest. The speakers were the Rev. T. C. Kirkwood, the Rev. J. E. Wright, and the Rev. J. M. McLean.

The Women's Synodical Society met to-day in the rooms of the Young Men's Association, there being a very fair representation from the various sub-societies.

The meeting opened with devotional exercises, after which Mrs. J. N. Sanderson, of this city, gave an address of welcome, in which she not only extended a cordial greeting to those there assembled, but spoke most feelingly of the work which had called them together, and urged still greater activity and more complete consecration. Mrs. J. B. Stewart, of Milwaukee, who presided, responded very appropriately in behalf of the delegates, and, before taking her seat, took occasion to remind those present that the pledge had been made that the women should sweep off the debt of $50,000 which the Board was now carrying.

This looked like a big task, but it required only that each lady should increase her subscription about 25 per cent. In order to do this, Wisconsin's share would be between $300 and $400.

Mrs. J. Manville, of Neenah, gave an address on "Missionary Pictures."

The discussion of "How to Overthrow the Citadels of Opposition" was participated in by Mrs. Palmenter, of Menominee; Mrs. Whitehorn, of Menominee; and Mrs. Sanderson, of Janesville.

Mrs. W. Merritt, of Milwaukee, gave a report of the Cedar Rapids meeting, and Miss Cox, of Fond du Lac presented an essay on the power of a consecrated life.

The reports show that the Society has raised during the past year $1,332, making a gain of $86 over the previous year.

MICHIGAN PRESBYTERIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 11.—The Synod closed this morning, and a grand ministerial hegira was inaugurated forthwith. The following was the principal business that transpired subsequent to the close of yesterday's report: Report of the Committee on Publications, by the Rev. A. E. Hastings; report of the Committee on Foreign Missions, by the Rev. A. H. Gaston.

A committee was appointed to present a paper at the next Synod on the subject of "The Redemption of the Sabbath from Desecration."

The Rev. Dr. Baker, of Detroit, presented the report of the Committee on Home Missions.

Resolutions that the subject of Home Missions be placed more vividly before the people and ladies' missionary societies, and for the appointment of Synodical Missionaries were passed. T. D. Marsh was chosen Synodical Missionary.

Horace Hallack, Elder of the Jefferson Avenue Presbyterian Church of Detroit, who was present at the first meeting of the Synod in this city in 1835, made a short address. There were twenty persons present on that occasion.

The Rev. J. Ambrose Wright made a report on the subject of "Temperance." Temperance is coupled with righteousness and judgment, and its promotion ought to be accordant to that fact.

The Committee on Uniform Subjects for Prayer-Meetings reported in favor of the compilation and publication of such a system, to be paid for by the churches for whom issued.

An interesting report on the subject of Freedmen was made by the Rev. A. S. Badger, of Homer.

"The State of Religion," was an interesting report, read by the Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Detroit.

A series of resolutions on the subject of deceased members was read and adopted.

The Rev. Bela Fancher, of Homer, read a report on the subject of "Ministerial Relief."

In the evening the Rev. F. T. Brown, of Ann Arbor, preached a sermon on "The Relation of Baptised Children to the Church," followed by a discussion, in which Messrs. Putnam, Bryant, and Pierson participated.

This morning the usual vote of thanks was passed.

A committee of lady delegates from each Presbytery was appointed to form a Central Committee on the subject of Home Missions.

Visiting Committees to Olivet College and Kalamazoo Seminary were appointed.

Permanent Committees for next year were appointed.

The report on assessments to the different Presbyteries was presented and adopted.

The Committee on Sunday Liquor-Selling reported, pledging the support of the Synod to aid in the fearless and faithful suppression of the same.

The minutes were read. The members sang the old, familiar hymn, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love." Then the Moderator, after prayer, announced that the Synod of Michigan stood adjourned to meet in Battle Creek on Monday before the second Tuesday of October, 1879, at 7 p. m.

ILLINOIS PRESBYTERIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 11.—The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Central Illinois convened in this city to-day, and was opened by the Rev. J. L. Brooks, of Danville, Moderator. After devotional exercises, the Rev. Dr. J. A. Reed, of Springfield, read an essay on the "Gospel of the Social Problem," followed by a number of short addresses relative to the same subject. The next business was the election of a new Moderator, which resulted in the choice of the Rev. Isaac A. Cornelius, of Washington, Ill., who, after being introduced by the retiring Moderator, delivered a very interesting and able address. A number of corresponding members from other bodies were received, and business generally was arranged. The Rev. W. H. Priestley, of Decatur, asked the Synod to meet next fall at that place. The vote was unanimous to meet in Decatur on the second Thursday of October, 1879. The Rev. Dr. Hurd, of the Blackburn University of Carlinville, was introduced, and addressed the Synod in behalf of the institution he represented. The Rev. Dr. Craycroft, of Knox College, at Galesburg, followed in behalf of that institution. He reported that the College was entirely out of debt, and, at the present time, was in a flourishing condition. Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia, was introduced in behalf of the Board of Education. He said that while ministers are preaching from the pulpit, we should have a press also speaking for Bible truth; that the publications of the Board were adapted to all conditions of life, and the Sabbath-school work was receiving great attention by a competent Superintendent of that department of publication. This evening Dr. Jessup, of Syria, a well-known missionary, delivered an able and instructive discourse on the condition of missionary work in that country. The session of the Synod will continue the remainder of the week.

COULDN'T SWALLOW IT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—At the semi-annual session of the New York Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday, United States District-Attorney Woodford resigned his office of Vice-President, owing to the adoption of a resolution by the Synod declaring firm faith in the doctrine of eternal punishment for those who die in their sins.

PROCEEDINGS IN LIBEL.

Scheme of a Hotel-Keeper to Get Even with a Guest Who Had Given the Inn a Bad Send-Off.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 11.—W. E. Smith, publisher of the Chicago *Hotel World*, was arrested here this afternoon on a criminal complaint for libel under the following circumstances: Last summer, when the guests at the Townsend House, in Oconomowoc, was garnisheed by the person furnishing meat to the house, Mr. Smith, with his family, were there. On his return to Chicago he published in the *Hotel World*, as is alleged, an article sharply reflecting on Mr. Townsend, the proprietor of the hotel. A few days ago Townsend called on D. P. Hull, a real-estate agent in this city, and procured him to write a letter to Mr. Smith, saying that he (Hull) had, as agent, for sale a valuable hotel property which he wished to advertise in the *Hotel World*, and wanted him (Smith) to come here and then go to view the property, so that a proper advertisement and editorial recommendation could be written from actual knowledge of the facts, all to be liberally paid for. In accordance with this request, Mr. Smith came to Milwaukee today. He was met at the Northwestern depot by Townsend, of Oconomowoc, and an officer from Waukesha, with a writ for his arrest for libel, which had been issued on Townsend's affidavit and complaint, requiring Smith to be conveyed to Waukesha, where he had no friends to give bail for him. It was the evident design to hustle Smith through the city in a hack which was waiting, and to hold him at Waukesha till he could procure bail from Chicago, but his vociferous protests as soon as he comprehended the situation prevailed on the officer to take him to Hull's office. There, on explanation, Hull saw how he had been made a catspaw to procure the arrest, and he interested himself to obtain counsel for Smith, and to arrange for bail at Waukesha. Smith left with the officer in charge for that place.

THE KID-GLOVE UNDERVALUATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The kid-glove appraisement cases pending since May were at last decided by the Collector of the Port this afternoon. The invoices directly involved were consigned to Wilmerding, Hangel & Co., A. T. Stewart & Co., and Iselin, Neeser & Co. The Collector reaffirms the former decision of the General Appraiser advancing the importers' appraisement from 42 to 49 francs per dozen, which amounts to an increase in the duties of about 15 per cent. This advance carries the penalties for undervaluation in each case.

DEAN STANLEY ILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Dean Stanley was taken ill here, and is sick in bed. The trip with Cyrus W. Field to Williams College is abandoned.

A HEALTH-DESTROYING VAPOR

is generated by the action of the sun's rays upon damp, decaying vegetation, stagnant pools, and marshy, low-lying tracts. The true nature of this miasma is by no means clearly understood, but there are two facts in relation to it that are. The first is, that the periodical fevers which it breeds are of the most virulent type; the second is, that these maladies are rarely cured, although they may be ameliorated, by the ordinary remedies employed to overcome them. The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is in immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exists. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a malarious atmosphere, regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERY FAMILY REQUIRES Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms; a standard educational reference book; it is only a question of time when nearly every one will possess it. Men of energy wanted; steady employment and good pay to those who introduce it. Send for illustrated circulars of the new enlarged edition. MOSES WARREN & CO., 133 State-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGHLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE, in one of the very best localities on the North Side; very cheap. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,200—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lot, 1024 West Adams-st.; property cost $5,000. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE LARGE ELEGANT house and lot; also 100 lots at depot near Normal School, Englewood.

180 lots at Clyde Depot, on C., B. & Q. Railroad, two miles west of city.

10 acres in Hyde Park, near the lake.

8 fine, deep lots on lake shore near Forty-fifth-st.

All this is very low to capitalists for investment.

Offers solicited from owners of good farms, or city blocks, or builders. D. W. & R. L. STORRS,

94 Washington-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, HOUSE, $625, $50 DOWN; 10 acres, house, $1,150; office days, Saturday and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 15, 116 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly, cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO LUMBERMEN—THE WESTERN North Carolina Land Company offers 130,000 acres of heavily-timbered woodland in Western North Carolina, located as follows, viz.: 42,800 acres white pine timber, on and near John's River in Caldwell County; 24,000 acres hard wood, hickory, ash, walnut, poplar, etc., in Mitchell County; 24,000 acres do in Yancey County; and 40,000 acres do in McDowell County. These lands are offered to purchasers at low rates and on reasonable terms. Title indisputable. For further information address JOHN K. RALSTON, Secretary,

Room 1, 32 South Third-st.,

Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGED FARMS IN IOWA CAN frequently be bought very low, and the mortgage paid or partly paid; there are fine farms, with good titles, all ready for parties to go on and farm without the delay of breaking, building, etc. Address CINCINNATUS, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A HOME? 1,000 LOTS to be given away, or 40x100 feet, in the Town of Medora, Fla. Remember, no lots to be donated after this month; 5 and 10-acre tracts adjoining the town for sale cheap on long time. Young orange groves for sale. South Florida Land Office, 146 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH—500 TO 1,000 ACRES UNimproved or partially improved land for stock-raising; give full particulars, also price. Northern Missouri or Southern Iowa preferred. Address L D F, 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A CORNER LOT OF GOOD SIZE, SITuated between Chicago-av. and Ohio-st., Dearborn-av. and Cass-st. Prefer to treat with owner. Will pay nearly all cash. Apply for three days. F 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR ALL CASH DOWN, AN IOWA OR Illinois farm or choice unimproved land. Send section, town, range, and price to D 82, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—A CANADIAN LADY HAVING taken the above number has vacancies for several ladies and gentlemen boarders. First-class rooms and table.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Day-boarders wanted.

445 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, A FURNISHED front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, with room, $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day-board, $3.50.

Hotels.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Best single rooms and board $5 to $7 a week; transients $1 to $1.50 day; restaurant tickets (21 meals) $4.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single; prices reduced, table first-class; now is the time to locate for the winter. 318 and 320 Wabash-av. J. H. NASON.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT opposite Palmer House—Room and board, $6 to $7 per week. Transient, $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM, BY A YOUNG man; state terms. Address H 24, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A1—THE MINING RECORD, 61 BROADWAY, IS the only paper in the United States that gives full latest accounts from all the great gold and silver mines of America. Only $3 a year. N. B.—Orders executed for mining stocks. Information free.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

I AM PREPARED TO TAKE A FEW FIRST-CLASS loans on inside improved real estate, at 7 per cent interest, to amount of five, ten, or fifteen thousand dollars each. JOHN MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

I WILL LOAN MONEY TO A 1 PARTIES ON FURniture, pianos, and other personal property; business strictly confidential. Address A B C, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other collaterals, in amounts to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, warehouse receipts, watches, jewelry, etc. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 9.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of $10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

WANTED—$2,500, THREE YEARS, 8 PER CENT; no commission; South Evanston residence property, improved and rented. F 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR A TERM OF YEARS AT 10 per cent on a $4,000 paid-up life policy in the "Ætna." Address F 84, Tribune office.

8 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON PRODUCTive Chicago and country real estate. DEAN & PAYNE, State Agents Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

MUSICAL.

A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—WE HAVE IN stock

OVER 200 ELEGANT NEW PIANO-FORTES AND ORGANS,

Including many of the best makes of the country (a portion of them bought at recent forced sales in New York). To make things lively in these quiet times, we are offering the

WHOLE STOCK AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE,

in many instances

FAR BELOW ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE.

A 7⅓-octave pianoforte, rosewood case, with rich carved legs, and agraffe attachment, list price $450, only	$175
Elegant new pianoforte, list price, $575, for	190
Magnificent rosewood square grand pianoforte, with agraffe and all improvements, rich carved legs and lyre, fully warranted, catalogue price $900, made by Lighte & Ernst; will sell for	300
A $750 new square grand piano-forte for	250
A rich rosewood upright piano for	190

A few second-hand pianos in good order from $50 to $175 each.

ELEGANT NEW PARLOR ORGANS

With 2 stops, $50; with 4 stops, $65; with 5 stops, $75; with 9 stops, $95. A few second-hand organs and melodeons from $20 to $100 each. Every instrument guaranteed for five years. A liberal discount to teachers, ministers, and churches.

R. T. MARTIN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PIANOS AND ORGANS,

NEW MAMMOTH WAREROOMS,

NOS. 265 AND 267 STATE-ST.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS AND ORGANS TO rent or for sale; instruments tuned and repaired in the best manner. For bargains in our line, call at GOOLD'S, 248 State-st., manufacturer of first-class upright pianos.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS., are Western agents for the Fischer upright piano, the best moderate priced piano manufactured. Call and examine them before buying any other.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING THE NATIVE GERman accent will teach a few pupils at their residences. Terms, twenty-four lessons for $6. Address D 15, Tribune office.

FRENCH SCHOOL—PROF. JOSEPH MARCHAND has opened five graded classes.

At Miss Eddy's Kintergarten, 25 Bishop-court, corner Madison-st. Beginners Tuesday evening, 7 to 9 p. m.; Friday from 1 to 3 p. m. advanced, 3 to 5 p. m. beginners.

At Mrs. Scott's Kintergarten, Twenty-second-st. and Prairie-av., Wednesday, 1 to 3 p. m., advanced. Saturday, 7 to 9 p. m., beginners.

At Miss Beck's Aldine Seminary, opposite Aldine Square, Wednesday, 3:15 to 5 p. m., beginners; 7 to 9 p. m., advanced. Children's classes Fridays and Saturdays at each school. Notice will be given of the other grades.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

DECIDED BARGAINS!

ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Parlor suits, latest styles, reduced to	$ 30
Parlor suits, new and elegant, reduced to	50
Elegant plush suits reduced to	75
Elegant raw silk sets, only	100
Chamber suits, walnut, new styles	30
Chamber suits with French dressing-case	60
Full marble-top suits, new	40

CAMP-CHAIRS, EASY-CHAIRS, ROCKERS,

FANCY CHAIRS, ODD CHAIRS,

$1.50, $3, $4.50, $5, $10, AND $15.

MATTRESSES, BEDDING, AND SPRINGS BELOW MANUFACTURERS' COST.

MARTIN'S POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE,

265 and 267 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

A LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return to 760 Wabash-av. of a small setter bitch puppy, about 4 months old, white, with lemon ears and lemon spot over one eye, and small lemon spot on one side of root of tail.

FOUND—POCKETBOOK, ON STATE-ST., CONtaining money and papers, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply to A. G. FRED, 126 State-st.

LOST—GOLD CHAIN AND LOCKET BETWEEN 340 Washington and 15 Honore-st. Return to A. WYGANT, cashier United States Express Company, and receive reward.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD OFFICE MAN, WITH capital, in grain commission business, well established; splendid opportunity. Address F 65, Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL IN new cigar factory useing new machine, also doing hand-work. F 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A WHOLESALE HOUSE over twenty years in business, with a good, profitable trade, wishes to take an active partner (a German preferred) with a cash capital of $25,000 to $50,000, with the view of extending trade. Applicants will please address H 5, Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT I. GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

STORAGE.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISE STORed, advances made, 10 ⅌ c year; money loaned lowest rates on good security without removal. 180 W. Monroe.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A DRYGOODS' CLERK FOR A COUNtry store in Missouri. Apply at 11 o'clock a. m. RINDSKOPF, BARBE & CO., 199 and 201 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS GOODS salesman; strictly sober; state reference. Address M. L. FELLNER, Sterling, Ill.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STOVE REPAIRERS AT W. C. METZNER'S, 127 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WOOD-WORKER AT 245 MICHIgan-st., at 7 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD JOBBING-SMITH AND horseshoer and fitter to go in the country 120 miles; none but first-class must apply. Inquire at Commercial Hotel for me from 6 to 8. E. S. TALADAY.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD COPPERSMITHS AT E. SMITH'S, corner of Randolph and Desplaines-sts.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—MUST UNDERSTAND his business. An Englishman preferred. Apply at Room 34, Stock Yards, not later than 2 o'clock p. m.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS AND SIX bridge carpenters for Southern Iowa. Free fare. Twenty-five sawmill and farm hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern Iowa, 100 for Wisconsin and Minnesota, 100 tie-makers for Missouri; free fare; 10 farm-hands. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WE WISH TO EMPLOY A GOOD traveling salesman for each State and Territory in the Union; a fair salary paid. Call or address LaBelle Manufacturing Company, No. 93 South Clark.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF AGE in an insurance office at small salary. Must be good penman. Address F 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A REPRESENTATIVE IN EVERY town and county not occupied. A live man can have permanent employment and make money. TEN EYCK & CO., photo copying and picture frames, etc., 243 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at No. 5 Brook-st., South Division.

WANTED—AT TREMONT HOUSE, TWO GIRLS to wash dishes and one to wait on help. Inquire of MR. BABCOCK.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 MORE EXPERIENCED MACHINE and hand girls on coats; also, several good tailors (basters and pressers). CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TAILORESS TO WORK ON custom work. Steady work and good pay. Apply at 310 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS—SUPERIOR HAND to work on mantles and dresses; also apprentices, at 13 Harmon court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—EVERYONE OUT OF EMPLOYMENT to call on us, and get a steady situation at good pay. None are turned away. We give employment to more men and women than any other house in America. Call immediately at office of "Indoor and Out," 202, 204 and 206 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A COPYIST. ADDRESS, STATING price per day, F 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BARTENDER AT 34 NORTH STATE to take charge of a saloon and sample room; one that can come well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT-BOOKS OPENed, closed, or examined; accounts adjusted; posting, etc.; daytime or evenings, by a thorough accountant. Address H 26, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO LITHOGRAPHERS—A steam pressman with five years' reference as color printer wants a steady job. Address BAKER, 147 Seventeenth-st., South Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TINNER IN A COUNtry town; 11 years' reference; speaks German and English. Address P. BAKER, 817 West Kinzie-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MEAT OR order cook of long experience in the line. Address F 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TINNER AND GENeral job workman of experience; can get out cornice; country preferred. F 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED watchmaker and engraver; good reference given. Address P.-O. Box 904, Elgin, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN UNMARRIED MAN (English) as coachman; can care for a greenhouse if required. Address H, 136 West VanBuren-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SALOON OR LIQUOR store by a young man, in any capacity. Address F 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper or cashier; references given. Address F 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUYTION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework. Call at 251 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework; wages, $3. Call or address for two days 364 Orchard-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HOUSEKEEPER OF seven years' experience, both private and hotel, with first-class references. Address Mrs. KATE OSBORNE, Rock Island, Ill.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRESSMAKER, TEN years' experience; work in city or country; satisfactory reference; terms reasonable. Address one week A, 123 Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AGREEABLE, intelligent young lady, as housekeeper, companion or instructress to children in music and primary branches, for board; city references furnished. Address F 76, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—TWO STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front house, 659 Adams-st. Apply to J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—$40 PER MONTH—FINE BRICK HOUSE, 480 North LaSalle-st.; all modern improvements. Inquire of F. W. NEWHALL, 132 South Water-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICE HOUSE, VERY CHEAP, near depot at Normalville, or for sale. R. L. STORRS, corner Sixty-seventh-st. and Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM; ALSO, SUITE of furnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping or lodging. Apply at 515 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK—WELL LIGHTED, NICEly furnished rooms to gentlemen only. Transient gentlemen taken at moderate rates. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER STORE, 20X80 feet, in Ottawa, Ill., for the last ten years occupied as a drug store; building, a 3-story brick, plate-glass front, water, gas, good cellar, also lodging room in second story.

Will also be let, separately or in connection with the above, the adjoining store, of same size and style; can be connected by two arched doors or passageways.

This is one of the best localities in Ottawa for a first-class drug store, or other mercantile business.

Address H. R. GEDNEY, Ottawa, Ill.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, WITH fixtures, 146 Madison-st. Apply at Room 9, 146 Madison-st., or of L. C. PARDEE, 136 State-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THOSE HAVING ROOMS to rent and those wanting rooms in any part of the city, with or without board, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, to call on or address MOYER, JOHNSON & CO., General Room-Renting and Boarding-House Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS for light housekeeping near business centre by prompt-paying tenant. Address F 67, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS IN LADIES' FURS.

We are offering extraordinary inducements in ladies' fine furs. Early buyers will find it profitable to examine our stock. We have everything in the line from the plainest grades to the richest and best qualities. Mink sets from $7 to $40. Seal skin sets from $12 to $40. Children's sets from 50 cents to $10. Marten, ermine, grebe, French seal, otter, fox (black and grey), white coney, and other sets at all prices. We have ladies' and gentlemen's seal hats and caps, seal cloaks, silk circulars with fur linings, and a large variety of other goods at prices guaranteed the lowest.

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R. T. MARTIN,

LADIES' FINE FURS,

New and elegant store, 265 and 267 State-st.

BEDBUGS, ROACHES, MOTHS EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted); exterminators sold. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 180 East Washington-st.

CORN! CORN!—I HAVE CRIBS AND BUYERS AT some of the best stations in Illinois, and can handle the corn here; to a capitalist, can offer inducements to furnish money for cribbing corn this winter. Address H 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY DESIRABLE LOT AT GRACEland; must be a bargain. Address F 82, Tribune.

WANTED—TO BUY A SALOON FOR CASH, CENtral location, doing a good business. Address F 86, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GREAT SACRIFICE—TWO EXTENSION-TOP carriages, all kinds of top-buggies, road wagons, phaetons, good make, nearly new; will be sold at half price to pay storage and charges; top-delivery and express wagons, horses to let by the day or week, money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment in Chicago, and be convinced that you can buy cheaper than in any other place in the city. 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN OMNIBUS, NEARLY NEW; A bargain, at 279 West Madison-st. Apply to A. S. WALTMAN, 114 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW SIDE-BAR TOP-BUGGY; run six weeks, is in fine condition; was made to order; will warrant it in every particular; cheap. Address W 21 Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

I HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF CHOICE UNIncumbered Chicago property that I will exchange for Iowa, Nebraska, or Kansas lands. B. L. HARDING, Murray, Ia.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CLEAR CITY IMPROVED 17 acres, Benton Harbor, Mich., fruit; good improvements, nice place. M. C. KELLEY, 146 Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS MEN WITH A CAPITAL OF $100 TO $500 to investigate a business that will pay investment every month. Call to-day at Room 2 Sands House.

ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA AND OTHER STATES for sale on the best burglar alarm ever invented; a new invention, manufactured and selling rapidly. Address W. H. REIFF, patentee, New Haven, Conn.

The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. Henry F. Gillig, Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Two Orphans." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. Afternoon, "Marble Heart." Evening, "David Garrick" and "Merchant of Venice."

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Joseph Murphy. "Kerry Gow." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Dominick Murray. "Escaped from Sing Sing." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition.

Lake shore, foot of Adams street.

Chicago Trotting and Jockey Club.

West Fortieth and Madison streets. Horses called at 1:30 p. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 98⅞.

Following close upon the heels of the great bank failure in Glasgow comes the announcement by cable of the collapse of a Manchester shipping house, one of the oldest in that city. The liabilities are estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Great excitement was caused by the failure, and it is predicted that it will have a crushing effect upon many smaller firms in the cloth and yarn business.

Stewart L. Woodford, United States District Attorney at New York, has resigned his position as Vice-President of the New York Synod of the Reformed Episcopal Church, on account of the action of that body in formally declaring its adherence to the doctrine of eternal punishment for those who die in their sins. He doesn't believe in it, not even for Fiat heretics, whom he is in the habit of roasting for protracted periods, but not forever.

The testimony of the employers of Chicago concerning the condition of the labor market is uniformly to the effect that there has been no time for several years when the demand for labor so nearly equaled the supply, or when there was so small a percentage of men unable to find employment who are steady, reliable, and willing to work at current wages. The era of "hard times" in this city seems to have passed, and the era of work for all at prices in fair proportion to the profits on the product of labor to have come again.

Collector Merritt, of New York, is an implacable foe to the swindling practice of undervaluation, which his predecessor persistently winked at, to say the least. The kid-glove appraisement cases, which have been in course of adjustment since last May, were decided yesterday by the Collector, who reaffirmed the decision of the General Appraiser advancing the duties on the invoices about 15 per cent, besides imposing the regular penalties for undervaluation. There is some hope that the end of the system of undervaluation frauds, successfully practiced for years in New York, is near at last.

In the case at Detroit of the Hon. Thomas Harland, counsel for Samuel J. Tilden, United States Commissioner Davison, "wreathed in smiles," held the Hon. defendant (not Tilden, unfortunately) in $10,000 bail for his appearance for trial on account of the part he took in the abstraction of the New York Mine books at Marquette. The lawyers kissed and made up among themselves, and the Court was happy at the restoration of the era of reconciliation, but the poor old Usufruct at 15 Gramercy Park finds it impossible to twist his already puckered lip into anything like a smile at what is so manifestly another case of misplaced confidence in the efficacy of fraud and cipher telegrams.

The Citizens' Committee have issued an appeal to which the people of Chicago can liberally respond almost without missing their contributions. It is that they will make donations of new or cast-off clothing, together with bedding, boots and shoes, and such articles as are needed in great quantities at the South on account of the wholesale destruction of such effects that has been going on ever since the yellow fever made its appearance. The money already given in such generous abundance will perhaps suffice to provide food, medicines, medical attendance, and, if need be, coffins to the sick and dying; but the number who, upon recovering, find themselves utterly destitute of clothing at the threshold of winter must reach into many thousands. There should be no difficulty in collecting in Chicago a big consignment of this kind of relief.

The opinion of Attorney-General Devens in the matter of the Arkansas affair was yesterday submitted at a Cabinet meeting. He holds that the *posse-comitatus* clause interpolated by the Democrats in the Army Appropriation bill prohibits the employment of troops to assist the civil officers in their campaign against the illicit distillers until it has been demonstrated that the civil officers are unable to compel obedience to the law. When this state of facts has been shown the President may lawfully issue his proclamation calling upon the armed distillers to disband and yield to the authority of law within a specified time, and if this mandate is not obeyed the President may then direct the military to enforce his authority. The upshot of it will be that an extra force of Deputy-Collectors will be sworn in, and if they are unable to reduce the crooked-whisky fortresses, the troops will be called in to finish the job. Unless the Democrats march to the relief of the Moonshiners once more, they must surrender.

THE TILDEN-MARBLE CONSPIRACY.

The New York *Tribune* has done yeoman service in exposing the infamous conspiracy by which the "visiting Democratic statesmen" in Florida, in negotiation with Gramercy Park, sought to deliver the whole Returning Board for $100,000, or a single vote for $50,000, and thus cheat the Republicans out of their hard-earned victory. The exposition which it makes by furnishing the key to the cipher telegrams throws a strong flood of light upon the secret work of the conspiracy, and reveals every one of the conspirators and the *modus operandi* of the plot which they thought they were weaving in a darkness so profound it would never come to light. The conspiracy was conceived in iniquity; it was carried through to a point which convicts Mr. Tilden, his nephew Pelton, and Mr. Havemeyer in Gramercy Park on the one hand, and Manton Marble, C. W. Woolley, and John F. Coyle, at Tallahassee, Fla., on the other, of gross political dishonesty which ordinarily would send such tricksters to the Penitentiary; it was thwarted, almost at the instant of successful fruition, by the sheerest accident in the world.

In its issue of Oct. 7 the *Tribune* devotes six columns to an explanation of the methods pursued in deciphering the cryptograms, some 600 in number, which passed between Tallahassee and Gramercy Park. There were six systems of secret cipher in all, and they were constructed in a very puzzling and intricate manner; but the *Tribune* found the keys to all of them, and unlocked them. The result of the process will undoubtedly interest our readers more than the patient and curious method by which the process was successfully completed and the conspiracy unearthed.

In its issue of the 8th the *Tribune* prints a list of 125 of the most important ciphers in the collection, with their translation, and they tell a straightforward and succinct story of the infamous manner in which it was attempted to steal the vote of Florida for Tilden. They show in the first place that Manton Marble, C. W. Woolley, and John F. Coyle were the confidential agents of Tilden, and went to Florida with the various systems of cipher necessary to secret correspondence in case, as subsequently happened, that the election turned upon the vote of Florida. They show in the second place that the three conspirators at the outset went to work to secure the vote of the State for Tilden in a legitimate manner. When it became apparent that this was impossible, the ciphers flew thick and fast between Tallahassee and Gramercy Park. From the 1st of November up to about the 21st it is apparent that Marble thought there was a Democratic majority, and worked accordingly, his two assistants, Coyle and Woolley, meanwhile, like all industrious lobbyists, putting in their time manfully in drawing from "the bar'l" for expenses. From the 21st to the 28th it is apparent that the dodge was tried of holding back and altering the returns, but the Republicans defeated it. On the 28th the returns were opened, and Marble found that unless the Board went behind the returns, unless something desperate was done, the State would be declared for Hayes. The first indication of the black cloud of fraud looming up is contained in the following dispatch:

[No date.]—*Henry Havemeyer, 15 West Seventeenth street, New York:* Rochester of answer America yesterday to-day understands Thomas my Africa about but it first avail at my nothing Bavaria as will Copenhagen once fear reported small by and satisfied hope. Max.
(Use Key 9.)

[91. Translation.]

Tallahassee, Dec. 2.—*Henry Havemeyer, 15 West Seventeenth street, New York:* My hope small. Votes about as reported yesterday. Africa (probably McLin) satisfied by Bavaria (probably Cowgill) and fear that America (Drew) understands it. Nothing but cash will avail. Answer *my first of to-day at once.* Thomas. Coyle.

"Nothing but cash will avail," and cash it was. The first step of the conspirators was to invest in Florida by the wholesale and buy the whole Board, as will be seen by the following:

Talla, 2.—*Col. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York:* Certificate required to Moses decision have London hour for Bolivia of just add Edinburg at Moselle had a any over Glasgow France rec'd Russia of. [No sig.]

[Translation.]

Talla, Dec. 2.—*Col. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park:* Have just received a proposition to hand over at any hour required Tilden decision of Board and certificate of Governor for $200,000. Marble.

Instead of Mr. Marble receiving this interesting proposition, it is much more likely that the conspirators themselves made the proposition; but this is immaterial. The important point is the reply of Tilden. Since those dark days, even as late as the present year, the immaculate Marble wrote in a letter to the *World:* "Any one of the venal crew could deliver what he deemed a conclusive title to the Presidency. But it was not there and thus that Mr. Tilden sought to compass the defeat of the Republican conspiracy. Whatever the wish, or the less absolute integrity, or the more customary morals, of any devoted adherent, no such transaction would he consent to, nor connive at, nor permit." Did Tilden refuse the proffer of the venal crew? Did he refuse to "consent, connive, or permit"? Not much. On the very next day came the following reply from the economical and virtuous citizen of Gramercy Park:

New York, Dec. 3.—*Manton Marble, Tallahassee, Fla.:* Warsaw here. Bolivia Brazil. [No sig.]

[Translation.]

New York, Dec. 3.—*Manton Marble, Tallahassee, Fla.:* Dispatch here. Proposition too high. (?) [No sig.]

The proposition was declined, not because Mr. Tilden's ideas of virtue and morality were shocked, but because "the bar'l," in its then exhausted condition, could not stand such a drain. Then followed the second proposition, made by Woolley:

Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 1, 1876.—*Henry Havemeyer, 15 West Seventeenth street, N. Y.:* Sixteen Fetch may make thirteen forty of half of a twelve eleven ten. Can you say two in nine immediately if twenty? Fox.

[Translation.]

Tallahassee, Dec. 1.—*H. Havemeyer, 15 West Seventeenth street, N. Y.:* Board fetch may make necessary expense of half of a hundred thousand dollars. Can you say will deposit in bank immediately if agreed? 2:25 p. m.

Again Gramercy Park grows cautious and prudent, and intimates that it will not pay for the goods until they are delivered at the house:

New York. 1. Dec. 6.—*C. W. Woolley, Talla., Fla.:* Twenty one nineteen two ten twenty cannot however seven before twenty four thirty seven nineteen reply forty six. H.

[87. Translation.]

New York, Dec. 1.—*C. W. Woolley, Tallahassee, Fla.:* Telegram received. Will deposit dollars agreed; (you) cannot, however, draw before vote member received.

Previous to this the same proposition, substantially, had been made by Marble, as follows:

Talla, Fla., 3.—*Col. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.:* Preventing Moses best Bolivia or from Glasgow vote London documents united Rochester state half giving concurrence electors his cast being court either of in received of action for Havana. [No sig.]

[Translation.]

Tallahassee, Dec. 4.—*Col. W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Square:* Proposition received either giving vote of Republican of Board, or his concurrence in Court action preventing Electoral vote from being cast, for half hundred best United States documents. (For $50,000 United States notes.) Marble.

Here the proposition is fairly and squarely made either to prevent the Electoral vote from being cast or to buy one vote outright, and the final acceptance of Gramercy Park was sent as follows:

New York, Dec. 4, '6.—*Manton Marble, Talla., Fla.:* Lima should important in once be concert council and letter if trust you then very no no Warsaw can Cox done time him divided act only Bolivia with and consult here. [No sig.]

[Translation.]

Dec. 4.—*Manton Marble, Tallahassee, Fla.:* Telegram here. Proposition accepted if done only once. Better consult with Woolley, and act in concert. You can trust him. Time very important, and there should be no divided councils. [No sig.]

"If done only once" means that, as Woolley and Marble had both made the same proposition, Tilden was unwilling to pay twice for the same vote. Here were the proposition and the authority to purchase. Why was it not consummated? The above dispatch was first sent on the 3d, and four words dropped out of it, making it entirely unintelligible. A whole day elapsed in getting repetitions and unsnarling the cipher so that sense could be made out of it. By the time that the conspirators got their authority so that they could read it, it was too late. The vote of the State had been declared. The following dispatches tell the remainder of the story:

Talla, Fla., 4.—*Henry Havemeyer, No. 15 West Seventeenth street, N. Y.:* Saturday William if power joined forty further twenty have Charles necessary be Jane you late ten sixteen will with and six twenty 100 be against secured five from advise appear. Fox.

[Translation.]

Dec. 4.—*H. Havemeyer, N. Y.:* Power received too late. Twenty-five ten appear to have joined with Board against contract from Saturday. Will be prompt and advise you farther if necessary. Jane Charles William. Woolley.

Talla, Dec. 5, 1876.—*Col. Pelton, 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.:* Proposition failed. Finished yesterday afternoon responsibility (as) those. Last night Woolley found me and said he had nothing, which I knew already. Tell Tilden to saddle Blackstone (resort to legal proceedings). Marble.

The array of dispatches we have presented above hardly needs comment. They tell the infamous story of the fraudulent attempt upon the part of Tilden and his managers, even while they were making Rome howl with their bawling for honesty and reform, to buy the Presidency, and they can be left with the people of this country without criticism. There are other infamous disclosures yet to follow of the same fraudulent attempt made in South Carolina; but even if the operations of the conspirators in Oregon and South Carolina had been forever buried out of sight, these dispatches from Florida alone would have been sufficient to have stamped Saumel J. Tilden and his whole gang of "visiting statesmen" as men forever unfit to be trusted. The people of this country may be relied upon to pass the proper judgment upon this conspiracy of dishonor and fraud. It is the blackest page thus far in the history of American politics,—a story of disgrace, and shame, and crime that must bring a blush to the cheek of every honest American citizen,—an attempted deed of fraud, sought to be perpetrated by a gang of conspirators acting under the cloak of reform.

BEN HILL ON THE RAMPAGE.

Ben Hill has broken out again. There doesn't seem to have been any special provocation for it, so it is likely that he feared he would fade from public sight unless he should do something or say something to attract attention. He has chosen to write a letter denunciatory of Hayes' Administration, and committing himself to a statement which indicates his intention to support any Democratic movement that may be made toward a partisan impeachment of the President. There is certainly something in this to occasion surprise, for Hill was conspicuous among the Southern conservatives who resisted the effort to defeat the Electoral count, and, later still, was one of the few Democrats who disapproved the so-called Potter investigation. Now, all at once, he bursts out in a torrent of abuse of Hayes, and charges him with conniving at frauds and rewarding the perpetrators thereof. Now there have been no new developments to bring about so radical a change in Ben Hill's estimate of Hayes' honesty and good intentions; he is too intelligent a man to put faith in such contradictory testimony as has been taken before the Potter Committee; Mr. Hayes has not departed in any way from the policy toward the South which first commended him to Hill's affections. There remains, then, the single explanation, not creditable to Hill but more plausible than any other, that the enmity of this Georgia Senator has been gained because the President thought it better for the public service to appoint a United States Marshal who had the support of the other Georgia Senator. If this is the real motive that has prompted Hill's abusive letter, the denunciation takes on a ludicrous aspect.

Hill has overreached himself in his letter. He has compared the election of Hayes to the elevation of Andy Johnson to the Presidency by saying that both men attained their places through crime, and charges that, while the assassins who made Johnson President were destroyed, the "greater criminals" who made Hayes President have been rewarded. This is very silly stuff, though intended to be very wicked. Coming from a man like Hill, who has lately sought to represent the more conservative element of the South, it reveals a very serious defect in the sense of "honor" among the Southerners who have so much to say on that subject. What is more important, however, is that it reveals a disposition in the South to aid and abet the Northern Democratic schemers who want to crowd Hayes out of office because they cannot wait for a lawful opportunity to seize the spoils. If Ben Hill's letter could be extensively circulated at the North, and its genuine significance were fully understood, there would be little danger of the Democrats electing a majority of the next Congress. Unfortunately the American people have a short memory in political affairs, and already the real aim of the Potter movement has been very generally forgotten. Hill's letter ought to recall that movement and its design, and it should serve as a new warning that, if the Democrats be permitted to get undisputed control of Congress, there will be serious danger of a bold and unscrupulous effort to oust Hayes without provocation and without authority of law. Such a precedent would be a standing menace to the stability of our Government.

MR. HENDRICKS IN DANGER.

The announcement is made that Mr. Hendricks has been invited to make speeches in Pennsylvania, and that he has accepted and will take the stump next week. Mr. Hendricks is becoming a brave man. He is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President now, as he has been for the past dozen years, and as he will continue to be so long as he lives. He is not the sort of man to take desperate chances: if he were, he would either have had the Presidential nomination before now, or he would have been placed on the list of retired candidates. He prefers, however, to be in constant training, and he has exhibited the most remarkable aptitude for always being in complete harmony with the prevailing sentiment of his party. Latter-day Democracy, with all its chameleon qualities, cannot change oftener than Hendricks. He is for hard money or soft, a strict constructionist or latitudinarian, an extremist or a conservative, as occasion demands. He is prepared on the shortest notice to come forward as a Democrat of Senator McDonald's style or as a Democrat of the Voorhees school, and he is on the most intimate terms with both these gentlemen. He manages to be all things to all men who are in a position to assist him in his Presidential aspirations.

Nevertheless Mr. Hendricks seems to have abandoned his usual caution in consenting to make speeches in the East at this critical period of the campaign. The situation is complicated enough to embarrass even so experienced and accomplished a trimmer as he has proved himself to be. There is no danger of his doing anything so rash as poor old Mr. Thurman did; he will not declare himself so definitely as to exclude all hope of extrication; he will not burn the bridges behind him so as to cut off the opportunity for retreat. But it will puzzle him to make any speech at this time that may not injure him. He has on one side the fate of the Democratic party in Ohio when given up to the *fiat* craze; on the other side he finds that the Democrats in Indiana made soft money available to their ends; in front of him he has the experiment of a Democratic alliance in Massachusetts with Communism and Fiatism under the leadership of Ben Butler, the result of which no man can foretell. All this is perplexing enough, but the situation is made still more embarrassing by the fact that he is going to make speeches in Pennsylvania, where the temper of the people on the currency issue of the day is as yet untried, and uncertain at the best. Of course there is but one thing Hendricks can do. He will plant one foot firmly in Ohio and the other foot firmly in Indiana, and, thus straddling two States and two sets of ideas, he will seek to convince the Pennsylvania people of his colossal capacity for getting on both sides of a question, no matter how widely they may be separated. But the experiment is a dangerous one. To offend the soft-money lunatics of his own State will certainly be fatal to him, and yet the result in Ohio indicates that his identification with the Ewing and Voorhees wing of the party may be equally fatal to him. We have the greatest confidence in Hendricks' capacity for straddling, but to stretch over the two States of Ohio and Indiana may prove to be too great an undertaking even for him. He would do better not to make any speeches.

THE OHIO AND INDIANA ELECTIONS.

A careful review of the recent elections in Ohio and Indiana will reveal the hopelessness of the associated political factions known collectively as the "National party." The Resumption act was passed in 1875 to take effect on the 1st of January, 1879. As the day fixed for resumption got nearer, the opposition to that measure grew more intense, and forced into closer union all the elements of opposition. The repeal of the Resumption act and the issue of more legal-tender paper became the declared policy, and led to the organization of a distinct and separate party. At the Presidential election in 1876 this party claimed the votes of the people. In that year the State of Ohio voted for the Republican party, giving about 5,000 majority, and Indiana voted for the Democratic party by from 6,000 to 8,000 majority. Since then two years have passed away, during which the whole subject has been discussed thoroughly. The time fixed for resumption has approached so near as to be less than eighty days distant, and the necessity for a "public uprising" to protest against it and to insist upon its repeal, if such was the sentiment of the people, admitted of no delay. The October election was the time to speak, if ever; then was the occasion for the new party to exhibit its contempt for both the old parties by an expression of that sentiment, which it claimed to be universal in the country. Less than ninety days was to intervene between the election and the time fixed for specie payments, and to avert that "awful calamity," as it was represented to be, demanded, and did elicit, the vote and earnest effort of every National in the two States. What is the result? Ohio has elected the Republican ticket by about the same majority that it did in 1876, and Indiana has elected the Democratic ticket by about the same majority that it did in 1876. The one State remains Republican and the other remains Democratic. No more change or disturbance of the ascendency or strength of the respective parties has taken place than if there had been no National party or had been no National ticket before the people. There have been some changes in officers elected in local districts. Thus the City of Cincinnati elects two Republican Congressmen to succeed two Democrats. In Indianapolis a union of Democrats, and Nationalists, and members of the Methodist Church elected a Greenback Democrat to Congress in place of a Republican; a somewhat similar combination elected a Democrat to Congress in Terre Haute in place of Gen. Hunter; while the First District of Indiana, which for thirty-four years has never failed to elect a Democrat, this year elected a Republican to Congress. The Democrats of Ohio last winter re-districted the State for Congress, and gained some members by the operation. These changes and losses and gains were due more or less to local causes, and were confined to special offices; but the general political character of the vote in Ohio and Indiana was unchanged, Ohio remaining Republican by its ordinary majority, and Indiana remaining Democratic by its usual majority. The popular vote of the Nationalists, though specie payments were only eighty days off, was not increased, and in no instance in either State was a Nationalist candidate elected to any office except when he was also the candidate of another party. Alone, the Nationalists cut no more figure in the election than did the Temperance party. They did not, despite the emergency of the financial situation, increase their aggregate vote cast at the previous election. Taken as the sole and avowed representatives of the opposition to the Resumption law, they are less than one in twenty of the people of the two States.

In Ohio the Republican party generally made a firm and resolute defense of honest money and specie payments; in a few instances, candidates personally weakened, and lost votes by the proceeding.

In Indiana the Republican party did not take as strong grounds in favor of honest money as it should have done, and lost the advantage which otherwise it would have had. In that State, too, those candidates who weakened to conciliate the Nationalists lost favor and sustained defeat, because on such a question as money of coin value and fiat money there can be no equivocation or compromise. That issue must be met directly and fairly.

It will be seen, then, that, so far as these elections determine anything, both the Democratic and Republican parties have maintained their organizations intact, have suffered no general loss or control, and have been in no wise weakened or destroyed by the third party or Nationalists, which seems to have gained so little of public confidence that it is nothing but a guerrilla combination of politicians to trade votes in close districts for offices. The question remains just where it was. On the 1st of January, greenbacks will be legally equal to and exchangeable for coin. The whole paper currency, which has for some months been practically at par, will then be so legally. Resumption will then take place as a matter of course, and is not likely to produce the least disturbance in values, which are now practically at par with coin. The country will then have a test of the ability to maintain specie payments. That will have to be determined by experience. If our exports continue to exceed our imports as they have done for two or three years, then the large flow of coin to this country will continue, and the national wealth increase. Coin will become in universal use. To one-half the adult population the use of coin as part of the general currency is something they have never experienced. Specie payments having been resumed, and coin become of general use as money, it will then be a question whether the paper currency shall be maintained in whole or in part by the Government. The ability of the Government to maintain coin redemption for a part of the paper currency will have some weight in deciding whether the United States will adopt the system of England, France, and Germany of leaving the issue of paper money to private capital, but amply secured against loss and always redeemable in coin on demand, or whether it will take upon itself the issue of all the paper money of the country. We do not know of any paper money which is a legal-tender issued by any Government which is at par with coin; experience has shown this to be an embarrassing policy. If the United States should, however, resort, as was the policy before 1862, to the issuing of Treasury notes receivable for all public dues, but not legal-tender in payment of private debts, the problem of furnishing the country with a national paper currency might perhaps be solved satisfactorily. In the meantime, on the 1st of January greenbacks will be redeemable in coin; the Resumption act cannot well be repealed until March, 1881, and by that time the experience of the country will have determined many questions, and will have settled that the people have no use for the "National party."

The fight of the Vanderbilt children over the old Commodore's will is going on now in New York with unabated vigor and bitterness. Concerning the Commodore's belief in Spiritualism, Mrs. Bishop, who declares that she is "not a Spiritualist, but believes in God," testified Tuesday as follows:

> Witness testified that she had had several conversations with the Commodore on the subject of Spiritualism; the first was held in 1868, after the death of the Commodore's first wife; after 1868 he expressed his belief in Spiritualism, and said that he employed several Spiritualistic doctors, from whom he obtained great physical and mental relief; in 1873 he advised the husband of deponent to hire one of these men; in 1872 and 1873 he (the Commodore) told witness that he had had a revelation from his dead son, George, advising him to make his son, William H., his head man, as the girls did not know how to take care of money, and Cornelius was an invalid, and should be sent to an asylum; before the husband of deponent died, in 1874, the Commodore told him that he had had a revelation from his wife, in which she directed him to leave all his property to William H.

To show that there was a conspiracy on the part of William H. Vanderbilt and other persons to induce the father to leave the bulk of his vast property to William, Mrs. Mary L. Stone was called, who testified in part as follows:

> In September, 1874, she called on the Commodore in Fourth street, and was received in the back office; her business with him was to seek aid for opening a boarding school; the Commodore said he would see about getting her a hall up town; but she objected, as the place had been used by Spiritualists; he said that would not matter, and witness asked him if he believed in Spiritualism; he said he did, and that the spirits gave him advice and he advised her to consult them; she left the place and on her way to Broadway a man overtook her; it was William H. Vanderbilt; he said he had heard the conversation she had had with the Commodore; he proposed that she should call on father next day and tell him that the spirits could do nothing for her, but that they had told her to tell him to leave all his property to William; she objected, but he said that he would give her what she wanted if she followed his instructions; she finally consented, and the next day at noon called and told the Commodore what William had directed her to; the old man answered that he had received the same advice from the spirit of his dead wife; when witness left the office, William met her in the same place as on the previous day, and offered her $50, which she refused to accept.

Palmer is after John Mathers, the fiat candidate for Congress in the Springfield District. He says that Mathers, when he became a subscriber to the stock of the defunct Republic Fire-Insurance Company of Chicago, played the part of stool-pigeon. After describing the transaction as revealed in a lawsuit, Palmer comments thus:

> It thus appears that John Mathers made a "flat" subscription for the stock, proposing to pay therefor with "the use of his name." That is to say, he allowed himself, as an old citizen, and as Mayor of Jacksonville, to be used as a stool-pigeon to induce other citizens to take stock and pay for it in the "flat" Republic Fire-Insurance Company of Chicago.
>
> But this is not the end of his "flatism," for the answer goes on to say that this agreement was made with the consent of one Lewis, the attorney of the Company, and that with the said Lewis was also made a verbal contract "with the additional stipulation, to-wit: That, in consideration that defendant, Mathers, should assist said Lewis to collect stock debts due said Company by the Jacksonville branch thereof, defendant should be released from all liability to said Company or its assignees, and defendant avers that he did perform said stipulated service." That is to say, that he agreed with the agent of the "flat" Insurance Company in the first instance to induce his fellow-citizens to subscribe to the stock of the Company, and that when he found he was caught in the trap he assisted the agent to collect the stock debts from the victims whom he had assisted to decoy.
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> The records of the court from which all the facts stated above are taken show that on the trial the "flat" subscriber to the stock, and the man who tried to pay for the stock in "flat" currency, was mulct $622.50.

The New York *Herald* has managed to get hold of three of Tilden's cipher telegrams relating to the performances about the Marquette Iron Mine in the suit for income tax. Of these three dispatches one was sent to Thomas Harland, Mr. Tilden's lawyer at Marquette, by a person who neglected to sign his name. It is remarkable that a great many of the telegrams in cipher which went from Gramercy Park in 1876 to Florida and Oregon were sent by a person who neglected to sign them. Economy of signatures appears to be chronic at No. 15 Gramercy Park. The dispatches were signed by Thomas Harland, the lawyer aforesaid, and were addressed one to George W. Smith, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York, and the other to George W. Smith, No. 12 Wall street, New York, who is Tilden's private secretary. The New York *Tribune* discovers that Tilden is using the same cipher in regard to his fraudulent income-tax returns that he employed in communicating with Marble, Woolley, and Coyle in Florida, when instructing them to buy an Electoral vote, providing the price did not exceed $50,000. We think it is about time that he changed his cipher. The boys have all got it.

Dennis Kearney, Ben Butler's Communistic blackguard blatherskite, has pretty much played out in Massachusetts. It has dawned upon the working classes that he is an obscene, vulgar fellow, with his mouth filled with profanity and his head empty of ideas. The Boston *Herald* describes a scene at an open-air meeting in East Boston, on the 8th, where Dennis undertook to harangue a motley crowd of people. It says:

> He had scarcely uttered a hundred words, when whiz! went an onion past his nose, and zip! came a potato, striking one of the lanterns near Kearney's head, and causing great confusion. To say that Dennis was mad, is a very mild way of putting it; he fairly boiled over with rage, and literally turned black in the face. It was a pity, too, for, when he smiles, Dennis is quite a good-looking fellow, and lots of the girls get sweet on him in the country towns. The East Boston girls who witnessed his display of temper last evening "went clean back on him," and most of them, long before he closed his harangue, started off for Meridian street in search of a man with a sweeter temper. Glaring about, Dennis raised his voice to a pitch that was terribly suggestive of the ravings of an escaped lunatic, and yelled, while the perspiration fairly streamed from his face: "Oh! you slimy imps of hell!—oh! you miserable blood-sucking bummers!—oh! you sneaking thieves in the employ of political cut-throats, sent here to do their filthy work!—if I could find the dirty, contemptible whelp who threw that onion, I'd shoot him as I would a dog!" The scene that followed this exhibition of temper on the part of the honest, peaceable apostle of reform, who as recently as last Saturday night declared his close relation to the Trinity, almost baffles description. Yells of derision, shouts of laughter, hysterical screeches from the women, mingled with the oaths and badinage of the men in the wildest confusion. Kearney made several attempts to again gain and hold the attention of his audience, but it was of no avail.

A leading and educated Chinaman, Kwang Chang Ling, is writing letters to California journals, in which he tells us much about China that we have not hitherto known. For instance, that the population is only 100,000,000 or 120,000,000, instead of 450,000,000, as generally reported; that the country has reached the limit of agricultural development; that the population and prosperity have been decreasing since 1761; that unless improved machinery and methods are adopted from the Western countries, the people will not be able to support themselves, since they are already as poor as possible and live; that the wealth of the Empire is in the hands of the few, and that with a diminishing population and increasing wages at home there can be no great tide of immigration to this country, so Americans need have no fear.

The vote in Hamilton County (which includes Cincinnati) was on the State ticket:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Milton Barnes, Rep.	25,839
D. R. Paige, Dem.	24,445
A. Roy, Nat.	501
Milton Barnes' majority	1,394

The "National" lunatics have pretty much disappeared in Cincinnati. Last fall the vote was as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Bishop, Dem	20,525
West, Rep.	17,156
Bond, Nat. Greenback	9,076
Bishop's majority	3,369

It will be seen that while the Democratic vote was increased 4,000 the Republican vote increased 8,700 and the "National Greenback Workingman's" party had only a debris of 500 left out of 9,000 which they controlled.

A good reason why Ben Butler should not be elected Governor of Massachusetts is that his services will be needed for the next year as a member of the Potter Committee to ferret out and expose the foul conspiracy by which Samuel J. Tilden proposed to obtain the Electoral vote of Florida. The New York *Tribune* prints ten columns of the expose, and, as an interesting chapter in the history of the last campaign, it beats Mrs. Jenks' testimony all hollow. It most effectually places Mr. Samuel J. Tilden in the rogues' gallery, and most likely finishes him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880. After reading these dispatches, a member of the Tweed Ring in New York remarked, "Well, old Tweed died too early; he would have enjoyed mightily seeing his name along with Tilden's as a Reformer."

After the fiasco in Maine and the surprising show of Greenback strength in Vermont, the Eastern newspapers dropped their insulting allusions to the Greenback lunacy as "a Western idea," or as a malady peculiar to that locality. The vote of Colorado opened their eyes a little, and now the satisfactory result of the Ohio election will be likely to stop their slurs forever. The people who have associated the fiat-money craze with the milk-sickness and the fever and ague will be quite likely now to revise their opinion of us, and will be much more astonished after the November elections, and they see the stand for honest money that Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and other Western States will take. The West may yet rebuke the East.

It is well known that Gen. Banks, of the Fifth Massachusetts District, who has been a long time in Congress, was beaten by one vote in the caucus. The Boston *Journal* says although Gen. Banks has received many letters urging him to run as an independent candidate, and has had offers of money with which to carry on the campaign, he refuses to be disloyal to the Convention before which he was a candidate. He has expressed his willingness to speak in aid of Mr. Bowman's election. This is not welcome news to either faction of the Democracy, who would like nothing better than to see the Republicans of the Fifth District split by personal preferences for rival candidates.

Nast's cartoon in the present number of *Harper's Weekly* represents the venerable Peter Cooper in the act of crowning Butler's bald head with the inevitable air cushion which our great philanthropist generally uses for other purposes. Nast has succeeded in the apparently impossible feat of giving to Butler's familiar and forbidding features a look of perfect repose, pride, and satisfaction, while his enormous inflated stomach represents faithfully the result of an over application of Cooper's fiat-panacea for all our ills. The cartoon is one of Nast's happiest efforts, and must make even Ben Buttler wince while Massachusetts roars.

The horse called Hopeful trotted at the rate of thirty-eight feet per second, dragging a sulky with a man on it. The horse called Rarus trotted two inches per second less, hauling a four-wheeled vehicle after him. A crowd of 35,000 people went five miles, spending a day and an average of two or three dollars each, to see whether the horse Rarus could go two inches a second faster than he did; but he couldn't. Was the sight of his struggle and failure worth the $100,000 it cost that crowd to witness it?

According to the Democratic organ, the Campaign Committee of the Democracy estimate the income of the Sheriff's office at $30,000, and have assessed Kern $2,800. He will never get off with twice that sum. The Coroner candidate they have assessed $720; the Clerk of the Appellate Court, $1,440; each of the Commissioners, $232; the candidates for Congress, $480. The Democratic concern is all wrong in its figures. If Tree runs for Congress, he may thank his luck if the strikers don't take $5,000 out of him.

The New York *Sun*, the leading Democratic paper of the Empire State, thinks the Ohio Democrats have placed themselves in a most disgraceful attitude on the money question, saying:

> It is not beaten alone that the Democrats are, on the whole; they are disgraced also. They had two positions natural for them to take which were impregnable. One was the observance of the constitutional provisions for the election of President. The other was the sound doctrine of a gold and silver basis for the currency. They abandoned both. They surrendered all principle, and were ignominiously beaten, as they ought to have been.

When the indicted crooked whisky-Gauger Hildreth was trying to break into the Council on the contest for a seat, George E. White was his champion in the Council. He made several loud, long, and disgraceful speeches in behalf of the "indicted crook," and voted to let him in. This is the same identical George E. White who claims to be a candidate for Senator in the First District.

Ben Butler does not let the facts embarrass him in making charges against the Republican party of Massachusetts. In a recent speech he said that "less children were born in 1877 than any year since 1865." Perhaps there were fewer marriages, also, in that year, and if so, of course the Republican party is to be blamed for it. Why not? If this is a paternal Government, births, marriages, and deaths ought to fall within the sphere of its function, as well as making all the money that is needed for the wants of business, providing work for the idle, bread for the hungry, and brains for the natural-born idiots. Butler and Kearney are in the right. If the crop of babies falls short in Massachusetts under the Republican *regime*, it is *prima facie* evidence that the gold-bugs and bloated capitalists are not doing their duty, and that they have formed a conspiracy to depopulate the State. If Old Cockeye is elected Governor, he will see that this crying evil is reformed, even if he has to issue a proclamation on the subject.

The Troy *Times* says that if the report is true that Secretary Gorham, of the Republican Congressional Committee, declines to circulate hard-money speeches like those of the President, Mr. Schurz, Mr. Conkling, and Mr. Grow, "he ought to be lifted out of his position with a catapult, or some equally effective agency. Republican defeat would be preferable to victory on the Gorham plan." Yes; he ought to be taken out of the position somehow. Nitro-glycerine will do it if properly used in sufficient quantities.

The Republican leaders of the Fort Wayne District made nothing by their refusal to run a candidate for Congress in favor of honest money, and in recommending their party to support the Greenback National candidate. The result is, the latter is beaten by 7,240 majority, and two or three close counties that might have been carried for legislative members are lost. In running after the dishonest fiat-money idea they disgusted many thinking Republicans, and repelled the sound-money Democrats.

The union of the National Fiatists and Democratic Fiatists in Iowa has cost the Republicans two seats in Congress. The *I.-O.-U.* inwardly screams with delight thereat, and is unable to repress outward grimaces of happiness. It is about time for that concern to pull down the Republican and run up the Democratic-Fiat flag. All of its sympathies are on the side of the Currency Waterers. It wants "cheap money," and the sooner the better.

When Congressman Williams gently reminded ex-Senator Doolittle that he (Doolittle) had belonged to all the political parties in the country, he ought to have quoted the following from the "Biglow Papers," as exactly appropriate to the case:

Senator D. is a dreffle smart man;
He's ben on all sides that give places or pelf;
But consistency still were a part of his plan—
He's ben true to *one* party—an' thet is himself.

An exchange truly remarks that Bayard is the only Democratic Presidential candidate whose head is above water. And he owes this to the fact that he stands on the Republican platform of honest money. He means to be a respectable and self-respecting gentleman, no matter what happens. His position is a grand one, even in its lonesomeness.

Foster's fight in Ohio was the forlorn hope of the contest. The Democratic Legislature reconstructed his district for the purpose of piling upon him such a tremendous majority that not even so effective a campaigner as he is could get from under it. Foster faced 4,000 Democratic majority and reduced it below 1,000.

After printing the cipher dispatches of Tilden, Marble, Pelton, Woolley, Coyle, Cronin & Co. to buy an Elector in Oregon or Florida, the New York *Tribune* asks: "How would 'Tilden and Reform' answer for a battle-cry in 1880"?

If no blunder is made in the nomination of a Republican candidate for Sheriff in this county, there is a fair chance of winning; but the result of two years ago can again be realized if the same blindness to the obvious consequences prevails.

Do the Republicans really desire to beat Kern for Sheriff? Judging by the recklessness exhibited in pushing some of the candidates who can't possibly be elected, we are led to believe they don't.

The fiatic Greenbackers and Democratic fiatists, by pooling their issues in Dubuque County, gave the repudiation candidate for Congress 2,129 majority.

What does Dana and his *Sun* think of the Tilden-Marble-Woolley Florida bribery exposure? Who is the "Great Fraud" now?

PERSONALS.

Gen. Grant has abandoned his contemplated trip to India.

Madame Nilsson's recent loss of property is said to amount to $200,000.

Mr. George Bancroft has so far recovered from his late injuries as to sit up several hours on Tuesday.

M. Victor Hugo is engaged in finishing two new volumes of poetry. They will appear next month.

Hood, in describing the meeting of a man and a lion, said: "The man ran off with all his might, and the lion with all his mane."

Sherman M. Booth, well known in this city and in Milwaukee, has become the editor of an inflation newspaper in Philadelphia.

The entire number comprising the Memphis "Sisterhood of Mercy," seven in all, have died of yellow fever. Died on the field of battle.

In a missionary school at Makawao, Sandwich Islands, there is a native girl named Broadway Tabernacle, who is supported by that church of New York.

The poet Whittier recently took part in a celebration over the launching of a boat near West Ossipee, N. H. He read a poem which will shortly be published in one of the magazines.

The Ohio Methodist Conference is considering the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Athens, who frankly confesses that, seeing Miss Mamie Welsh asleep, he kissed her until she awoke and screamed.

Monday, the 14th of this month, will be the sixtieth anniversary of William Lloyd Garrison's apprenticeship to the printing trade, and it is to be observed by the New England Franklin Club, who will entertain Mr. Garrison at a dinner in Boston.

The Rev. J. W. Olmstead, D. D., so long and so favorably known in Boston as editor and proprietor of the *Watchman and Reflector*, now the *Watchman*, has just connected himself with and taken charge of a new paper published in Brooklyn, N. Y., under the name of the *Watch Tower*, in the interest of the freedmen of the South.

Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore, who recently gave $10,000 to the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, has just given a like amount to the University of Pennsylvania, to constitute a fund to be called, in honor of her husband, the "Bloomfield H. Moore Fund." The income is to be used to promote the higher education of women at the University.

S. Angier Chace said to a friend who called on him in the Massachusetts State Prison recently, that he had expected the Stickney exposure, and added: "I was strongly urged on my trial to make a full statement, but I remembered a saying of Daniel Webster's, which was that 'he never shoveled off his walks until it had done snowing.' Gentlemen, it has not done snowing."

Col. Vest, one of the few Missouri Democrats who dare to support hard money, and one of the candidates for United States Senator in that State, in a recent address reminded his hearers of one of the qualities of irredeemable paper money by saying: "After the late 'unpleasantness,' I had to pay $16,980 of Confederate money for a horse, and it was the meanest horse I ever saw."

Mr. French, of the Sophomore class at Colby University, Maine, has just learned that an uncle has recently died leaving him $75,000. It is related as a remarkable fact that about the same time another student there, whose name is withheld, received a legal document informing him that a case long pending in the courts of Spain had been decided in favor of the heirs, of whom he is one, and that his share will be $75,000.

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Watchman and Reflector, now
has just connected himself with
of a new paper published in
, under the name of the *Watch*
terest of the freedmen of the

field H. Moore, who recently
the Franklin Institute, of Phila-
t given a like amount to the Uni-
sylvania, to constitute a fund to be
of her husband, the "Bloomfield
d." The income is to be used to
igher education of women at the

chasesaid to a friend who called
assachusetts State Prison recently,
oduced the Stickney exposure, and
strongly urged on my son to
ttle in the land that 'he never shovel-
until it had done snowing.' Gen-
[illegible]

one of the few Missouri Demo-
to support hard money, and one of
for United States Senator in that
After the late 'unpleasantness,' I
980 of Confederate money for a
[illegible]
the meanest horse I ever saw."

of the Sophomore class at
ty, Maine, has just inherited $75,000. It
markable fact that about three
egal document informing him
favor of the heirs, of whom he is
is share will be $75,000.

CHICAGO AT PARIS.

The Laurels We Have Earned at the Great Exposition.

Leading Houses Here that Have Secured the Chief Medals and Other Honors.

American Producers Who Are Creating a Sensation at the Gay Capital.

First-Class Manufactures which Have Walked Away with First-Class Prizes in First-Class Style.

Our Own Correspondent Notes the Principal Winners.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—It may be Chicago has grown so used to triumphing in everything undertaken by her representative men that she is inclined to regard each new conquest as a matter of course. But I fancy the pulses of her citizens will quicken with pride, and that an honest exultation will swell the heart of every American, when it is understood how signal has been the victory of the McCormick agricultural machines here in France.

In the first place, it was determined there should be no field trial of the mowers, reapers, and binders shown at this Exposition. The English were afraid to put their machines out into the field in practical competition with the Americans, and the influence of the former was so great with the magnates of the Exhibition that for awhile it seemed as though there would be no public test at all. But Yankee persistency was finally more than a match for English stubbornness. The American exhibitors, under the personal lead of Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, succeeded in convincing the French and other judges that the only way to tell what a reaping-machine would do was to put it right out into a field of grain, and the order for the trial was finally given.

I have told you briefly in other letters how complete was the victory of the McCormick machines. But no details have been given of the severity of the tests, the determined competition, or of the hearty fashion in which all Europeans are conceding the supremacy of the victor.

I had seen the trial at our Centennial Exposition, and remembered how thorough McCormick's triumph had been there. Could it be repeated in a foreign land, in the face of sharp opposition and prejudice, and a crowning glory be added to the mountain of laurels already won by their machines, was the question.

The trials took place some thirty miles out from Paris, and most of the grain was very thick, heavy, and matted. The sympathy of the French peasantry was largely with the Americans, and the McCormick machines were cheered admiringly. It was evident at once that they were almost as well known and respected among French agriculturists as at home in the older sister Republic. They were uniformly and strikingly successful, both in cutting and binding the grain.

The judges were gentlemen familiar alike with the needs of the farmer and the merits of mechanism, practical men culled from the experts of the world. Their opinion was unanimous and decisive, and the McCormick machines were once more adjudged supreme over all competition at a grand International Exposition.

Not long after that there was a great trial of self-binding harvesters held at Bristol, England, for the gold medal of the Royal Agricultural Society. Now, if there is any one thing the McCormicks are certain of, it is that their machines embody everything that is advanced and useful; and, as the self-binding principle is peculiarly their own, they were delighted at another opportunity to prove their superiority. There were seven entries for this test, but, as it was known that the trial would be very exacting, and that the McCormicks' agents were in the best of trim, three English and one American maker practically backed down, leaving McCormick, Walter A. Wood, and Osborne & Co. to have it out among themselves.

It was the same old story in the result, and, after being tested in fields of barley, oats, and wheat, the McCormick reaper and binder was found to have cut all the grain with perfect smoothness, and to have lashed it into even-sized, compact sheaves, in a manner far superior to either of its rivals. The judges were Messrs. Cantrell, Kimber, and Coleman,—the latter was English Agricultural Commissioner to the Philadelphia Exposition, and the joint verdict was that the McCormick machine combined to perfection every essential for a satisfactory self-binder. So Mr. McCormick, who was present, got another gold medal. In fact, he seems to have reached a stage where all he has to do is to roam around the world catching medals and chief prizes from the admiring officials of international fairs and Royal Societies, and accepting the well-earned homage of honest husbandmen in every clime.

The London *Times*, in its elaborate account of this important trial, praises the McCormick machine unstintedly, saying: "It did its work without stoppage, binding and dropping off the sheaves with a beautifully smooth motion; and great admiration was expressed at the perfectly clean character of the work, scarcely a straw being allowed to fall to the ground."

The English and French press have both been very complimentary to Mr. McCormick and his machines, and good words for his latest successful achievements have been published cordially in every prominent paper of both countries. The large number of competitors at the Exposition, and the sterling character of the Board of Judges, has been the best possible evidence that the winning machines must be of the highest, most unquestionable merit. The fact that the McCormick has eclipsed them all carries conviction of its superiority to every impartial heart, and generous praise of its innumerable good qualities is heard on every hand.

The McCormick agent here has advices from home that the sales of the Self-Binder are immense, over 6,000 having been manufactured and sold during the past harvest, and it is inevitable that the added fame secured in these crucial trials is destined to increase the demand for these paragons of machines to figures never before reached in the history of agricultural mechanism.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

In speaking of the awards, I must give particular prominence to the honors given to the Fairbanks Scale Company. Though not strictly speaking, a Chicago institution, yet the Western branch of the Company is located in your city, and the scales are known and used so extensively throughout the Northwest that the readers of THE TRIBUNE will no doubt feel a direct interest in the result. The triumph achieved by the Fairbanks Standard Scales was as complete as it was gratifying, while the exhibit itself was one of the most complete and attractive in the Exposition.

In Class 15 these scales received the highest and only award given to any scale manufacturer. In Class 68 they were given a silver medal, which was also the highest honor awarded in that class to scales. In Class 76, agricultural implements, they received the grand gold medal, the only gold medal awarded to a scale company at this department. The only other award to American scales in this class was a silver medal to an Eastern company.

The scales, in different styles, were represented in other classes and departments, and the summing up shows that the Fairbanks Company carried off two grand gold medals, two silver medals, and one bronze medal. The victory was the most complete possible, and the cumulative evidence of the different medals is the most positive proof of the surpassing excellence of the scales. It was only a repetition of the experience of this company at former World's Fairs, where they have always succeeded in carrying off the highest honors.

The most remarkable fact in this connection, however, and one that shows how tribute is paid to American genius, is the action of foreign Governments, such as Russia, Holland, Cuba, Siam, Japan, and others, which have not only signified their approval, but have formally adopted the Fairbanks' scales as the standard weighing machines in their several governments. Among the curiosities shown here is a certificate from the Siamese Government in the language and character of that country. The certificate states that the Fairbank's scales have been in constant use in the Custom-House at Bangkok, and that they have not only given perfect satisfaction, but have occasioned surprise by their durability and unchanging accuracy. Perhaps a still stronger testimony is given by the Government of Holland, where the metric system of weights has been in use since 1817, but a law compelling the adjustment of all scales to a graduation of their own caused no end of annoyance.

Finally a Board of Engineers was appointed to recommend some improvement, and, as the result of their observations, the Government modified the law and adopted the plan of Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., and designating that make of scales as the future Governmental standard. On the whole, Messrs. Fairbanks & Co. are to be congratulated on their brilliant and successful showing.

THE WILSON PACKING COMPANY.

Probably Chicago will get more real solid pride out of the triumph of the Wilson Packing Company here at Paris than from any other one source. This is because the triumph has been so signal and complete in every possible respect. The very first award given in the American Department has been bestowed upon the Wilson Company.

The meats of this world-renowned organization arrested the attention of the judges at the beginning of their work, and after a very prolonged, patient, and admiring examination it was unanimously agreed that the Wilson Packing Company was entitled to the highest medal and honors.

There was a great deal of competition, for, since the Wilson Company has shown the world what a demand there is for fine canned meats, imitators have sprung up in every prominent nation of Christendom. But it is one thing to imitate and another to equal. The Wilson Company's superb methods and goods can be feebly imitated but never rivaled, and, despite the strenuous efforts made by their competitors, the victory was promptly and easily secured by this organization. Their meats were found to be pure in quality and perfect in preservation; and, as one of the judges said, they "fully warranted their splendid reputation and enormous sale." Each can, on being opened and carefully examined, proved equal to its fellow, and the contents of all were appetizing, attractive, and altogether unexcelled.

It has been very interesting to me to note how extensive are the sales of this Company's goods everywhere in Europe. Its canned meats are among the most familiar of sights in stores and on tables in every city and village. The Company has also supplied most of the prominent European Governments with these choice meats in enormous amounts, while in the families of rich and poor alike they are justly regarded as economical, delicious, and healthy.

In fact, it is quite evident to me that, throughout Europe, as in America, the Wilson Packing Company is proving itself above and beyond competition and genuine benefactors to all mankind.

SMITH'S BABIES.

Of all the awards made at the Exposition, none met with the popular approval so much as that given to Mr. Joshua Smith, of No. 206 North Clark street, Chicago, for his collection of babies in the photographic department. The collection consisted of over three hundred little cherubs in all the graceful and charming attitudes of infancy. The bright-eyed little, little darlings that smilingly tell you in the title of the picture, "We came all the way from Chicago," formed a complete poem of themselves. Kings and Princes stopped to admire and study the varying expressions of the sweet little faces. No wonder they won all hearts. In addition to this the judges could not overlook the artistic merit of the photographic work,—an instantaneous process invented by Mr. Smith, and which is highly commended by all the photographic journals here. The medal was the only award given to a Western photographic exhibitor, and is a credit to Chicago enterprise.

H. H. SHUFELDT & CO.

Another gratifying award, and one that is commend for its justice by everybody, is that of a gold medal to Henry H. Shufeldt & Co., of Chicago. This house has secured the gold medal for the best distilled spirits. The choice line of goods in question exhibited by Messrs. Shufeldt & Co. were the theme of general praise by the judges, and they were unanimous in their verdict that the chief prize should go to that firm. The tests were very exacting and the examination thoroughly impartial, and of course the victory is all the more enjoyable and complete on that account.

When it is remembered how important an industry the manufacture of such staples has grown to be the world over, and when it is known that the distillers of every great civilized nation have competed here at Paris for the supremacy, the magnitude of Chicago's victory will be the more apparent.

There is no doubt that the firm in question will build up a fine business here in their excellent goods, and that the liquors of Henry H. Shufeldt & Co. will become as standard favorites in Europe as they are in the United States.

A determination to make the best of goods, to sell them at the most honorable of prices, and to be thoroughly fair and equitable in their dealings with everybody, have been the guiding principles of this firm from the outset, and it is proverbial that such a line of conduct must inevitably win. Its members have been rewarded by the good will and high esteem alike of dealers, revenue officials, and the community at large, and now crown their superb record by receiving the gold medal (the highest prize) from a foreign jury at this latest and greatest of world's fairs.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN.

One must be pardoned for a little national pride as we see the interest exhibited in the display of cabinet organs from the celebrated house of Mason & Hamlin, of Boston.

Here in the very home of art, and among the most advanced and distinguished of the Old World manufacturers, these American instruments boldly challenge them all to a test of superiority, and attract admiring crowds of listeners.

And when over thirty of these leading manufacturers from all nations, the golden award is given to the Mason & Hamlin cabinet organ, we cannot wonder that they are so highly esteemed in our own land, nor fail to rejoice that American genius has in this old and favorite house received the highest distinction which it was in the power of these judges to confer.

THE CRANE BROS'. MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This well-known Chicago organization has not only a very fine exhibit, on which they have received the medal, but I find also that their sales of steam and gas fittings, and other goods, are very large here in France. In fact, the Company's export trade is both extensive and increasing, and is of itself an unusually excellent evidence of the growing demand in Europe for goods of first-class American manufacture. Remembering how complete was the Company's triumph at our Centennial Exposition, where it obtained the chief medal and Certificate of Distinction, it is very pleasant to see how easily and deservedly it earns new honors here in a foreign land.

ROCHER.

Through some inadvertance in failing to have his noble collection of photographs properly registered, Rocher, of Chicago, did not succeed in getting his contribution entered in time to compete. But I am chronicling all of Chicago's triumphs, and Mr. Rocher's artistic victory has been as complete as possible in spite of the technicality which deprived him of a chance to exhibit in the regular photographic department. His pictures were kindly taken in charge by a New York exhibitor and hung in another part of the grand building, where they commanded the attention at fervent encomiums of the competent judges of every nation. It is conceded on all sides that Mr. Rocher has done more than any one man living to elevate photography to a fine art, and his triumphs at Vienna, London, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, and elsewhere are deservedly repeated here.

CHICAGO PRINTING.

Some very elaborate and handsome trade circulars, price-lists, etc., which have been prepared at home for the use of American exhibitors here, are commanding general attention and praise. Those from the great Chicago publishing house of Donnelley, Gassette & Lloyd, printed in French and English, and rich with the choice colorings and artistic blazonings for which that firm is so celebrated, earn special praise. Foreign experts agree, with singular unanimity, that no more refined, original, or elegant examples of the art typographic have ever been produced any where in Europe or America.

SCHOOL DESKS.

In this department, Messrs. A. H. Andrews, of Chicago, made a fine showing and received the highest award for his "Triumph" school-desk and noiseless slates—a merited victory.

HAROLD.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

At 12:30 this morning Station-Keeper Croak, of the Twenty-second Street Station, found a prisoner named Michael Holmetz hanging dead to the bars of a cell door, he having committed suicide by means of a belt which he wore about his waist. He was brought in at 9:30 last evening by Officer Vincent Carroll, and was charged with drunken and disorderly conduct. There was a man with Holmetz in the cell, but he was asleep and heard nothing.

At 10:30 last evening, Thomas Hassett, 19 years of age, came home drunk to his father's home, 223 Brown street, and demanded supper. His father, Patrick Hassett, objected, and ordered the son out of the house until he sobered up. A row was the result, and Thomas was ejected, the old man following him to the sidewalk. Thomas then drew a Smith & Wesson revolver, and fired one shot at him, the ball passing through the clothing and grazing the flesh on the shoulder. He then ran off, but the old man says he will not prosecute, and there is, therefore, but little use in following him up.

WASHINGTON.

Opinion of the Attorney-General Concerning the Arkansas Complication.

Conditions under Which the Federal Troops May Be Employed.

Not Until the Civil Officers Have Tried Again and Failed.

The Real Reason Why Ben Hill No Longer Supports the Administration.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

IT CAN ONLY BE USED AFTER THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES HAVE EXHAUSTED THEIR POWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The Attorney-General has given an opinion to Secretary Sherman in regard to the right of the President to use troops against the illicit distillers in Arkansas. The opinion is of importance as covering the whole question of the authority of the President under existing laws, and without disregarding the late posse-comitatus clause of the Army bill, to use the troops to execute the United States laws whenever it is impossible to enforce them by ordinary means. The opinion recites precedents in which military assistance has been rendered to Marshals in discharging their duties when opposed by a force which they could not successfully contend against. The Attorney-General holds, however, that under the restrictions of the posse-comitatus clause passed at the last session it is not competent for the Marshal to call directly upon any portion of the army to aid him in the capacity of a posse. The Attorney-General cites sections 5,298 and 5,299 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the President to employ the land and naval forces to execute a judicial process or disperse unlawful combinations for the purpose of resisting the laws of the United States. He takes the ground, however, that, while the power given to the civil authorities to deal with such questions should be first exhausted before any attempt is made to employ troops,

IN CASE THE PRESIDENT DECIDES

that an emergency has arisen which demands military aid for the support of United States officers, then he must proceed under Sec. 5,300, which provides that whenever in the judgment of the President it becomes necessary to use the military forces under the section which precedes it he shall forthwith by proclamation command the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within a specified time.

As to the particular case presented in Arkansas, the Attorney-General gives the opinion that it does not appear that the means at control of the civil officers of the United States have all been exhausted, and he therefore thinks there should be no present use of troops. If, after employing all the means which the law supplies, these distillers cannot be overcome and made to submit to the law, then the President can, if he chooses, proceed to issue his proclamation, and follow it with ordering the troops to co-operate with the Marshals. In pursuance of this opinion, the Collector at Little Rock has been instructed to employ as an army all the deputies needed to capture the distillers, and to act against them with the utmost vigor. If he, in connection with the United States Marshal, cannot dislodge or capture the force, then it is regarded as certain the

THE PRESIDENT WILL PROCEED,

according to the forms set forth in the statute above, to furnish all needed military aid.

The questions involved in this case were considered at some length in the Cabinet meeting. They are deemed very important, as they apply not only to numerous cases of resistance to the law by the illicit distilling industry of the South, but the same principles are applicable to such steps as have been decided on to prevent lawless interference with the Republicans in Sumter County, S. C., where two of Wade Hampton's aids have taken a prominent part at the head of armed bands in interfering with the Republican campaign in that county.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—After a consultation between the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney-General, it has been decided that troops cannot now be used to aid the internal-revenue officials in Arkansas in breaking up the illicit distilleries, as requested by Collector Wheeler, at Little Rock, and the following telegram has been sent to that officer:

> It is decided not to invoke the aid of military force to enforce the laws until you have exhausted all other means. You are authorized to employ as large a force as you think necessary to enable you to seize the stills and secure the arrest of the offenders referred to in your letter of the 3d instant. If you cannot arm the force, inform me what you need, and arms will be ordered from here. Call upon the Marshal to assist you with all the means at his command. Organize a force strong enough to overcome the resistance without bloodshed, if possible. Act promptly and vigorously and enforce the laws at all hazards. Inform this office by telegraph of your action.
>
> H. C. ROGERS, Acting Commissioner.

At the Cabinet meeting the subject was briefly discussed, and the opinion of the Attorney-General was read. In effect it is that the civil authorities must exhaust all means to enforce the laws before the military can be called upon. Should it be shown that the civil authorities are powerless to execute the laws the President will issue his proclamation commanding the offenders to cease their violations of the law, and if not obeyed the military will be employed to break up such illicit stills.

NOTES AND NEWS.

"RESUMPTION A CERTAINTY."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—The Baltimore *Gazette*, Democratic, under the head "Resumption a Certainty," this morning says:

> The main question of the campaign was decided by the October elections. It is that resumption will not be repealed, and that resumption will quietly take place in January next, if indeed the disappearance of the premium on gold does not anticipate it. If the Greenback vote had been heavy it might have produced a moral effect on the present Congress, which would have led it to repeal the Resumption act immediately on coming together next December. But now the last possibility of that is gone.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Gov. Hoyt, of Wyoming Territory, is here to attend to the removal of his family to that Territory, and to consult with the Government relative to the protection of the mail route from Cheyenne to the Black Hills. Gov. Hoyt reports that several of the desperadoes who have recently waylayed coaches are now in custody. The posse comitatus clause of the Army bill designed to give immunity to violators of the Revenue laws in the Southern States is working great hardship to people on the frontier, as it has been held hitherto that the United States troops cannot be used to protect the United States mails. That at least is the understanding of the construction of the law on the Plains, and the road-agents are emboldened in consequence. Gov. Hoyt reports the Indians in the Territory as peaceable and well disposed, and he apprehends no trouble from them. He finds, however, that in some instances unqualified and incompetent men are appointed as Indian Agents and traders.

BEN HILL'S SORE HEAD.

The *Republican* this morning makes the following statement about Ben Hill, who claims never to have recommended any one to the present Administration for appointment:

> The records of the several Executive Departments of the Government show that Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, has recommended—i. e., indorsed—over sixty applicants for office under the present Administration. One of his appointees is now employed in the Government Printing-Office, and several others are to be found in the Civil Service in other branches of the Government. But his most notable effort in this direction, unsuccessful though it was, resides in his earnest endeavor to secure the office of United States Marshal in Georgia for one of his Democratic friends named Hough. In this effort he was opposed by Alexander H. Stephens, who recommended Fitzsimmons, the present incumbent. It was Hill's lack of success in securing Executive patronage, and especially the appointment of Mr. Hough, that has provoked his recent assault upon the Administration.

A FIAT EXPLANATION.

A prominent Greenback man explains the small vote at the West in this way: He says the leaders do not want the new movement to develop enough strength in the elections this fall to lead to a third party at the Presidential election. Before that time they have expected to have the Democrats in full accord with them, and, by the union of forces, to defeat the Republicans on a hard-money platform.

COX ON DECK.

Sunset Cox, now that Sayler is defeated for Congress, announces himself as a candidate for Speaker of the Forty-sixth Congress. The friends of Blackburn, of Kentucky, say that Sayler's defeat will greatly improve Blackburn's chances; that the latter will be the candidate of the Solid South, and that Randall will have no more strength in that section.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is said, since the Ohio election, to have decided to print Schurz's finance speech and the President's Minneapolis speech. A local bookseller has already printed, as a private speculation, Schurz's speech in pamphlet form.

FINANCIAL ESTIMATES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11.—Most of the session of the Cabinet to-day was occupied in discussing the estimates for the support of the Government during the ensuing fiscal year, the head of each Department having been engaged for several days in ascertaining to what extent the estimates for his Department might be reduced. It is generally understood that the falling off in revenue renders imperative a corresponding reduction in the expenses, and the question is as to what are the most urgent needs of the service.

The President has appointed John B. Wilson Postmaster at Belle Plaine, Ia., and John J. Steadman Postmaster at Creston, Ia.

WILL NOT RESCIND IT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—In response to a letter from the New York Clearing-House Committee, asking that the recent order be rescinded requiring parties sending National-Bank notes to Washington for redemption to pay the charges for transportation, Secretary Sherman says he is unable to see any reason for the reversal of the order.

CHEYENNE BUTCHERS.

Complaint from a Surgeon Who Followed in Their Trail.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WA-KEENEY, Kan., Oct. 9.—Having seen in THE TRIBUNE and other papers, for several days back, varied reports of the depredations committed by the Cheyenne Indians on their recent raid through this country, and having at hand the true state of the case from a personal observation, I would lay the facts before you for publication, if you see fit at this late day. On Wednesday, the 2d, I received a telegram from Buffalo to come to that point, and prepared to go to the Sappa Creek, sixty miles north, in Decatur County, to attend those who had been wounded by Indians. In company with Dr. Gauchenaur, of Ellis, and a bodyguard of sixteen mounted men, we set out. For forty miles north of the Kansas Pacific Road no depredations had been committed, the Indians evidently being anxious to get along as rapidly as possible at this point. On the north fork of the Solomon River they

BEGAN THEIR DEVILTRY,

firing upon two land-seekers traveling in a wagon. One of the men was wounded in such a manner as to prove speedily fatal. The other, running his horses for about ten miles, escaped, and warned the settlers on Sappa Creek, but no attention was paid to the warning, so often, lately, had the same kind of reports been made. On the following morning the Indians came suddenly into the Valley of the Sappa and commenced their damnable work, killing the settlers in the fields, after having made the strongest protestations of friendship. Before leaving this stream they had killed outright seventeen men and left four more wounded. Nor were these the whole of their outrages. Women were ravished and left insensible, children stripped naked and left upon the prairie, and stock destroyed and driven off. After having taken care of those wounded at this point, all of whom will probably recover, we were about starting for Beaver Creek, when news was brought by a courier that there was no demand for us there. All who had remained there had been

KILLED AND MUTILATED

in the most horrible manner. At all these places those living along the trail over which the Indians passed were robbed of all they possessed, and many women and children left destitute. The towns along the Kansas Pacific Road near where the crossing was made were in a fever of excitement, and made repeated demands to the Governor and others in authority for arms, which were disregarded until after the danger anticipated had passed by, and the red devils were beyond their reach. In fact, on the day we were summoned to proceed to the wounded, a telegram passed through here from headquarters at Leavenworth, stating that there was not the least danger along the road; that there were no Indians in this section of country. Horrible as this destruction of life and property may be, it

SEEMS DOUBLY SO TO US,

who believe that, had proper measures been adopted, which might have been done, in view of the facts known at headquarters, this might have been prevented. The settlers were not only willing but anxious, had they received the arms they requested, to have turned out en masse and intercepted the passage of the Indians north. Twelve soldiers were stationed near the point where the Indians were expected to cross. At this point the settlers were considerably alarmed, but

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST GROUNDS,

for the Indians approached no town on their course. Moreover, they have never been known for years to cross this road on their passages to and fro east of the cattle-trail at Buffalo. As nearly as I can learn, about thirty were killed between this road and the Union Pacific Railroad, and six wounded. Three Indians were killed. These are the facts, as observed by myself.

J. W. SCOTT, M. D.,
Wa-Keeney, Trego County, Kan.

Correspondence St. Joseph Herald.

OBERLIN, Decatur Co., Kan., Oct. 3.—For the past ten or twelve days our little town has been regaled daily with news coming up from the Kansas Pacific Railroad,—the report stating that the Indians were gathering in force near Buffalo Station, with the intention of going north and joining Sitting Bull's body of Sioux. The men engaged in hauling goods from Buffalo to this place would bring reports that no Indians were in the vicinity of the above place, and none had been seen or heard of, and soon the cry of Indians, like that of Wolf, became unheeded. On Monday morning, the 30th inst., a man came from Prairie-Dog Creek, about twelve miles south of this, for a physician to go over and see a man who had been shot by Indians on the North Fork of the Solomon, ten miles south of the Prairie Dog. On arriving at the Prairie Dog he found the settlers had deserted their homes and had taken their families to the house where the wounded man was lying. The Indians had made their appearance about sunrise at Prairie Dog, but had done no damage beyond destroying the effects of Mr. Peck, who keeps a small store, and is the Postmaster of the locality. They left for the north, and a party of thiry men started in pursuit. They struck the Sappa Creek about six miles above this place, and then their hellish and brutal instincts began to develop themselves. They remained between the north and south forks of the Sappa, and on the divide north of the former, and during the day they killed and wounded eighteen, a list of whom is appended. On Monday night, all the settlers who were able to do so, from the forks of the Sappa, gathered here and organized a company of about twenty-five men, who joined the company from Prairie Dog, making a force of fifty-five determined men, tolerably well armed, and eager to avenge the murder of their neighbors and comrades. They camped at night in the vicinity of the Indians, and the next morning followed the red devils to the vicinity of Beaver Creek, where, about noon, they were joined by three companies of cavalry and one of infantry, when the main body of the settlers returned. Two of the Indians were killed by the settlers; one was taken away by his friends, and the scalp of the other adorns the belt of the leader of the settlers' party.

The Indians did not seem to be a regular war party, as they were not in war paint, and did not scalp their victims, and only seemed disposed to kill when a man stood in their way, when he had horses or other property that they wanted; and two boys that they had captured and taken to camp they, after keeping them a few hours, released.

Mr. Lang and his son, a boy about 12 years of age, and two young ladies who were coming to town with him, were met by three Indians, who shook hands with the whole party, and while doing so shot Mr. L. and his son, killing them instantly. They then took the girls from the wagon, stripped their clothing nearly off, took them to the creek, and kept them from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were released, and their experience during the interval is too horrible for recital.

The physician who went to the Prairie Dog Creek on Monday had a very narrow escape, as he passed between two bodies of Indians, who were not over a quarter of a mile on either side of him; but, fortunately for his scalplock, they did not see him, they coming on the uplands through ravines leading from the creek to the divide.

Mr. Smith, one of the killed, was shot four times by arrows, and twice by bullets before he fell. He was left for dead, and afterwards crawled half a mile with one arm shattered and faint from loss of blood, to some bushes, where he was found still living, twenty-four hours from the time he was shot, and lived ten hours after that before he died. His son, with him at the time, was shot at seven times with a Winchester rifle, at a distance ranging from six to forty feet, and strange to say, never received a scratch, he in the meantime pushing the Indian from his pony twice with a pitchfork.

This is one of the most horrible massacres that this section of the State of Kansas has ever experienced, and will long be remembered by the survivors. All the settlers left their household goods and provisions in order to save their lives, and the red devils destroyed everything they could not carry away, and the Government would only be doing its duty by supplying settlers with arms and ammunition and provisions for the coming winter, as there will be much suffering if it is not done. Our little town has escaped thus far, but the blow is likely to descend at any time. Oberlin is situated near the centre of Decatur County, fifty-five miles north of Buffalo Station on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, on the north side of Sappa Creek, and is the point of trade for a large scope of country.

Following is a list of the killed and wounded that have been brought in and heard of thus far: Killed—William Lang, and John, William, and Freem, his sons; J. C. Hutson, Mr. Messkelly, from Buffalo Station; Ferdinand Westphalen and his son, Mr. Luil, Mr. Erwin, Marcellus Felt, H. P. Humphrey, James G. Smith, and Misses F. Abernathy. Wounded—John Humphrey, shoulder, dangerous; Dr. Stedman, bullet in the arm; Mrs. Ferdinand Westphalen, arrow in left side. SIXELA.

P. S.—A report has just come in that ten more dead bodies have been found on the north fork of the Sappa, and that the Beaver Creek settlement has been horribly butchered, the details of which are much worse than that of the Sappa.

TILDEN'S CIPHER.

Was Samuel J. a Party to the Rascality in Florida?—Some Strong Evidence to Show that He Was.

New York Tribune.

A prominent Democratic politician and ex-State Senator of this State, who was conspicuous as one of Tilden's supporters in the Presidential campaign, was asked to-day, among other things, if he believed that these dispatches could have been sent and received at Tilden's house without his knowledge of their existence.

He said: "On the contrary, I know that Tilden knew everything in relation to them. The late Mr. Orton, in reply to my question whether any of these dispatches were delivered personally to Mr. Tilden, assured me that Mr. Tilden had received many of them, and had read them before showing them to any one else."

"Have you heard any expressions from any other Democrats in regard to these dispatches?"

"Yes; I have talked with several Democrats, and they coincide with me. I have not heard one honest Democrat, not connected directly with the cabals, attempt to deny the truthfulness of the dispatches."

"What do you think of Mr. Tilden's prospects?"

"I think he is politically dead. It is surprising to me that he still continues these cipher dispatches in other matters. That Marquette matter is disgraceful."

Congressman Scott Lord, who has been a strong Tilden man, and who came near being nominated by Tilden for Governor in 1876, says:

"I am very sorry that such occurrences as these telegrams appear to reveal should ever have taken place; but if such telegrams were sent, it is due to the public that they should be exposed. What is to become of Tilden? His political career, in any case, it seems to me, is at an end. I have been an earnest Democrat, a personal friend of Mr. Tilden, and an advocate of his election. I have not seen Tilden recently, but I have been told by one of his friends that he emphatically denied to him having had anything to do with sending the cipher telegrams. If he had no knowledge of them, of course he was not personally responsible, but it would be difficult for the public mind to distinguish between his acts and those of his intimate friends and agents. As to the offer of $50,000, there is only one possible way of accounting for that consistent with Tilden's innocence, and that is that there were some persons around him who were willing to advance large sums of money with the expectation of reaping their reward when he was President. It is somewhat extraordinary that any one should be involved in so large a sum for another without the knowledge of the person benefited. But it is not impossible."

John Kelly was asked, "What do you think about the dispatches in relation to buying an Electoral vote?"

"They are terribly disgraceful dispatches."

"Will they lessen Tilden's influence in the Democratic party?"

Kelly paused a moment before replying, and then said: "They cannot but be exceedingly damaging to his influence, and especially in this State, where the newspapers will undoubtedly print the dispatches in full."

Reporter—"Hewitt seemed to think that Mr. Tilden was not aware of the sending or receipt of the dispatches."

Mr. Kelly smiled, and then said meditatively, "I have been astonished at the nature of the dispatches, because I knew that Tilden was an extremely cautious man. It is well known that his procrastinating habits have lost him a great many golden opportunities during the past three or four years. The dispatches are contrary to his usual cautiousness of action. Whoever sent them, it was a most reckless, imprudent, and immoral thing to do."

TAMMANY "RATHER GLAD OF IT."

New York Evening Post.

A Tammany Sachem and member of the Tammany General Committee, Mr. Edward Kearney, said this morning to a representative of the *Evening Post* that, instead of regretting the publication of the damaging cipher dispatches, Tammany was "rather glad of it."

"Why?"

"Because it reflects solely upon the Tilden wing of the party—upon the friends of the ex-candidate for the Presidency—and Tammany, you know, is not of the number. Besides, you see, Tilden's friends who managed the last Presidential campaign were not really Democrats, but Republicans. Tammany is quite willing to have them shown up. I tell you what," he exclaimed with fervor, "Tammany passionately hates Tilden."

The speaker had touched a theme that interested him. No questions were needed to draw him out.

"I will tell you why Tammany hates Tilden," he continued. "When Tilden ran for Governor, Mr. Kelly went over to Brooklyn and tried to get the McLoughlin Democrats to support him. At the same time Tammany was friendly to Tilden, and supported him. Mr. McLoughlin said, 'No, he can't be trusted. Have nothing to do with him.' Finally, however, McLoughlin yielded, and by his help and Tammany's Mr. Tilden was elected. What did Tilden do but throw us overboard entirely? He proclaimed himself hostile to Tammany, and climbed the 'Reform' platform. Of course, at the St. Louis Convention, we did all we could to defeat his nomination for the Presidency. We were not successful. Still, as he was the regular candidate of the party, we turned in and helped elect him. The day after his election the Hewitt Committee got up a procession in his honor. It was a failure. We said to him: 'Governor, you have been elected, and we will show you that the Democrats of New York City are glad of it. We will get up a procession that will be worthy of the metropolis of the country. Come down to Tammany Hall and review the marching crowd.' The Governor accepted the invitation. Tammany rolled up its sleeves, and after working a week got the thing into shape. It was the biggest and finest procession you ever saw. You remember it. At the appointed hour Mr. Kelly, Mr. Augustus Schell, and other Sachems were on the platform in front of Tammany Hall, waiting for Mr. Tilden to come. They had heard that a platform had been erected during the afternoon in front of the Everett House, but they paid no attention to it. They waited for Tilden to come and review the procession. They kept on waiting, but he did not come. The procession passed by, but still he did not come. Then they heard that instead of keeping his promise he had gone on to the Everett House platform and reviewed it there. That's why Tammany hates Tilden. If Tammany had been friendly to Tilden, it would have sent 5,000 men to Washington and had him inaugurated as President."

"The present State Committee is anti-Tilden?"

"Yes, and I'll tell you a thing about that. John O'Brien, one of the members of that Committee, is a personal friend of Mr. Pillsbury, and, of course, an enemy of Tilden's. Now, he told me himself that Gov. Robinson told him that, unless he voted for a Tilden Chairman of that Committee, the charges against Pillsbury would be pressed, and Pillsbury would go to the wall. You see that Tilden is as active as ever."

The record shows that Mr. John O'Brien did vote for Mr. Faulkner, the Tilden candidate for the Chairmanship of the Committee; and this morning it was reported from Albany that the charges against Mr. Pillsbury had been withdrawn.

"Who will be the Tammany candidate for Mayor?"

"Why, it is generally understood, I believe, that Mr. Augustus Schell will be nominated."

TAKE NOTICE!

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 11.—The Secretary of State is advised that, in their notices of the election, some of the County Clerks merely note in general terms that the proposed Drainage amendment is to be submitted to popular vote, whereas it is required that the amendment be set out in full on all the election notices. The press is requested to note the insufficiency alluded to, in order that the vote may be entirely regular on the amendment.

LABOR TROUBLES.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 11.—The strike of the winders and doublers in the Dale Mill throws many other operatives out of employment. There is a rumor that there will be more trouble among the silk-spinners who went out on a partial strike a few weeks since.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The Rt.-Rev. Thomas Galberry, Catholic Bishop of Hartford, died here yesterday, and his remains will be taken to-day to Hartford.

John Linnehan, the last one rescued from the wreck at Wollaston, died to-night.

FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Barker's wool warehouse was burned this morning by an incendiary. Loss, $137,000; insurance, $106,000.

"Home" Double Woven Wire Mattress guaranteed the best. Price, $6. For sale by Colby & Wirts, furniture dealers, 217 and 219 State street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature Loss of the Hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1867.

Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co.:

GENTLEMEN—One year ago my hair commenced falling out until I was almost bald. After using your Cocoaine for a few months, I have a thick growth of new hair.

ALEXANDER HENRY,
No. 814 East Girard avenue.

Charles Heidsieck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

UNDERWEAR.

Chas. Gossage
& Co.

Underwear!

MEN'S

White and Colored, all sizes.
50c, 75c, and $1.

Best Value in the Market!

Imported Scotch Wool Goods, specially adapted for riding, at Lowest Prices.

LADIES'

Vests and Drawers, all sizes,
35, 50, 75c and $1.

"Great Bargains!"

Ladies' Shetland Merino at $1.00.
(Only two cases left).

"Job Lot" of Scarlet.
"Marked very cheap!"

Silk Balbriggan and Silk and Wool Mixed.

CHILDREN'S

Vests, Drawers, and Pantalettes in "Job Lots," all sizes,
25, 35, 50, 75c and $1.

Boys' Regular made Drawers at 75c.
Boys' Scarlet Wool, all sizes, $1.
Boys' Pure Scotch Wool Underwear, in Scarlet, White, and Shetland.
Boys' White Merino at 25c.
Odd lots to close at quarter value.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
STATE-ST.
WASHINGTON-ST.

KID GLOVES.

W. A. SIMPSON
& CO.

BARGAINS
IN
KID GLOVES.

WE OPEN TO-DAY:

200 doz. 3-button Kid Gloves at 50c a pair. A very superior quality.

300 doz. 3-button Undressed Kid Gloves at 50c pair. The regular price of this Glove has been $1.00.

100 doz. 4-button Undressed Kid Gloves at 75c a pair.

A full line of Seamless Kid Gloves:
3-button at $1.25 a pair.
4-button at $1.50 a pair.
This is the cheapest Seamless Glove in the city.

W. A. SIMPSON & CO.,
113 & 115 State-st.

KUMYSS.

AREND'S
KUMYSS

The original and only article of its kind. Not approached in taste or ease of digestion by any of the imitations. Send for treatise on Kumyss. In order to obtain the genuine article, address orders directly to
A. AREND, Chemist,
Originator of Kumyss in America,
179 Madison-st., Chicago.

CLOTHING.

COLD WEATHER
IS HERE!

And so are we with the largest and best assortment of MEN'S, BOYS', and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING ever brought to this market, and at prices that defy competition. These goods are all our own make, and we guarantee them in every respect; if not satisfactory, we refund the money. We take particular pains in the make and fit of our Clothing. We do no blowing, but mean just what we advertise, and will prove the same to every one who will give us a call.

JAS. WILDE, JR. & CO.,
Popular Clothiers and Gents' Furnishers,
Cor. State & Madison-sts., Chicago.

DRESS GOODS.

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

The Ladies are Invited
TO AN INSPECTION OF
Elegant Novelties!
IN
DRESS and COSTUME
FABRICS.

Our stock embraces all the latest and richest productions of the French, British, and American Looms, and is unexcelled in variety, elegance of assortment, and completeness, as it is also unrivaled in INTRINSIC CHEAPNESS.

In addition to large lines of RICH FANCY FABRICS, for Vests, Trimmings, &c., we have an unusual variety of plain fabrics, such as Cashmeres des Indes, Shoodas, Foules, Drap d'Cyprus, Cashmeres, Diagonal Neges, Camel's Hair, &c., &c.

Choice assortment of the new Clan Tartans in subdued effects.

Our popular centre tables contain the best lines of low-priced Dress Goods in the city.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Send for our new Fall Catalogue, now ready. Send for it FREE.

WINES.

REALLY PURE, DELICATE & SUPERIOR
CHAMPAGNE WINES
SILLERY MOUSSEUX SUPERIEUR. CRÉMANT ROSÉ BLANC.
MOET & CHANDON
ESTABLISHED IN 1743.
RENAULD, FRANÇOIS & Co.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES
Also, Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC and ESCHENAUER & CO. BORDEAUX.

CIGARS.

SAY! We have satisfied the public taste, and hence our success. Go thou and do likewise.

SMOKE
TIARA
5c CIGAR.

Guaranteed to contain all HAVANA LONG FILLER, and Hand-made.
Manufactured only by
M. W. WHEELER & Co., 55 State-st., Chicago.
For sale by all first-class dealers.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW AUTOMATIC
WEED SEWING MACHINES
SELL THEMSELVES.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
WEED SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Unexpected Advance in the Premium on Gold.

Imports of Gold Resumed---The Bond, Stock, and Money Markets.

The Produce Markets More Active---Hogs Firmer---Provisions Open Very Strong, and Close Quite Weak.

An Advance in the Leading Cereals---Wheat Closes Easier---An English View of the Situation.

FINANCIAL.

The gold premium created a sensation in financial circles and on the Board of Trade by advancing at the close of business to 101⅛. This is the highest point it has reached since May, in which month the highest rate was 101¼ and the lowest 100⅜. As a matter of interest at this moment we give the range of the premium since the beginning of the year to date:

1878.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	102¾	102¾	101¼	101⅛
February	101⅞	102⅜	101⅝	101⅞
March	102	102	100⅞	101¼
April	101¼	101¼	100⅜	100⅞
May	100⅞	101¼	100⅜	101
June	101	101	100⅜	100⅜
July	100¾	100¾	100½	100½
August	100½	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
September	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
Oct. 1 to Oct. 11	100⅜	101⅛	100⅜	101⅛

Yesterday's advance was entirely unexpected. The opening quotation of 100⅜ had yielded early in the day, and continued until the last moment at 100⅜. The drop in foreign exchange led to engagements by telegraph for the shipment of gold from London to New York. Five millions of gold became due from the Treasury on account of called bonds. All these facts seemed to point to a drop in the premium, rather than a move up. It was taken on the Board of Trade as a signal of war on the other side, but, under the circumstances, it is not easy to accept this explanation. A rise in the premium was expected as the result of Secretary Sherman's call on the Syndicate for $1,000,000 gold. It is known the Syndicate have found gold scarce and hard to get. The story of a combination to lock up gold was received, and was strengthened by the high rate, 6 per cent, charged yesterday for gold loans. It is impossible to believe that any of the veterans of Wall street have undertaken at this time to lock up gold. Including that which fell due yesterday, there are eight installments, of $5,000,000 each, of the bonds of 1865 that will become due and payable at the Treasury between this time and Nov. 16. The quarterly interest on the 5s of 1881, amounting to $6,335,000, falls due Nov. 1, and the payment of it may be anticipated. This makes a total of $46,000,000 of coin to be disbursed in the next forty days. Besides this, we are close upon the time when the regular import of gold will begin in payment of our exports to Europe of grain and cotton. The fact that gold was ordered by cable yesterday from London to New York indicates that the autumn imports of gold will set in earlier than usual, and all the signs of our foreign trade are that the balance in our favor this fall will be unprecedentedly heavy. All this makes too heavy a downward pressure on the gold premium for anything like a permanent advance in the face of resumption in two and a half months. Chicago owners of gold were sellers yesterday.

Government bonds were weak in consequence of the increasing activity in the money market. Opening quotations in New York were, 6s of 1881, 107⅜; 6s of 1865, January and July, 103; 6s of 1867, 105⅜; 6s of 1868, 107¼; 10-40s, 106; new 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 103⅛; 4s, 100.

Foreign exchange was weak, and there are apprehensions that, as a consequence of the troubles in Great Britain, some of the sixty-day bills drawn in Chicago may be returned. If this should occur, there will be nothing in it more than an inconvenience, as the bills are drawn against exports, and are undoubtedly good. Sterling exchange was quoted at 479½ for sixty days and 484 for sight. The quotation 484 for sight was a trifle above the market, and large sellers were compelled to make concessions. Sterling exchange is now at the gold-importing point, and engagements for gold were yesterday made in London. German exchange was 94¼ for sixty-day and 95 for sight, and Paris exchange 521¼ for sixty-day and 518¾ for sight.

Among the banks there was no special activity, counter transactions, the orders for currency, and New York exchange, and the supply of negotiable paper, were all on a moderate scale. Rates of discount remain at 6@10 per cent; special rates are made in special cases; New York exchange was sold between banks at par and at 50c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $3,400,000.

Mr. Henry E. Lowe, who has been connected with the Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Company for seventeen years, and has recently held the post of Assistant Cashier, has been elected Cashier of that institution.

A lot of $5,000 Chicago City gas stock was sold at 130. London advices state that there is a panic in English gas stocks.

North Division City Railway bonds were sold at 103¾ and interest.

A sale of Cook County bonds is reported at 106⅝.

All classes of municipal securities have been dull.

The value of municipal bonds in New York was shown this week by the bids for the new $6,900,000 consolidated gold bonds of the City of New York. The bonds are to be in coupon form, they run fifty years, and will bear 5 per cent gold interest. The price bid was 105.28. The bidders were August Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and its branches and other cheap Western stocks continue to advance in the Boston market. The *Advertiser* of Wednesday reports that Kansas City, Topeka & Western declined ¾, to 89¾; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley advanced ⅛, to 72¾; Pleasant Hill & De Soto advanced 10, to 60; Atchison was steady at 92½; Kansas Pacific 1 3-16, to 6 3-16; Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota declined 1¾, to 63; Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska ⅛, to 108¼; Denver & Rio Grande declined from 20 to 17⅝; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was steady at 111⅝. In bonds, Atchison land-grant 7s sold at 106½; do 1sts at 107⅞; Wichita & Southwestern at 99, a decline of ½; Union Pacific 8s at 99⅞, an advance of ⅝; Pueblo & Arkansas Valley 7s declined ¼, to 101⅛.

One explanation of the rise in Kansas Pacific is the report that Mr. Gould has been beaten in his endeavor to get control of the road; that a probably successful effort will be made to get rid of the Receiver, and that the present rise is due to the anticipated benefits which will arise upon the accomplishment of this endeavor.

The New York stock market was dull, but closed with a recovery from the low prices to which stocks have recently been forced. The stiffening in the rates for call loans operates unfavorably on stocks, and is in some quarters ascribed to Gould as part of his tactics to depress the Granger stocks. Everything is ascribed nowadays to Gould in Wall street. Western Union was ⅝ better; Erie was ⅛ weaker than the opening, and ¼ weaker than Thursday's close. St. Paul, common, was ⅛ better; Northwestern, common, opened and closed at 39, the closing price of the day before. Wabash was ¼ better than Thursday's close, Lake Shore closed ⅜ above the opening, and Michigan Central headed the recovery with a gain of 1⅛ to 69⅛.

The Illinois Central Railroad makes the following report of its business in September:

> During the month of September 7,439.60 acres of land were sold for $3,148.80. The cash collected on land contracts was $5,722.60.
>
> The traffic on the lines in Illinois was $485,698, against $607,712.62 in September, 1877. There was a decrease on the Iowa Division of $79,707.64, making the total decrease in both States for the month, $201,722.26.
>
> The decline in earnings is mainly attributable to the smaller receipts of wheat from the Iowa line, as compared with the large business of September, 1877. Owing to the wet weather, threshing has been delayed, and shipments have been lighter. Passenger business South was practically suspended in September, owing to the yellow fever.

The published statement of the Chicago & Northwestern's earnings for the four weeks ended Sept. 30 is criticised by the New York *Tribune*. As published, it was:

Gross earnings.	1877.	1878.	*Increase.*
June 1 to Sept. 30	$4,923,879	$4,954,373	$31,493

This report, the *Tribune* says, lacks nothing in ingenuity of composition, because it covers the months of June and July of 1877 that were productive of smaller earnings for these months than in any year since 1872. Even August of 1877 showed only a slight gain over the two preceding years,—September being the first month to feel the full effects of the large crop of 1877. A better criterion of the Company's present and prospective business is furnished by the following statement of its business for September:

Gross receipts for September.	1877.	1878.	*Decrease.*
Chicago & Northwestern proper	$1,559,368	$1,345,796	$213,572
Chicago & Northwestern proprietary r'ds.	136,074	106,704	29,370
Total of entire system	$1,695,442	$1,452,500	$242,942

The San Francisco mining stock market broke badly on Friday of last week, but has since recovered. There was the foretaste of a panic in the way prices went down. The *Bulletin* says it has been known to close observers that the public was getting filled up with all the stocks it had money to pay for, and that large lines were being carried on trust in the expectation that a further advance would enable holders to sell out and pocket a profit without putting up much coin. There has been some disappointment in this regard, and the result has been a rather too free offering of marginal stocks, which has precipitated values. The *Alta California* states as fact that the bonanza people bought of Robert Sherwood 5,000 shares of Union Consolidated at $200 per share, paying $1,000,000 to get control. It is said that even this purchase does not secure them the control. This is the largest purchase of mining shares ever made at one time, with the exception of the purchase, in 1872, of the shares in Crown Point, by Mr. Hayward, owned by Senator Sharon, which involved about $1,250,000.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks yesterday:

STOCKS.	Closing Thursday	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Erie	12⅜	12¼	12½	12¼	12⅜
St. Paul	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	29⅞	30¼
St. Paul, pref	65	64¾	65¼	64¾	65⅛
St. Joe	14⅛	14	14⅜	14	14⅜
St. Joe, pref	38	38	38½	38	38
Western Union	91⅛	91	91½	90¾	91⅝
Rock Island	114	114	114¼	114	114
Chi. & Alton	83	82	83⅜	82	83½
Chi. & Alton, pre	102¼	103	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	78⅝	79	80	78	78
Lake Shore	67⅛	67⅝	68¼	67⅝	68
Michigan Centr'l	69¼	68	69½	68	69⅛
Northwestern	39	39	39⅛	38⅞	39
Northwest'n, pre	70¼	70⅛	70⅜	70⅛	70⅛
Wabash	18⅜	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

RAILROAD BONDS.

The following bids for railroad bonds were made on the New York Stock Exchange on Oct. 9:

B., H. & E. 1st m. guar.	27⅝	C. P. & Ash. new bds.	107⅛
B. C. R. & N., 1st, 5s	70¼	B. & Erie new bonds	110
Chesapeake & O. 6s, 1M	27	Buffalo & State Line 7s	103
Chicago & A., 1st M.	114⅞	Kal. & W. P., 1st, 1890	100
Chicago & A., Income	103	D., M. & T., 1st 7s, 1906	108½
Joliet & Chi., 1st M.	106	L. S. div. bonds	110¼
St. L., J. & C., 1st	104	L. S. con. reg'd, 1st	111¼
C., B. & Q., 8 p. c., 1st	111½	L. S. con. coup. 2d	105
C., B. & Q. con. m 7s	114	L. S. con. reg'd 2d	104
C. R. of N. J., 1st m 1890	113¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	106⅛
C. R. of N. J., 1st con	84	N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	101½
C. R. of N. J., asse'd	71⅛	N. Y. C. 6s, Subt'n.	104¼
C. R. of N. J., asse'd.	69⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st con.	119¾
L. & W. B., con. g'd	60	Can. S. 1st guar. 1908	74⅛
A. D'k & Im. bonds, '86	58	Harlem 1st M. 7's reg.	121
C. M. & St. P., 1st M 8's	119	N. Mo. 1st M., 1895	105
C. M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 p. d	104½	O. & M. con. s. f'd	108
C. M. & St. P. 7s g. R. D.	103	Ohio & Miss. consol	102¾
M. & St. P., 1st M. I. & M.	100¾	C. P. gold bonds	106⅛
M. & St. P. 1st M. I. & D.	99½	C. P., San Joa'n br'ch.	90
M. & St. P. 1st M. H. & D	99	Western Pacific bonds	101¾
M. & St. P. con. sin. f'd	95¾	Union Pacific 1st m bds	103⅛
C. & N. W. sin. f'd	106⅛	U. P. land grants, 7s	105
C. & N. W. int. bonds	100⅛	Union Pacific S. Fund	100⅛
C. & N. W. con. bonds	110⅛	Pacific R. of M., 1st M	103
C. & N. W. 1st M.	106½	S. P. R. of M. 1st M.	84
C. & N. W. c. g. bds.	102⅛	K. P. 1st 7s L. w. B. 1896	39
Iowa Midland 1st M 8s	102	K. P. 1st 7s R. & L. G. D.	82
C. & M. 1st M. 1898	107	K. P., with coup. cr.	74½
Winona & St. P. 1st M	102⅛	K. P., with coup. cr.	77
Winona & St. P. 2d M.	88	K. P. 2d M. 7s, 1886	20
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s c m b	89	K. P., with coup. cr.	20
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	103	K. P. Inc. Coup. No. 11	13⅛
Del., L. & W., 7s con.	103	K. P. Inc. Coup. No. 16	16½
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	101⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	119⅛
Morris & Essex, 1st M.	119¾	C. & P. con. S. F. 1900	112½
Morris & Essex, 2d M.	107	C. & P. 4th con. S. F.	105
Morris & Essex, 7s '71	101	Col., C. & Ind., 1st M.	44⅛
Morris & Essex, 1st c g	93	St. L. & I. M., 1st M.	105¼
D. & H. Ca'l 1st M. '84	100	St. L. & I. M., 2d	60
D. & H. Ca'l 1st M. '91	100	Alton & T. H. 2 M. pref.	64⅛
D. & H. Canal, 1st ex.	103	Alton & T. H. 2 M. Inc.	25
D. & H. C. c. 7s, 1894	99	B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s, 1896	90
Albany & S., 2d, 1885	99⅛	Tol., P. & W. P. C. re.	95
Albany & S., 3ds 1881	90	T. P. & W. P. C. 1m W. D	94
Rens'r Sar., 1st coup'n	115	T. & W. 1 ex. ex'd coup.	104¼
R. & S., 1st reg. 1921	115	Tol. & W. 1 St. L. Div.	100
Erie, 2d M., 7s, 1879	103⅛	T. & W. 2d M.	89⅛
Erie, 3d M., 7s, 1883	105	Tol. & W. ex. coups.	75
Erie 4th M., 7s, 1880	103⅛	T. & W. cons. conv'bl	52
Erie 5th M., 7s, 1888	108⅛	Tol. & W. ex. cop.	43
Long Dock bonds	110	Gt. W. 1st m. ex. coup.	102⅜
B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	108	Gt. W., 2d M.	86⅛
Han. & St. Jo 8s con	99⅛	Gt. W. ex. coupon	72½
D. & S. C., 2d div.	105	Q. & T. 1st M ex. c'p'n.	73
Ind., B. & W'n 1st 1909	24	P. & C. Missouri 1st	88
Clev. & T. Sink. F'd.	110¼	W. U. bds coup.	110¼
C. P. & Ash. old bds.	103	W. U. bds reg.	110¼

COIN QUOTATIONS.

The following are the quotations in this market of coins, bought and sold:

	Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ 97	$ 98½
New (412½ grains) dollars	1.00	......
American silver, halves and quarters, 1 per cent discount in currency	......	......
Mexican dollars, old and new	85	......
English silver	4.75	4.85
Five francs	91	94
Thalers	65	70
English sovereigns	4.84	4.88
Twenty francs	3.83	3.90
Twenty marks	4.70	4.77
Spanish doubloons	15.60	15.90
Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.65
Mexican 20-pesos	19.55	19.65
Ten guilders	3.95	4.00

Gold and silver dollars were 100⅜@101⅛ in greenbacks. Greenbacks were 99⅝@98⅞ in coin.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	479½	484
Belgium	521¼	518¾
France	521¼	518¾
Switzerland	521¼	518¾
Germany	94¼	95
Holland	39½	40¼
Austria		45
Norway		27¼
Sweden		27¼
Denmark		27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	107¼	107⅝
United States 5-20s of '65	102⅝	103⅛
United States 5-20s of '67	105⅛	105⅝
United States 5-20s of '68	107⅛	107⅝
United States 10-40s	106	106¼
United States new 5s of '81	105⅛	105⅝
United States new 4½s	103	103⅛
United States new 4 per cent coupons	99⅝	100⅛
United States currency 6s	119¼	

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)	*105½	*106¼
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)	*105½	*106½
Chicago City 7 per cent water loan (long)	*108⅛	*109½
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*106	*107
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds	*98½	......
City Railway (South Side)	160	165
City Railway (West Side)	170	172½
City Railway (North Side), ex-div	118	118½
North Side Railway bonds	......	*103½
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company	130	131
Chamber of Commerce	52½	55
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's	......	*104
City scrip	92	93

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Gold strong and higher, at 101⅛. Borrowing rates 2, 8, and 3-64 per diem.

Governments were steady.

Railroad bonds were weak.

State securities were dull.

To-day has been characterized by considerable activity and excitement in Wall street markets, which exhibited a feverish and excited tone. In the share-list there were frequent fluctuations between firmness and depression. At the opening prices declined ¼@¾, and this was followed by an advance of ¼@1⅛. After the first Board, however, a heavy pressure to sell was manifested, and there was a break in the entire list of ½@1½. During the afternoon this decline was recovered, but a partial reaction took place just previous to the close, and some large amounts of stocks were put on the market. The pressure to sell was partly caused by a flurry in the gold market, which opened at 101, declined to 100⅜, and closed at 101⅛, sales and bid amid much excitement. Transactions were 168,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Erie, 38,000 Lake Shore, 26,000 Northwestern common, 9,000 preferred, 17,000 St. Paul common, 11,000 preferred, 22,000 Lackawanna, 2,500 New Jersey Central, and 26,000 Western Union.

Money active at 5@7, closing at 5½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6.

The Treasury disbursed $137,000.

Customs, $262,000.

Clearings, $21,000,000.

Sterling exchange, sixty days weak at 479; sight, 483½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	107⅜	New 4½s	103
New 65s	103	New 4s	99⅞
Coupons, 67s	105⅜	10-40s, registered	105⅝
Coupons, 68s	107⅝	10-40s, coupon	106
New 5s	105⅝	Currency 6s	119¾

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	91⅝	C. C., C. & I.	31½
Quicksilver	12¼	New Jersey Central	33¼
Quicksilver, pfd	32	Rock Island	114
Pacific Mail	15⅞	St. Paul	30¼
Mariposa	2⅛	St. Paul, pfd	65
Mariposa, pfd	2⅜	Wabash	18⅛
Adams Express	107	Ft. Wayne	97⅛
Wells, Fargo	95	Terre Haute	1½
American Express	48⅛	Terre Haute, pfd	5½
U. S. Express	48⅛	Chicago & Alton	82
N. Y. Central	112⅛	Chicago & Alton, pfd	103
Erie	12⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	7⅛
Erie, pfd	26¼	D., L. & W.	53
Harlem	135	A. & P. Telegraph	27
Michigan Central	69	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Panama	120	Chicago, B. & Q.	109⅝
Union Pacific	68	Hannibal & St. Joe	14⅜
Lake Shore	67⅞	C. P. bonds	106⅛
Illinois Central	78⅛	U. P. bonds	108⅝
C. & P.	83	U. P. Land Grant	105
Northwestern	38⅞	U. P. Sinking Funds	100⅛
Northwestern, pfd	70⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34	Virginia 6s, new	23
Tennessee new	32	Missouri 6s	105⅛
Virginia 6s, old	22		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	16⅛	Julia Consolidated	7⅛
Alta	15⅛	Justice	10
Belcher	9⅛	Kentuck	8¼
Best & Belcher	27¼	Leopard	1
Bullion	15⅛	Mexican	77¼
Caledonia	4⅛	Northern Belle	10
California	13⅛	Ophir	63
Chollar	63	Overman	26¼
Confidence	12⅛	Savage	24¼
Consolidated Virginia	14⅛	Seg'd Belcher	39
Crown Point	9⅛	Sierra Nevada	204
Eureka Consolidated	44	Silver Hill	3¼
Gould & Curry	20⅛	Union Consolidated	184
Grand Prize	5	Yellow Jacket	32¾
Hale & Norcross	30¼		

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—Gold, 100⅜@100⅜.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ discount @ par. Sterling exchange bankers' bills, 482@483.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 11—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 94 7-16; account, 94 1-16.

American securities—Illinois Central, 80; Pennsylvania Central, 34½; Reading, 14¾; Erie, 12⅝; preferred, 29¼.

United States bonds—'67s, 107¼; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 108⅛; 4½s, 105¼.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Rentes, 113f 50c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Oct. 11:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fleetwood st, n w cor of Rawson st, triangle of 108x235x209 ft; also n e cor of Rawson st, 162 ft to river, with a front of 307 ft, dated Oct. 8 (Gilbert Wyman to Francis A. Ogden)	$ 10,000
Thirty-seventh st, n e cor of Cottage Grove av, s f, undivided ½ of 80x125 ft, dated Oct. 7 (William S. Grubb to E. P. Grubb)	1,662
Thirteenth place, 124 ft w of Centre av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 7 (Clara L. Child to Michael Delaney)	900
Canal st, 220 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, undivided ½ of 248 ft to alley, dated March 10, 1877 (Clark & Grey to Mary E. Clark)	5,888
Almond st, 216 ft s of West Taylor st, e f, 24x112 4-10 ft, improved, dated Dec. 15, 1877 (Jacob M. Hyort to E. and M. Austin)	1,000
Fulton st, 212 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 30x125¼ ft, dated Aug. 23 (Henry H. Gage to Harriet E. Wheadon)	3,500
Carroll av, 75 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x123 4-10 ft, dated Oct. 11 (Samuel C. Wheadon to Henry H. Gage)	1,500
Campbell Park, 241 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 24x108⅛ ft, improved, dated Oct 5 (John C. Polley to Mercer S. Low)	3,500
West Division st, 50 ft w of Western av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 7 (Jacobson & Tallman to Tobias Berg)	1,050
West Fifteenth st, 240 ft w of Paulina st, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 11 (William DeBey to Northwestern Sirup Company)	3,000

COMMERCIAL.

Following were latest quotations for October delivery on the leading articles for the last two days:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Mess pork	$ 7.90	$ 7.85
Lard	6.27½	6.25
Shoulders, boxed	4.05	4.05
Short ribs, boxed	5.20	5.20
Whisky	1.07	1.08
Wheat	83⅛	82¾
Corn	34	34⅛
Oats	18⅝	18⅜
Rye	43	43
Barley	1.02½	1.04
Live hogs	3 @3⅝	3½@3¾
Cattle	2 @5	2 @5
Gold	100.75	100.87½
Consols	94 5-16	94 7-16
Sterling exchange	481¼	479½

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, brls	7,282	9,622	11,219	10,897
Wheat, bu	157,118	133,859	210,284	254,250
Corn, bu	138,733	105,912	170,081	198,869
Oats, bu	42,818	55,799	76,599	73,941
Rye, bu	9,569	7,849	1,785	......
Barley, bu	78,356	48,740	64,640	53,787
Grass seed, lbs	189,902	331,164	168,855	40,912
F. seed, lbs	963,435	517,020	545,625	551,996
B. corn, lbs	97,500	81,090	61,343	......
C. meats, lbs	233,540	53,580	1,906,726	1,690,283
Beef, tcs	......	400	19	75
Beef, brls	16	495	78	77
Pork, brls	75	280	1,726	823
Lard, lbs	12,930	9,600	1,102,822	695,000
Tallow, lbs	17,950	78,205	77,000	54,600
Butter, lbs	244,318	171,833	122,416	154,835
D. hogs, No	4	2	......	......
Live hogs, No.	15,112	13,672	5,213	3,184
Cattle, No.	6,493	5,015	3,076	2,250
Sheep, No.	2,301	1,434	217	35
Hides, lbs	71,051	64,132	174,150	151,0[illegible]
Highwines, b'ls	......	......	51	......
Wool, lbs	56,100	29,460	216,645	26,420
Potatoes, bu	6,797	480	612	3
Coal, tons	4,507	6,701	1,699	778
Hay, tons	69	40	5	112
Lumber, m ft	3,935	6,628	2,285	2,415
Shingles, m	1,015	1,473	1,408	836
Salt, brls	10,280	8,435	2,093	1,976
Poultry, lbs	1,400	540	......	......
Poultry, coops	......	16	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	354	510	71	189
Cheese, bxs	5,907	2,698	1,833	2,705
G. apples, brls	12,191	1,630	210	150
Beans, bu	77	94	109	405

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 2,577 bu wheat, 400 bu corn, 1,791 bu oats, 1,483 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 amber wheat, 2 cars No. 2 do, 11 cars No. 2 red, 8 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars rejected (26 winter wheat); 2 cars mixed wheat, 2 cars No. 2 hard, 99 cars No. 2 spring, 115 cars No. 3 do, 73 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (292 spring wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 59 cars high-mixed, 191 cars and 10,400 bu No. 2 corn, 63 cars rejected (314 corn); 14 cars white oats, 22 cars No. 2 mixed, 18 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (56 oats); 14 cars No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 81 cars extra No. 3 do, 18 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 9 cars feed (111 barley). Total (813 cars), 326,000 bu. Inspected out: 68,518 bu winter wheat, 57,394 bu spring do, 149,354 bu corn, 52,825 bu oats, 6,382 bu barley.

The death of Martin Vaughan, an old member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change yesterday, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

The Toledo market circular of last Thursday says:

> At the close of 'Change sellers squatted a trifle, which led to some business in Michigan amber, which had not been before dealt in for cash.

One would suppose they had been squatting all day, waiting for customers. Perhaps the reporter meant to say that they squatted a little more than usual: stooping to conquer.

Telegraphic advices state that our No. 3 wheat sold in Liverpool, both Tuesday and Wednesday, at 7s 6d per cental, which is equal to about 70c per bu in this market, and also equal to about 37s 9d per quarter there.

We note that our receipts of winter wheat are on the decrease, while the shipments keep up at a rate which would exhaust our stocks in a very few days.

The statement that the Continental demand for wheat has faded out should evidently be taken with some mental reservation. Last Wednesday three charters were made in Baltimore to take wheat to the Continent of Europe; and Thursday orders were received here for wheat to go direct to Paris, the orders being filled in New York as the best market for the nonce.

A gentleman from St. Charles, Minn., stated on 'Change yesterday that a farmer named E. S. Henning, near Eyota, in that State, burned up some ten of his wheat stacks a few days ago, for the reason that they did not yield enough to pay for the cost of threshing. This shows that the wheat crop, in some places at least, was a most miserably poor one.

The leading produce markets were firmer yesterday, resulting in a marked advance in some cases, which, however, was not sustained to the close. Wheat advanced ⅝c, corn ⅜c, and pork 15c, but the first and last named weakened in the latter part of the session. The markets appeared to be chiefly strengthened by fears of more war in the Old World, which stimulated more orders for grain, though quotations from the other side of the Atlantic were not favorable to holders of wheat. Lake freights were easier, and our grain receipts were only moderate in volume, and exceeded by the shipments.

Jobbers of dry goods report a continued liberal movement in staple and fancy goods. Heavy woolens, owing to the continued warm weather, are not moving as freely as in past seasons at a corresponding period, but the general movement is satisfactory. Prices remain steady. Groceries were freely ordered by the city and country trade and were steadily held at previous quotations. Sugars and coffees are in better supply than a fortnight ago, but stocks are still moderate. There is an increasing demand for sirups, molasses, and spices. No specially new features were developed in the dried-fruit market. Domestics remain dull and unsettled, while foreign varieties are in increasing demand and steadier. Fish were fairly steady, with a good business in progress. Prices of butter and cheese ranged about the same as on the earlier days of the week. Fine goods were firm. No price-changes were noted in leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood. Oils remained steady, under a good demand.

The lumber market was steady, and fairly active. The yard-dealers received the usual quota of orders, and prices were not very different from those of the previous days of the week. The cargoes were sold in the morning at recent prices. The wool market was steady, with a fair order trade, in small lots. Broom-corn was weak under big arrivals, with the demand comparatively small. Hay was steady. Timothy seed was stronger, flax steady, and clover 5@10c per bu lower. Hides were called steady, the receipts selling quickly to the tanners and regular dealers. Poultry was dull and weak, the market being overstocked, especially with chickens.

Lake freights were moderately active at a further decline of ¼c, corn being taken for Buffalo at 3½c and wheat at 3¾c. Room was taken for 160,000 bu wheat, 300,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats, 36,000 bu rye, and 40,000 bu barley.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, and 35c on fourth-class to do, which includes meats.

Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 14c and 15c for corn and wheat to New York, and 15½c for corn to Boston. Sail and canal to New York were 13¾c on wheat and 12¼c on corn.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Oct. 11.—Receipts—Flour, 19,309 brls; wheat, 254,400 bu; corn, 451,000 bu; oats, 170,326 bu; corn-meal, 312 pkgs; rye, 18,500 bu; barley, 69,500 bu; malt, 21,625 bu; pork, 277 brls; beef, 153 pkgs; cut meats, 1,175 pkgs; lard, 2,599 pkgs; whisky, 786 brls.

Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 411,000 bu; corn, 133,000 bu; oats, 82,000 bu.

THE BREADSTUFFS MOVEMENT.

The statistician of the New York Produce Exchange reports the amount of wheat and flour exported from Atlantic and Pacific ports from July 1, 1878, to Oct. 9, 1878, at 50,356,000 bu, against 18,399,000 bu for the corresponding period last year.

Also the following table showing the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Oct. 5, 1878	13,950,000	11,135,000	3,943,000	3,777,000
Sept. 21, 1878	13,479,000	11,134,000	4,249,000	3,088,000
Oct. 6, 1877	10,180,758	11,362,559	4,082,633	2,114,639
Oct. 7, 1876	9,395,665	9,707,959	2,810,047	1,970,262
Oct. 9, 1875	9,662,427	5,967,392	2,714,085	1,272,689
Oct. 10, 1874	10,388,098	5,787,814	2,867,817	949,906

With 1,244,000 bu rye, against 1,533,000 bu a week previous.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Receipts, bu.	Shipments, bu.
Chicago	157,118	210,284
Milwaukee	72,000	35,000
New York	254,000	411,000
Detroit	81,825	3,231
Toledo	54,000	53,000
St. Louis	*128,000	20,000
Baltimore	90,800	155,400
Total	837,743	887,915

*Two days.

WHEAT SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

H. Kains Jackson, in *Dornbusch* of Sept. 23, calls attention to the depressed condition of the wheat market in England, which he regards as abnormal. The present price of wheat is 45s per quarter, while the average price of the last twenty years was 50s 8d, and that of the second five years in the term (the lowest) 46s 6d. The percentage of foreign wheat supply was as follows:

1868	33	1873	44
1869	58	1874	42
1870	31	1875	52
1871	40	1876	45
1872	42	1877	54

These figures of percentage being also very nearly the number of million cwts of 112 lbs each. In detail, Russia gives an average of about 11 per cent; Germany, 4½; Egypt, 1¼; British North America, 2¾; the United States, 16; and other countries, including India, 2½. The receipts from Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Spain, Austria, and Turkey are unimportant.

The home crop this year may be reckoned at 55 per cent of the total quantity required, and, deducting picked samples for seed and damaged wheat unfit for milling, there will remain about 45 per cent, leaving 55 per cent (nearly 103,000,000 bu) to be imported. This quantity is in excess of the 44 per cent, which is the average of the last ten years, but not more than the last two years have led operators to expect. America officially announces that she has 70 per cent over 1875, say 4,250,000 quarters, but no other country promises to exceed its usual percentage, while Egypt and India give less, and this, with the extra requirements from France, will probably fully absorb the extra surplus of the United States.

The eggs are thus chiefly in one basket, which practically leaves the market at the control of one seller, and it should be noted that for four months, between this and next April, the great supply basket can be brought to market but slowly and irregularly. For this reason the present crisis may be regarded as the wide open mouth of the American Cornucopia, the narrowing end of which curves through the winter months, and thus present prices should be at the minimum of the next six months. There are several reasons why they should advance moderately, and not a single reason why they should decline, at least until the spring season affords a fresh horn of plenty.

The one stumbling-block to a healthy and encouraging trade is the early American shipments. It is curious, however, that, while they have been in progress for seven or eight weeks, the actual English imports keep quite moderate, so moderate that stocks do not accumulate, and fine samples remain relatively scarce, and the October and November exports are likely to be small. It is quite possible that the present rate of American exports will fall off to a similar extent as last year (below 30,000 quarters weekly from January to June), and the market during those months be at the mercy of stockholders and English farmers. France continues to buy suitable cargoes off British ports of call, and any impression that her buyers will re-sell their freights has disappeared. The Western ports of France are now (Sept. 23) taking as much as do the Southern ports, which is a very rare occurrence.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Oct. 11, 1878: M. Wright & Co., 1 case needles; Keith Bros., 1 case dry goods; Scandinavian Book Department, 2 cases books; J. T. Reeling & Co., 2 cases books; Wilson Bros., 3 cases and 1 package dry goods; Cobb, Wills & Wheeler, 229 boxes raisins; Fowler Bros., 1,153 sacks salt; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 84 bxs tin plate; Thomas C. Barker, 1 brl whisky. Collection, $5,185.58.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more than usually irregular, with a fair volume of business transacted, but mostly in the way of changes from one month to another. The hog market was quoted firmer, and that caused an early up-rush of prices in product, but the strength was not permanent.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates the summer packing of the West at 2,850,000 hogs, against 2,193,600 for the summer of 1877.

MESS PORK—Was active and irregular, advancing 15c per brl, but declined 22½c, and closed 5@7½c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 580 brls spot at $8.00@8.10, 17,500 brls seller November at $7.82½@8.05, 10,250 brls seller December at $7.90@8.10, 750 brls seller the year at $7.85@7.95, and 1,000 brls seller January at $8.90@8.97½. Total, 30,080 brls. The market closed dull at $7.85@7.90 spot, $7.82½@7.85 for October, $7.82½@7.85 for November, $7.90@7.92½ for December, and about $8.90 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted nominal at $8.75@9.00.

LARD—Was moderately active, and advanced 5c early, but declined 7½c, and closed 2½c below the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at $6.27½; 100 tcs do, kettled, at $6.50; 2,250 tcs seller November at $6.25@6.30; 2,500 tcs seller December at $6.27½@6.32½; and 250 tcs seller January at $6.40. Total, 5,350 tcs. The market closed dull at $6.25@6.30 for spot; $6.25 seller October; $6.25 seller November; $6.27½ seller December; and about $6.32½ seller January.

MEATS—Were tame, and firmer early in sympathy with pork and lard, though there was not much demand; they were rather weak afterwards, but without important change in prices. Sales were reported of 300,000 lbs short ribs at $5.00@5.07½ seller October, and $4.55 for December; 100 boxes shoulders on private terms: 50 boxes Cumberlands at $5.25; and 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 8¼c. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. and s clears	Sh. clears.
Loose, part cured	$3.87½	$5.05	$4.95	$5.25
Boxed	4.05	5.20	5.10	5.42½
October, loose	3.80	4.90	4.80	4.85
December, boxed	3.75	4.75	4.75	4.70

Long clears quoted at $4.80 loose and $5.00 boxed; Cumberlands, $5.25@5.50 boxed; long-cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 8@9¼c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6@6½c for same averages; green shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 4¾@5c for shoulders, 5¾@6c for short ribs, 6@6¼c for short clears, 10½@11½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was dull at 5@6c for white, 4¾c for yellow, and 4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $8.00@8.50 for mess, $8.50@9.00 for extra mess, and $16.00@16.25 for hams, with sale of 50 brls mess at $8.50 delivered.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6⅛@6¼c for city and 6½@6⅝c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was more active and steadier. Holders were rather firm in their views, in sympathy with wheat, but were unable to command an advance. The trading was chiefly local. There was some looking around on the part of shippers, but they took little flour. Sales were reported of 540 brls winters, chiefly at $4.50@5.25; 50 brls unsound do at $2.50; 1,050 brls spring extras at $3.50@6.50; 400 brls do super at $2.40@2.60; 100 brls rye flour and 100 brls buckwheat do on private terms. Total, 2,240 brls. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, $5.00@5.50; fair to good brands of white winters, $4.00@4.50; good to choice red winters, $4.50@5.00; prime to choice springs, $4.50@5.00; fair to good springs, $4.00@4.25; fair to good Minnesota springs, $4.25@4.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.00@5.50; patent springs, $6.00@8.00; low grade, $2.50@3.00.

BRAN—Was in fair demand and irregularly firmer. Sale was made of 50 tons at $8.25@8.50 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $13.25 per ton free on board cars and 100 brls on private terms.

MIDDLINGS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $10.50 per ton on track.

SHORTS—Sale was made of 10 tons at $8.75 on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and stronger. The market advanced 1c per bu, but closed at the same prices as Thursday evening. Liverpool was quoted very dull, with London weak on cargoes, and the French country markets were easier, but New York holders were firmer, and our receipts were smaller, while the news of the morning indicated the possibility of more war in the Old World, and the gold premium was higher. This made the shorts nervous, and they filled in freely, while a rumor was started to the effect that a bull combination had been formed to advance prices. But the longs unloaded so very freely at the top that the market soon turned, and there was only a quiet demand during the last hour of the session. The shipping inquiry was fair, but chiefly for the lower grades, as usual, closing at about 67c in Central and Air Line, and 69c in South Branch houses, except Nutt's. Spot No. 2 was taken to carry against contracts, with no discrimination in favor of fresh receipts; it closed at 82c. Seller November opened at 83⅛@83¼c, receded to 83⅛c, advanced to 84@84⅛c, and fell off to 83⅜c at the close. Seller December sold at 84@85c, closing at the inside. Seller the month was quoted at 82@82¼c, closing at 82c, and the year was little better than nominal at ½c below October. Spot sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 83c; 114,000 bu No. 2 at 82@82½c; 34,000 bu No. 3 at 67@70c; 17,000 bu rejected at 52@53c; and 3,000 bu by sample at 54@73c. Total, 168,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand and ½@1c higher. No. 2 red closed at 86½c spot or seller the month, and sold at 88c for November. Amber was dull at about ½c below the price of red. Spot sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 red at 86@87c, and 400 bu No. 3 at 81½c.

CORN—Was in better demand, and advanced ⅛@¼c per bu, closing ⅛@¼c above the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were dull, but New York was firm, with a moderate demand, and freights were easier, while sympathy with wheat also tended to an advance, which was somewhat counteracted by the fact of larger receipts. The shipping demand was quite brisk, but rejected was relatively weak, closing at 32⅞c, which was a discount of 1⅝c from the price of No. 2, whereas the difference was barely 1c for two days previous. No. 2 closed at 34⅛c, with scarcely a shade of discrimination in favor of high mixed. Seller November opened at 34¼c, advanced to 35⅛c, and closed at 34⅞c. Seller December sold at 34½@34⅝c, and May at 36⅛@36¼c. Seller the month ranged at 34⅛@34⅜c, closing at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 220,400 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 34⅛@34⅜c; 20,000 bu rejected at 32⅛@32⅞c, chiefly at the outside; 6,000 bu by sample at 32@34c on track; and 1,200 bu ears at 38c delivered. Total, 247,600 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and easy, opening stronger in sympathy with other grain, but the advance failed to stimulate the demand, and the market soon weakened and closed quiet and easy. The receipts were light, there was little call for shipment, and New York was steady and quiet with liberal receipts. November sold at 19⅝@19¾c, and closed at 19⅝c. December was quiet at 20⅛@20¼c. No. 2 closed at 18⅞c regular, and 18⅞c gilt-edged. No. 2 white were salable at 19@19½c, and rejected at 16¾c. The better grades sold freely by sample. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu No. 2 white at 19½c; 27,200 bu No. 2 at 18¾@18⅞c; 1,200 bu rejected at 16¾c; 16,200 bu by sample at 15@26c on track; and 19,200 bu do at 17½@24c free on board. Total, 68,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and firm. Buyers were in the market, but the offerings were light, the firmness in wheat making sellers unwilling to sell at recent prices. The receipts also were light, and there was some shipping inquiry. No. 2 closed firm at 43c, and rejected at 40c. November was nominal at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 43c; 400 bu rejected at 40c; 1,600 bu by sample at 41@45c on track. Total, 5,200 bu.

BARLEY—Was fairly active and firmer, No. 2 and futures advancing 2@2½c and the lower grades 1@1½c per bu. The trading was chiefly speculative and mostly in extra 3, though there was a good inquiry for No. 2 futures, partly from shorts, and prices were higher and strong in consequence of light offerings. Extra 3 and the lower grades were also wanted for shipment, and the competition between buyers kept the market firm during the session. No. 2 closed at $1.04, extra 3 at 65½c in A., D. & Co.'s, and 64@64½c in other houses. No. 3 sold at 45@47½c outside in A., D. & Co.'s, and feed at 31c. Good samples were in request and firm. November opened at $1.05 and closed at $1.06. December sold early at $1.07 and closed at $1.08. Extra 3 sold first at 64½c for next month, and closed at 66½c; do for December brought 68½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 2 at $1.03@1.04; 28,200 bu extra 3 at 62½@65½c; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 45@47½c; 400 bu feed at 31c; 15,600 bu by sample at 38c@$1.05 on track, and 1,200 bu do at 65@76c free on board. Total, 53,800 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—195,000 bu at 83@83¾c for November, and 84¼c for December; 10,000 bu red winter for November at 88c.

Oats—15,000 bu at 19½@19⅝c for November, and 20⅛c for December.

Mess Pork—1,500 brls at $7.85 for November, and $7.92½ for December.

Lard—250 tcs for December at $6.30.

LATER.

Wheat was firmer at 83¼@83⅝c for November, closing at 83⅝c. December sold at 84¼@84⅝c, and closed at 84⅝c. Also sales of 8,600 bu No. 2 red winter at 87c.

Corn was quiet at 34⅞c seller for November, and 34½c for December.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 2,500 brls at $7.82½@7.85 for November, and $7.92½@7.95 for December.

Meats—Sales 50 boxes Cumberlands, seller first half of November, at 5¼c.

Charters were reported for 60,000 bu wheat, 135,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu oats, at current rates.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed at $7.85@7.87½ for November, and $7.90@7.92½ for December. Sales 1,250 brls at $7.85 seller November.

Lard was quiet at $6.27½@6.32½ for December, $6.20@6.22½ for the year, $6.30@6.35 for January, and $6.25@6.30 for November.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate demand and weak in consequence of heavy offerings. Car-lots are about ½@1c under the given quotations, and dull at this reduction: Fine green carpet brush, 4¼@4½c; green hurl, 4@4½c; red-tipped hurl, 3¼@3¾c; fine green, with hurl enough to work it, 3¾@4c; red-tipped do, 3¼@3¾c; inferior, 2½@3c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—A firmer and unchanged market was witnessed. Shippers and the home trade were buying generously of good to choice grades, and the market for such was firm at full figures, there being no oversupply. Of low and medium qualities there is some accumulation, though not to the extent of causing any uneasiness on the part of holders. We again quote as follows: Creamery, 20@25c; good to choice dairy, 15@20c; medium, 12@14c; inferior to common, 6@10c.

BAGGING—There was nothing new to be noted of the bagging market. The demand is steadily fair. For most descriptions the quoted prices are being realized. We repeat our list: Stark, 23½c; Brighton A, 23c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@14c; gunnies, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wool-sacks, 40@45c.

BEANS—Were in fair request and firm under light offerings. Choice beans are scarce. Orders are coming in from the lumber regions. Prime to choice beans were quoted at $1.50@1.65, and fair at $1.25@1.40.

CHEESE—The market for September goods remains decidedly firm, the demand exceeding the supply, but for July and August goods there is not much inquiry, and the feeling among holders is not particularly confident. Quotations remain as before: September full cream, 9¼@9½c; August do, 8@8½c; part skim, 6@8½c; low grades, 2@5c.

COAL—Remains quiet, with no change in prices. We again quote: Lackawanna, large egg, $6.25; small egg, $6.25; nut, $6.00; range, $6.50; Piedmont, $7.00; Blossburg, $6.00; Erie, $5.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.25@4.75; Minonk, $3.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods sell, but the business is light, the offerings being small, and packers are already stocked for the commencement of the regular packing season: Pork barrels, 85@90c; lard tierces, $1.15@1.20. Bucked whisky barrel staves, $27.00@29.00 per 1,000; bucked pork do, $15.00@20.00; and do tierce, $25.00@28.00. Rough staves are $3.00@5.00 less. Tierce hoops, $10.00@15.00.

EGGS—Were steady at 15c for fresh packages.

FISH—There was a continued good demand for salt-water fish and continued dullness in lake descriptions. Prices were well supported all around, but were especially firm for cod and herring. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $3.25; family whitefish, $1.75@1.90; trout, $2.90@3.00; mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl, $12.50; do, No. 1 shore, $10.50; do, No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; do, No. 2 shore, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 bay, $6.75@7.00; fat family do, new, ½-brl, $3.00@3.25; No. 1 bay, kits, $1.40@1.50; do, medium, $1.00@1.10; family kits, 75c@$1.00; George's codfish, extra, $5.00@5.25; bank cod, 4½@4¾c; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.00@7.50; do round, brls, $6.00@6.50; do, ½-brls, $3.50; Holland herring, $1.25; smoked halibut, 8@8½c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; stock fish, 11c; California salmon, brls, $13.50; do, ½-brls, $7.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Raisins, currants, dates, figs, and in fact all kinds of foreign fruits, were in good demand, while domestic varieties, as a rule, were dull. Nuts are in increased demand, and are firmer. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 4½@5½c; figs, layers, 8@12c; Turkish prunes, 6¾@7½c; French do, kegs, new, 8½@9c; do, boxes, 10@16c; raisins, layers, old, $1.90@1.95; do, new, $1.95@2.00; London layers, new, $2.35@2.40; loose Muscatel, old, $1.85@1.95; do, new, $2.00@2.15; Valencias, new, 7¼@7½c; Zante currants, 4½@5c; citron, 14@15c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@18c; New York and Michigan, 4@4½c; Southern, 2¾@3¼c; Ohio, 3@3⅜c; peaches, unpared, halves, 4@4½c; do, quarters, 3½@4c; raspberries, 32@33c; blackberries, 6½@7c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

NUTS—Filberts, 10@11c; almonds, Tarragona, 17½@18½c; French walnuts, 13@14c; Naples walnuts, 15@16c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 6½@6¾c; Texas pecans, 6@8c; river pecans, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 4¾@5¼c; Tennessee do, 5¾@6c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were plenty and in little better request. The shipping inquiry is light, and it is said the country is well supplied with apples. Winter fruit is now coming in. Grapes were scarce and firm. Foreign fruits were steady: Apples, $1.25@1.75 in car-lots, and $1.50@2.00 per brl; Concord grapes, 5@6c per lb; Delaware and Catawba do, 7@8c per lb; pears, 70@75c; cranberries, $6.50@7.50 per brl; quinces, 50@60c per basket; West India oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; lemons, $8.00@9.50 per box. California pears, $3.25@3.75 per box; do grapes, 12½@15c per lb, in 4 and 8 box cases.

GROCERIES—In this market there was a well-sustained activity, and prices remain steady and firm. We continue to quote:

RICE—Carolina, 6½@7½c; Louisiana, 6¼@7¼c; Rangoon, 6½@6⅞c.

COFFEE—Mendaling, Java, 27½@29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@26½c; choice to fancy Rio, 19@20¼c; good to prime, 17¼@18¾c; common to fair, 15¼@16¼; roasting, 14¼@17¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10¼@10½c; crushed, 10½@10⅝c; granulated, 9¾@10c; powdered, 10¼@10½c; A. standard, 9¾@9¾c; do No. 2, 9½@9¾c; extra C, 8¾@9c; C No. 1, 8½@8¾c; C No. 2, 8⅜@8½c; yellow, 7¾@8¼c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 40@43c; California silver drips, 48@50c; good sugar-house sirup, 35@38c; extra do, 40@43c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 48@50c; do prime, 44@48c; good, 35@38c; common, 28@30c; common molasses, 32@35c; black strap, 26@28c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@18½c; cloves, 40@45c; cassia, 24@25c; pepper, 14½@15c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90@95c; Calcutta ginger, 8@9c.

HAY—Was in request to send across the lake, and steady, the offerings continuing light: No. 1 timothy, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 do, $7.50@8.00; mixed do, $6.00@7.00; upland prairie, $6.50@7.00; and No. 1, $6.00; cut straw, $6.00.

HIDES—Green in good demand and steady. Quotations: Cured hides, light, 8c; do, heavy, 7¼c; do, damaged, 6½c; calf, 10c; deacons, 40@45c; do, flint, 14½@15½c; dry salted, 11@12c; green city butchers', 6¾c; steers, 7¼c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 12@13c for Western, and 13@15c for Eastern samples.

HONEY—Was steady at 10@15c per lb. The outside is for fine honey in fancy packages.

LEATHER—Jobbers are not entirely satisfied with the character of the demand, orders still being restricted to supplying current requirements. Prices remain firm, and with a good trade some lines would undoubtedly advance. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.00	Line	$ 34@ 39
Calf, No. 2	65@ 85	Buffalo slaughter sole	25@ 22
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85		
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	Chicago sole	24@ 26
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A." sole	24@ 6
Upper, No. 1	21@ 23	"B. A. G. D."	
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20	Sole	22@ 25
Harness	30@ 34	Insole	22@ 26

OAK.

Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	60@ 95	Sole	35@ 40
Upper	21@ 25		

FRENCH.

Calf	1.15@2.00	Kip	85@1.15

OILS—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. Trade continues good, and prices are steadily maintained. Following are the quotations: Carbon, 110 deg. test, 11¼c; carbon, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 13¼c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 16¼c; Michigan legal test, 22c; Elaine, 18½c; extra winter strained lard oil, 65c; do ice-pressed, 60c; No. 1, 55c; No. 2, 50c; linseed, raw, 57c; boiled, 62c; whale, winter-bleached, 60c; sperm, $1.30; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, 90@95c; do extra, 80c; do No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 45c; straits, 48c; miners' oil, 55c; turpentine, 33c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 13c; gasoline, 87 deg., 19@20c; West Virginia, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@25c.

POTATOES—Were steadier, the fresh receipts being less, and there was a fair inquiry for anything fit to store or ship. The Early Rose are so small and uneven in size that buyers prefer other kinds, provided they are equal in quality. Very few peachblows have yet come in. The crop is said to be good in some sections. Rose sold at 40@45c per bu, and peachblows at 35c, and Peerless at 38@39c,—all but the latter being delivered.

POULTRY—Was dull and weak, the offerings exceeding the demand. Chickens were unusually plenty, and slow at $1.75@2.75 per doz. Ducks were quoted at $2.25@2.50, and turkeys at 8@9c per lb. Prairie chickens were quoted at $4.00@4.25, and wild ducks at $1.25@2.25. The weather was favorable for game, and the receipts larger, especially of water fowl.

SALT—Was steady under a fair inquiry: Fine salt, 90c per brl; ordinary coarse, $1.30; dairy, per brl, $1.30@2.00; do per sack of 240 lbs, $1.50; Ashton dairy, $3.00 per sack.

SEEDS—Timothy was in fair request and firm, the offerings being nominally light. Sales were made at 65c@$1.15, prime closing at $1.12@1.13. Clover declined under rather large offerings, and sold rather freely afterwards, ranging from $3.25@4.47½, with prime closing at $4.25@4.30. Flax was steady at $1.25@1.31. Shaw's London circular, Sept 30, says: "Samples of new red clover seed from the Western States of America have now reached us, but the quality is rather unsatisfactory, and buyers, in consequence, are still disinclined to transmit orders. Moreover, the extremely wide breadth saved in this country indisposes merchants here from operating in foreign seed."

WHISKY—Was reported 1c higher under a good demand: 300 brls being sold on the basis of $1.08 per gallon for highwines. New York was quoted at $1.13@1.14, Cincinnati at $1.07, and Peoria at $1.06. Alcohol for export sold here to the extent of 500 brls at 33c, delivered in New York.

WOOL—A fair order business was reported by dealers, at unchanged prices Washed fleece, 28@31c; medium unwashed wool, 21@22c; fine do in good condition, 19@20c; fine heavy unwashed, 15@18c; tub washed, choice, 36@38c; common to fair do, 30@35c; Colorado, medium good condition, 23@26c; fine do, 23@25c; common, 18@20c; coarse, 15@16c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,683	6,810	825
Tuesday	4,548	11,352	780
Wednesday	5,136	16,637	3,428
Thursday	6,493	15,112	2,301
Friday	4,500	14,000	1,800
Total	23,360	63,911	9,134
Same time last week	21,965	73,589	6,197
Week before last	23,457	85,356	2,451
Shipments—			
Monday	645	3,876	200
Tuesday	984	4,778	368
Wednesday	1,578	5,471	1,685
Thursday	3,076	5,213	217
Total	6,283	19,338	2,470

CATTLE—Under a better demand and continued light receipts the market for good to choice shipping steers developed a firm tone. The lower grades were again in large supply, and, although there was a fair inquiry from the different classes of buyers, prices remained unimproved. No extra and few choice beeves were to be seen. The best droves on sale were taken at $4.25@4.60, and the transfers at that range reached barely 500 head. By far the larger part of the trading, as on the preceding days of the week, was done under $3.50. Texas through droves sold at $1.75@2.65 for inferior to good grades, while sales of Colorado-Texas were at $2.50@3.00. Old cows and poor mixed butchers' lots sold at $1.75@2.50, and stockers at $2.40@3.00. There were sales of Texas calves at $1.50@2.65, and of native do at $3.00@4.50. A large lot of Montana cattle, averaging in the neighborhood of 1,400 lbs, was sold by Rosenbaum, Bass & Co. at $3.30. The market closed steady. According to the London *Daily News* the arrivals at Liverpool of American cattle have of late been unusually liberal. The recent large increase in the export trade is due in part to the lower prices prevalent on this side of the water, and partly to the desire on the part of shippers to get their stock safely over before the equinoctial gales set in, which in several cases last year proved disastrous to the cattle in transit. The steadily increasing proportions of the live-stock export movement are attracting a good deal of attention in the English and Continental journals. Hamburg, hitherto an important point for the export of cattle to England has become an importer of cattle from America, and it is understood that our exporters contemplate extending operations to Antwerp, through which it is expected that a large business with the manufacturing centres of Belgium may be built up.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.85@5.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.25@4.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,350 lbs	3.50@4.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.25@3.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.25@2.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Colorado-Texas	2.40@3.00
Texas—Through cattle	1.75@2.80
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,400	$4.60	60 Montana	1,472	$3.30
84	1,514	4.60	60 Montana	1,418	3.30
16	1,343	4.35	57 Montana	1,409	3.30
15	1,510	4.55	142 Montana	1,413	3.30
45	1,528	4.50	40	1,057	3.35
92	1,477	4.50	60	1,081	3.25
16	1,460	4.50	38	1,022	3.25
60	1,463	4.45	38	1,041	3.25
45	1,420	4.35	18	1,029	3.20
32	1,370	4.35	288	1,222	2.90
18	1,359	4.20	20	989	2.85
33	1,334	4.15	17	1,018	2.70
34	1,276	4.25	12 stockers	872	2.70
18	1,173	4.05	30 stockers	819	2.70
11	1,264	4.05	143 Tex calv's	268	2.65
88	1,272	4.20	299 Col. Tex.	964	2.65
24	1,150	3.75	210 Col. Tex.	946	2.65
36	1,216	3.90	10 stockers	905	2.50
16	1,276	3.85	63 Texas	741	2.30
17	1,293	3.80	22 Texas	799	2.30
88	1,185	3.75	42 Texas	729	2.15
74	1,128	3.80	202 Texas	736	2.12½
48	1,182	3.85	32 calves	486	1.50
36	1,095	3.65	224 Texas	727	1.75
18	1,279	3.60	20 mixed	878	2.00
18	1,203	3.60	88 Texas	786	2.00

HOGS—There was an active and strong market. The receipts did not equal the number generally looked for, and that fact, coupled with the improvement in the market for the product, seemed to induce a more confident feeling all around. Trade opened brisk at 5c advance on Thursday, and did not lag until the entire supply had been disposed of. Sales had an extreme range of $2.50@4.00, but most of the transfers were at $3.35@3.45 for bacon grades, and at $3.25@3.60 for poor to choice heavy. Packers paid $3.25@3.50 for poor to prime heavy.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	292	$3.75	26	225	$3.50	46	293	$3.40
43	307	3.75	59	234	3.50	48	231	3.40
47	282	3.75	49	279	3.50	89	225	3.40
54	334	3.75	64	201	3.50	74	232	3.40
37	296	3.70	219	281	3.50	58	279	3.40
48	309	3.70	55	233	3.50	50	243	3.40
56	290	3.65	50	193	3.50	54	295	3.40
51	310	3.65	50	320	3.50	46	310	3.35
46	240	3.65	100	307	3.50	21	285	3.35
29	300	3.60	51	194	3.50	23	182	3.35
45	348	3.60	23	212	3.45	29	280	3.35
23	283	3.60	54	290	3.45	62	284	3.35
51	320	3.60	22	239	3.45	25	261	3.35
35	344	3.60	56	295	3.45	57	285	3.35
25	249	3.60	31	266	3.45	104	243	3.35
33	356	3.60	41	230	3.45	39	244	3.25
53	284	3.55	55	216	3.45	25	292	3.25
49	278	3.55	53	305	3.45	20	250	3.25
104	300	3.55	40	299	3.45	28	172	3.10
49	314	3.50	54	270	3.45	56	134	3.00
38	193	3.50	45	264	3.45	21	142	2.75
99	307	3.50	43	249	3.40			

SHEEP—Remain quiet, with prices unsettled, but without marked change. There was a moderate inquiry from shippers and local butchers at $2.75@3.25 for poor to medium, and at $3.35@4.00 for good to choice qualities, per 100 lbs. The following were reported:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
101	83	$3.25	97	99	$3.20	21	79	$2.85
82	84	3.20	64	121	4.25	97	96	3.50
100	97	3.50	104	92	3.20	35	102	3.30
89	89	3.17½	100	92	3.42½			

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Oct. 10, 2,822 head of through, and 2,502 of local stock, against 3,298 of through and 3,000 of local last week; supply lighter than usual, but, with favorable Eastern reports, prices advanced about 10@20c, with a slow trade at that. Quality mostly common and medium: a few good heavy cattle on hand: good Ohio feeders, averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, are in good demand: best, 1,400 to 1,500, $4.86@5.00; good, 1,300 to 1,400, $4.60@4.75; good, 1,200 to 1,300, $4.25@4.50; fair, 1,000 to 1,200, $3.75@4.20; common, 900 to 1,000, $3.50@3.60; fat bulls and cows, $2.00@3.50; stockers, 700 to 900, $3.00@3.50. Sales for the week, 2,293 head, against 1,972 last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,715 head, against 15,640 last week; supply since Monday light, with a better demand for York grades, and prices on them have advanced about ¼c, while Philadelphias are the same as last week at the close: to-day's market ruled as follows: Best Philadelphias, $4.10@4.20; good Philadelphias, $4.00@4.10; best Yorkers, $3.60@3.75; fair to good Yorkers, $3.50@3.60; but closed 5c off, with some unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,800 head, against 9,200 last week; supply also light, but all sold readily at about last week's figures: best, 110 to 120, $4.10@4.25; good, 90 to 100, $3.75@4.00; good, 80 to 90, $3.50@3.70; common, 70 to 80, $3.00@3.25; lambs, $3.50@4.50.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 502 cars, last week, 586; consisting mainly of inferior stock, not good enough to meet the wants of many Eastern and local buyers; while the attendance has been good for the season, the business has only been moderate, sales reaching only 1,800 head, 200 short of last week: the market opened at the closing prices of last week, and has ruled steady throughout the week, but tame at the close.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 110 cars; market for both has ruled steady, with only a moderate business: at the close the market exhibited weakness, but not quotably off from last week; sheep, $3.50@4.50; lambs, $4.50@5.00 fob common to extra.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 502 cars, against 586 last week; good stock scarce and firm at last week's prices. Other qualities unchanged.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 22,000, against 16,400 last week: sheep, 3¾@4c; for common to fair, 4@4¼c; fair to good, 4¼@4½c; good to extra and weak at these prices; lambs fair supply; market dull and weak; common to fair, 4½@4¾c; good, 5c; extra, 5½c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,000; good and prime cattle firm and unchanged; lower grades active; ¼c higher; native steers, 8@10c, to dress 55@57 lbs; Texas, Cherokee, and Colorado half-breeds, 6½@8½c, to dress 55 lbs; general sales Colorado and Texans at 7¼@7¾c to dress 55 lbs; native steers, 8¾@9¾c to dress 56 lbs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,100; fat sheep more active; lambs easier; sheep, 3¾@5¼c; lambs, 4½@5½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 5,800; live hogs a trifle irregular; closed fairly firm at $3.30@4.40 per 100 lbs, the inside figure for roughs or culls; the outside for good corn-fed Ohio.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—CATTLE—Supply still low grades; prices about steady; sales of common to medium wintered Texans, $2.25@2.62½; fair through Texan steers, $2.65@2.80; fair to good native cows, $2.50@3.00; medium native steers, $3.85; receipts, 2,400; shipments, 1,700.

SHEEP—Unchanged: fair to good muttons, $2.75@3.25; prime to fancy, $3.50@3.85; receipts, 2,200; shipments, 150.

HOGS—Active: light shipping to Yorkers, $3.15@3.35; mixed packing, $3.20@3.40; butchers' and Philadelphias, $3.45@3.60; receipts, 5,100; shipments, 1,500.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—HOGS—Fairly active and a shade higher; common, $2.50@2.90; light, $3.10@3.35; packing, $3.00@3.25; butchers', $3.35@3.50; receipts, 1,975; shipments, 3,382.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was dull and unchanged. The offerings were under 20 cargoes, and 6 or 8 of these were sold, the city buyers taking nearly all of them. The country buyers in market are getting their stock chiefly from the yards, though several cargoes have been sold to be shipped via the canal to interior points. Piece stuff was slow at $7.00@7.50, common inch at $8.00@9.00, and the better grades at $9.50@11.00. Lath were quiet at $1.25, and shingles at $1.75@2.00. Another fleet is expected early next week.

Sales—Schr Ottawa, from Frankfort, 184,000 ft strips and boards at $9.75.

The yard market was unchanged. Trade continues good at various prices. Following is the published list:

First and second clear, 1¼ and 2 inch	$32.00@33.50
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@32.50
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	26.00@27.50
Box boards, C	17.00@18.50
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch, rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	23.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.00@17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 14 ft	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.00@12.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension-stuff	9.50@11.00
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft	10.50@17.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.00@9.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25@2.40
Shingles, standard green	2.10@2.25
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@1.10
Cedar shingles	2.00@2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 20@23s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@8s 11d; spring, 8s 11d@9s 6d; white, 9s 9d@10s; club, 10s@10s 3d. Corn, 22s 6d@22s 9d. Lard, 35s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 52s; Western, 46s. Bacon—New Cumberlands, 35s; short ribs, 34s; long clear, 31s; short clear, 32s; shoulders, 29s. Hams, 45s. Lard, 35s 9d. Prime mess beef, 86s. India mess beef, 70s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese, 46s. Tallow, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—2:00 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs easy. Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@8s 10d; white, 9s 8d@10s; club, 9s 11d@10s 4d. Rest unchanged. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 19,000 qrs, 13,000 being American.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat very dull. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn rather easier. Cargoes off coast—Wheat weak; fair average of red winter, 42s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 22s 6d@23s. Country markets for wheat—English quiet, and French a shade easier.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; club, No. 1, 10s 4d; No. 2, 9s 11d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—COTTON—Steady at 6 5-16d@6 9-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 8,500; sales of the week, 54,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,000; speculators took 1,000; total stock, 335,000; American, 163,000; total receipts, 42,000; American, 8,000; actual exports, 7,000; amount afloat, 123,000; American, 63,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 4,000; American, sales, 40,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Easier. California white wheat, average, 9s 8d@10s; club, 9s 11d@10s 4d; spring, 8s 11d@9s 6d; winter, 8s 8d@8s 10d; receipts for the past three days, wheat, 19,000 qrs; American, 13,000. Peas—Canadian, 33s 3d@33s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Long clear bacon, 31s; short do, 32s.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull; not lower.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—TALLOW—37s 3d.

REFINED PETROLEUM—7⅛@7¼d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—22s 6d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Winter wheat moderately active, opening generally stronger, in most instances about ½c per bu, closing weaker; spring in moderate request, closing 1c per bu under yesterday; cable advices unfavorable. Corn in moderate request at a shade firmer prices; in the option line business was brisk at generally unchanged figures, closing rather weak; mixed Western ungraded 43½@48¼c. Rye quiet and quoted heavy; No. 2 Western at 56½@57c. Oats in fair request at generally steady prices; white Western, 26,500 bu at 27@35½c; No. 2 Chicago, 28,000 bu at 29c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork in fair request; prices firm. Western mess quiet, closing weak; October, $8.70@8.80; November, $8.70@8.80; December, $8.80@8.90 and new for December and January, $9.75 bid and $9.95 asked. Cut meats quiet at about former quotations. Bacon in better demand and firmer; Western long clear at 5⅛c. Western steam lard moderately active and higher, but closed weak; sales of 680 tcs at $6.65@6.75 for choice.

TALLOW—In more demand; prime to choice quoted at 6⅞@6 15-16c.

SUGARS—Raw more active; values steady on a basis of 7⅜@7 7-16c for fair and 7⅝@7 11-16c for good refining Cuba; refined in somewhat better demand.

WHISKY—Dull; quoted at $1.15 asked and $1.13½ bid.

FREIGHTS—Berth freight business on a moderate scale at steady rates; in chartering, a fairly active movement; for Liverpool, engagements included by steam 1,750 brls flour, through freight, at 3s; 40,000 bu grain at 6½d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—COTTON—Steady; 10 5-16@10 9-16; futures weak; October, 10.23c; November, 10.21c; December, 10.23c; January, 10.26c; February, 10.34c; net receipts at all United States ports for the week, 146,000; same time last year, 109,030; total receipts to date, 521,000; same time last year, 240,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 41,000; same time last year, 32,000; total exports to date, 118,000; same time last year, 64,000; stock at all United States ports, 318,000; same time last year, 191,000; stock at all interior towns, 27,000; same time last year, 24,000; stock at Liverpool, 325,000; same time last year, 484,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 63,000; same time last year, 34,000.

FLOUR—Moderate demand; unchanged; receipts, 19,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@3.80; common to choice extra, $3.80@4.10; good to choice, $4.15@4.75; white wheat extra, $4.80@5.50; extra Ohio, $3.90@5.25; St. Louis, $4.00@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@8.25.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; receipts, 254,000 bu; rejected spring, 70@83c; No. 3 spring, 82½@84½c; No. 2 do, 92@93c; ungraded red, 95c@$1.05; No. 3 do, 98c@$1.00; No. 2 do, $1.04@1.04½; No. 1 do, $1.05@1.05½; ungraded amber, $1.02@$1.05; No. 2 amber, $1.02@1.03; ungraded white, 99c@$1.09; No. 2 do, $1.05@1.06; No. 1 do, sales of 48,000 bu at $1.08@1.08½; extra white, sales of 7,000 bu at $1.08½. Rye dull; Western, 55@57c. Barley dull; malt quiet but steady. Corn quiet but firm; receipts, 451,000 bu; ungraded, 45½@48c; No. 2 white, 51c; round yellow, 63c. Oats nominally unchanged; receipts, 170,000 bu; rejected, 26c; No. 3, 27½c; No. 3 white, 28½c; No. 2, 29c; do white, 30¼@30½c; No. 1, 31@31½c; No. 1 white, 34½c; extra white, 38½c; mixed do, 27@32½c; white Western, 27@35c.

HAY—Quiet but steady at 40@45c.

HOPS—Firm; yearlings, 5@8c; New York State, 10@12; Eastern, 8@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active; Rio cargoes, 13½@16½c; job lots, 13½@18c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

TALLOW—Steady at 6⅞c.

RESIN—Quiet at $1.40@1.45.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 28½@29c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 21@22c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet, with light demand; Howard street and Western superfine, $2.75@3.50; do extra, $3.75@4.25; do family, $4.50@5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm and in good demand; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, $1.03¾; November, $1.03½@1.03¾; December, $1.04¾ bid. Corn—Western quiet and firm; Western mixed, spot and October, 47½@47¾c; November, 48½@48¾c; steamer, 46@46½c. Oats fairly active and steady; Western white, 29@30c; mixed, 27@28c; Pennsylvania, 27@30c. Rye steady; Southern, 55c.

HAY—Dull and heavy; prime Pennsylvania and Maryland, $11.00@12.00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easier. Mess pork, $9.50. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 4½@4¾c; clear rib sides, 5⅝@5¾c; packed, 5¼@6¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib sides, 6¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 12½@13½c. Lard—Refined, tierces, 7¾c.

BUTTER—Firm for choice Western and Glades at 16@18c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and nominal; crude, 7⅝c; refined, 9⅜c.

COFFEE—Dull and easy; Rio cargoes, 14@17c.

WHISKY—Firm and higher at $1.10@1.10½.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam quiet. Grain, 6½d asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,900 brls; wheat, 91,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 6,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 175,400 bu; corn, 35,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Dull; supers, $2.50@3.50; extras, $3.00@3.50; Minnesota family, $4.75@5.50; high grades, $7.00@8.00. Rye flour, $3.25@3.37½.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red, $1.02½@1.03; amber, $1.04@1.05; white, $1.05@1.07. No. 2 Chicago, 99c@$1.00. Corn dull, weak, and lower; yellow, 49@49½c; mixed, 47½c bid. Oats dull; white, 26@28c; mixed, 25@26c. Rye dull; Western, 57@59c.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Mess pork, $8.87½@9.00. India mess beef, 18c. Hams, smoked, 11@12c; pickled, 9@9½c; green, 7c. Lard easier; loose butchers', $6.25; prime steam, $6.75.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Easy; refined, 9¾c; crude, 7 11-16c.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu; oats, 76,300 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 18,000 bu.

WOOL—Quiet but firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia XX and above, 35@36c; X, 35@36c; medium, 36@37c; coarse, 30@33c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 32@35c; medium fine, 35@36c; coarse fine, 30@32c; combing washed, 36@40c; unwashed, 28c; Canada combing, 36@39c; fine unwashed, 22@24c; coarse and medium unwashed, 22@28c; extra merino pulled, 30@36c; No. 1 and superfine, 30@34c.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—The fact that bleached barley has been precipitated upon the Milwaukee market is no longer a matter of doubt. At least two car-loads of this grain were sold several days ago to commission men in this city—one car-load to E. P. Bacon, and one car-load to Wall & Bigelow. The barley was sampled and side-tracked, but fortunately was not inspected into the elevators. Stringent measures are being taken to procure the arrest of the offenders.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.00; No. 1 Milwaukee, 85c; No. 2, 82⅜c; October, 82⅜c; November, 84⅜c; December, 86⅜c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 68c; No. 4, 58c; rejected, 51c. Corn stronger; No. 2, 34½c. Oats more inquiry; No. 2, 18½c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 43c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, 98c@$1.00; November, $1.01.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork, $7.87 cash and October. Prime steam lard, $6.37½.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 72,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Steady; superfine, $3.00; XX, $3.50; XXX, $3.75@4.75; high grades, $4.75@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with fair demand at 55@60c. Oats—Market dull at 34@35c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm at $2.50@2.60.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice at $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady at $9.25. Lard quiet; tierce, 8¼c; kegs, 8¾c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, new, 5¼c; old, 4¾c. Bacon—Demand light but holders firm; shoulders, 5⅜@5½c; clear rib, 6⅝@6¾c; clear, 6⅞@6⅞c. Hams, sugar cured, scarce and firm at 12½@12¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; jobbing ordinary to prime, 14¾@18¾c in gold. Sugar—Six hhds new open kettle, first of this season, received to-day from Malpiankdon, St. James Parish, classed good to fair, sold at 7⅝c. Molasses—New Louisiana prime, 48c; choice, 50c. Rice steady at 5@6½c.

BRAN—Quiet at 67½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 1 white Michigan, 95c; No. 2 do, 92c; amber Michigan, spot, 92½c; November, 92¾c; No. 2 do, 91c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 92½c; October, 92½c; November, 93c; December, 93¾c; No. 3 red Dayton & Michigan, 90½c; rejected Wabash, 85½c; No. 1 Western amber, 94c; No. 2 amber Illinois, 97¼c. Corn firm; high mixed, 39c; No. 2, spot, 37¾c; rejected, 36¾c; damaged, 35¼c. Oats dull; No. 2, 20¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 54,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 53,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

TOLEDO, Oct. 11—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 white Wabash, 92c; amber Michigan, spot, 92½c asked; 92⅛c bid; sales of November at 92¼c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 92½c asked; 92⅛c bid; November, 92¾c. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 37½c asked; 37½c bid; October, 37½ asked; 37c bid.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened higher and closed lower; No. 2

red, 85¼c cash; 86¼@86⅜c, closing at 86c. November; 87⅝@88c, closing at 87¼c. December: No. 3 do. 81c. Corn firmer: 31⅜c bid cash and October; 32⅝@33c November; 32¼c December. Oats steady; 19½@20c cash; 21c December. Rye dull; 40½c bid. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.07.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher at $8.37½@8.62½. Dry salt meats higher at 4½c, 5¼c, and 5½c. Bacon firm at 5¼c, 6c, and 6¼@6⅜c. Lard nominal.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 128,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 11.—COTTON—Easier at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; red, 83@88c; white, 85@90c; receipts, 7,800 bu; shipments, 10,000 bu. Corn quiet but firm at 38@40c. Oats steady, with a fair demand at 23@25c. Rye quiet; held at 51@52c. Barley dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $8.25 bid; $8.37½ asked. Lard in good demand; current make, $6.27½; steam, $6.25@6.35; kettle, $7.00@7.50. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm at $4.12½, $5.37½, and $5.40. Bacon in good demand; scarce; $4.90, $5.62½@5.75, and $5.75@6.00.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.07.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 58@58c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $3.00@3.50; common extra, $4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, 4.50@5.50; winter wheat dull, Ohio and Michigan, $4.75@5.25; Illinois and Indiana, $5.00@5.75; St. Louis, $5.00@6.25; patent winter wheat, $6.00@7.50; spring, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 52¼@55c; steamer, 51@52c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 29@30c; mixed, 29½@32c. Rye, 60c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; corn, 15,000 bu; wheat, 9,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; corn, 2,800 bu; wheat, 44,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 11.—HOGS—Firm; choice, $3.35@3.45; fair, $3.00@3.30; stockers, $2.00@2.75; receipts, 3,100; shipments, 173.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 86@86½c. Corn steady; mixed, 33c; new November, 28@30c. Oats dull and lower; 17½@19c. Rye, 43@45c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; shoulders, none; clear rib, $5.05. Lard, $6.25@6.37½. Hams, 8½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 27,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 11.—COTTON—Quiet; easier at 9¾c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand but at lower rates; red, 88@90c; amber and white, 90@93c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; white, 44c; mixed, 42c. Oats firm; white, 24c; mixed, 23c. Rye quiet at 56c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $9.00. Lard steady; choice leaf tierce, $8.50@8.75; do kegs, $10.00. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5⅜@6c. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 5⅞@6⅛c. Hams, sugar-cured, 12@13c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.01.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat entirely neglected and unsettled; sales 1,000 bu Green Bay at 93. Corn dull; sales 3,000 bu Kansas at 43c; market steady. Oats dull; sales 1,200 bu No. 2 Chicago at 24c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

FREIGHTS—Canal freights firm at 8¼c for wheat, 7¾c for corn, and 5c for oats. Railroad freights weak; nominally 8½c for wheat.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Oct. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; extra, 95¾c; No. 1 white, 93¾c; October, 93½c; November, 94c; December, 94¾c; amber, 92c; receipts, 81,825 bu; shipments, 3,232 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red Wabash, 98c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 95c. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet. Barley quiet.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 11.—HIGHWINES—Steady; sales 150 brls at $1.08.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 11.—PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 9c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 11.—PETROLEUM—Market opened inactive, remaining so during the entire day; 83½c bid, advanced to 83¾c, closing at 83½c bid; shipments, 58,600 brls, averaging 48,000; transactions, 100,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 11.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, $1.03¼ at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 9¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—Business continues light in nearly all departments of trade; cotton goods quiet, and prints moving slowly; ginghams quiet; dress goods in moderate request; men's wear of woolens dull, but flannels in fair demand; foreign goods in irregular request, but cashmeres and silk velvets doing fairly.

MARINE NEWS.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

Fears are entertained among mariners that the scow Asa Childs, which left this port four weeks ago, has met with disaster. She is now a fortnight overdue, and nothing has been heard from her Master, Capt. Ed Durant, nor his crew. She was bound for an east-shore port to get a cargo of tanbark when she left Chicago. Some believe that the vessel recently reported as seen bottom up twenty miles off this port was the Childs. Capt. J. J. H. Brown, of the schr Scotia, and Capt. Durant are the owners of the missing craft, which was built at Headland in 1866, and is valued at $1,400. The vessel was not insured.

The schr Mary Collins has been out from this port fourteen days. She went to Cheyboygan for lumber, and it is thought she became disabled in some of the late squalls.

The schr Alice Beers was reported ashore at Grand River yesterday afternoon. She left this port Thursday, light, for Muskegon, and went on in that condition. She is owned by Joseph Peacock, lumberman, of this port. A tug was sent to the vessel, and it is probable she will be gotten off.

The tug Gregory had two blades of her wheel broken off yesterday while shoving the barge Rutter into Niblock & Co.'s coal-dock at the mouth of the river. A new wheel will be put on as soon as possible.

The prop Lake Breeze was damaged at Texas Landing Wednesday to the amount of $300 by running too hard against a dock while making a landing. Her bulwarks and stanchions were ripped out from her forward gangway to her stern.

Violent squalls on Lake Erie shook up the shipping Wednesday, but no serious damage was done. The prop Russia was compelled to put back to port when twenty miles above Dunkirk.

The prop Jay Gould had trouble on Lake Erie, Wednesday, in the gale. Her bulwarks forward were slightly damaged, and one of her gangways smashed in by the heavy seas.

The schr Miner, ashore at Grand Lake, is reported a total wreck. She had lumber on board.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—Lake freights quiet. Charters—Paving-stone to Detroit, $1.50 per cord; cement and fish-barrels to Saginaw, 5c free on board; lumber from Dead River to Buffalo, $2.00 on rail; salt to Sandusky, 4c.

Cleared—Props Atlantic, merchandise; Hancock, Vanderbilt, Portage, Annie Young, merchandise, Chicago; Oscar Townsend, 300 tons coal, Marquette; schrs M. L. Collins, Milwaukee; Lewis Wells, 222 tons coal, T. Symms, 34 cords stone, Cleveland; Golden Fleece, 3,000 brls salt, Chicago; William Young, Port Huron; Miami Belle, Lyman Casey, Maize, St. Peter, Toledo; Louisa, 500 brls salt, Detroit; barge Norway, Oscada, Orient, Alpena.

Passed Port Colborne in twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock p. m., Oct. 10—Westward—Props Lincoln, Chicago; Maine, Toledo; barks C. M. Neelon, W. J. Cummings, Ganges, Chicago; Rival, Reindeer, Detroit; Erie Belle, Toledo; Mary Lyon, Milwaukee; schrs Florida, Rising Star, Chicago; St. Andrews, Cleveland; Victor, no orders; Ella Murton, Black River; barges O. J. Hale, Cleveland; Clyde, Lisgar, Chicago.

Eastward—Prop Acadia, Montreal.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain freights were easier yesterday under large offerings of vessels. Room was taken for 160,000 bu wheat, 300,000 bu corn, 40,000 bu oats, 36,000 bu rye, and 40,000 bu barley, on the basis of 3½c for corn and 3¾c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were made as follows: To Buffalo—Schrs Carlingford, B. F. Bruce, corn; Thomas Gawn, wheat; D. Stewart, rye. Props Blanchard and Badger State, barley; Jarvis Lord, corn; Arabia, corn and oats on p. t. and through rates. To Sarnia—Schr Brooklyn, corn on p. t. To Kingston—Schrs M. F. Merrick and M. Copley, wheat; and Nassau, corn. To Goderich—Schr J. McLeod, corn. In the afternoon the engagements reported were the schr T. Sheldon, wheat at 3¾c, and the schr James Couch and another vessel, corn, all to Buffalo.

It was reported at Detroit Thursday that charters on vessels to arrive had been made at less than the quoted rate—2¾c—on wheat to Buffalo.

Lumber freights are fairly active at Association rates, which remain unchanged.

STORM-SIGNAL STATIONS.

The Signal-Service announces that storm-signals will be displayed on the lakes at the following places:

Section No. 1.—Menomonee, Sturgeon Bay, Racine, Born's Pier, Green Bay, Kewaunee, Kenosha, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, all in Wisconsin. Section No. 2 is not yet established. Section No. 3.—Ludington, Pentwater, Traverse City, Frankfort, Northport, St. Joseph, Southport. Section No. 4.—Bay City, East Tawas, Forester, Port Austin, Rogers City. Section No. 5.—Monroe, Fairport, O., Dunkirk, N. Y., Ashtabula, O. Signals are duplicated at Charlotte and Cape Vincent, N. Y., and New Buffalo and Mackinaw City, Mich. Signals will also continue to be displayed at the regular stations of observation as follows: Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Alpena, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Sandusky, Erie, Buffalo, Oswego, and Rochester. The signals are a red flag with a black square in the centre by day, and a red lantern by night.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—Charters to-day to Goderich, schr Thomas C. Street, wheat at 3¼c, to Oswego, schr Olivvr Mitchell, wheat at 6¾c; bulkhead load.

Arrived from below, schr America.

Cleared for below, steam barges Kershaw and Barnum; schr S. L. Watson.

The schr Speed from Muskegon, with lumber, was towed into port to-night, leaking badly. The crew of the vessel were nearly exhausted from incessant pumping.

A large fleet of vessels passed this afternoon, bound for Chicago.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 11.—Down—Prop B. W. Jenness and barges.

Up—Props St. Joseph, Mary Jarecki, Jay Gould, Enterprise, Sheldon and consort, R. J. Hackett and consort; schr J. W. Doane.

Wind—Southeast, fresh; weather, cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 11.—Up—Props Quebec, Metropolis, William Cowie, Chamberlain, with J. Martin, S. H. Kimball, S. J. Tilden, Vienna and consort, R. J. Hackett and consort, Emma Thompson and tow; schrs Ida Keith, Fayette Brown, David Vance.

Down—Prop Newburg.

Wind—North, gentle. Weather clear.

DRIVEN ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 11.—The schr A. M. Beers, of Chicago, ran full on the beach just north of the piers at 5 o'clock this morning. But little damaged yet, but will be badly strained if not broken up unless relieved soon. Many vessels driven in. The William Bates is on the beach this side of Holland, and will be a total loss.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 11.—Arrived—Props H. B. Tuttle, Anna Smith, schr George Ely, Shawnee.

Cleared—Props E. B. Hale, Ohio; schrs Bradley, Quayle, Johnson, Ryan.

Passed down—Props Winslow, Peerless.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 11.—Arrivals—Prop China, Duluth; prop Conestoga, Chicago; schrs Pensaukee, H. W. Sage, Buffalo.

Departures—Prop Miller, Duluth; prop Chauncy Hurlbut; schr Annie Vought, Chicago; prop Alpena, Bay City; schr Reporter, Detroit; schrs Lurea, Emma, Snowdrop, Port Dover.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 11.—Arrivals—Props Montauk, Lockport, 715 brls flour; D. T. Wright, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; prop Mohawk Belle, Kankakee Feeder, 3,200 bu corn.

Cleared—Orion, Marseilles, 4,694 ft lumber, 26,120 ft lumber for Joliet, 20,000 shingles.

TUG BURNED.

DETROIT, Oct. 11.—A telegram from Cheboygan Mich., reports that the tug Crusader, of Oswego, burned and sank in the middle of the straits about 9 o'clock last night.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The movement of vessels in was rather light yesterday, and the departures fair.

Passenger travel on the lake steamers continues remarkably good for the fall season.

The schrs Golden West, C. H. Burton, and Kingfisher went into Miller Bros.' dry-dock yesterday for calking and minor repairs.

Two new sails—a mizzen and a flying jib—were received from Cleveland yesterday by Capt. Channon, for the schr Kingfisher.

George J. Abbott, United States Commercial Agent at Goderich Ont., reported to the Department of State at Washington all that could be learned concerning the loss of the schr Kate L. Bruce, and Collector Smith, of this port, has received the letter sent by Mr. Abbott to the Government authorities. It contains no information additional to that already published.

ELSEWHERE.

The stmr Grace Grummond is expected at Alpena to-day in time to make the run down to Bay City in the evening.

The Georgian Bay Transportation Company keep their steamboat service complete still on Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay.

The Schr Golden Fleece, Capt. Jesse Hurlbut, arrived at Buffalo Tuesday morning early, having made the round run in fifteen days. Good time.

It is stated that the tug M. F. Merrick will run between Port Huron and Sarnia again the coming winter, in connection with the railroad ferry-boats. She is now being fitted up.

There is some talk at Buffalo of demanding demurrage on account of delays at the elevators, all of which that are in commission were overcrowded at last accounts.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Schr Imperial, Sister Bay, wood, Clark street.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber, Allen slip.
Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Schr Hattie Fisner, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Joseph Paige, Milwaukee, light, Rush street.
Schr Scotia, Cleveland, coal, North Branch.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Prop Sky Lark, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Schr C. B. Jones, Saginaw, lumber, Rush street.
Schr William French, Packard's, wood, Mud Lake.
Schr J. D. Sawyer, Oscoda, lumber, Market.
Scow Granger, Packard's, lumber, Market.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Northport, lumber, North Branch.
Schr Ironsides, Europe Bay, lumber, Burlington Slip.
Schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr El Tempo, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Prop Jarvis Lord, Buffalo, sundries, North Market street.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Tempest, Whitehall, sundries, State street.
Schr Dan Lyons, Racine, light, Rush street.
Schr Collingwood, Tawas, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr M. Filmore, Alpena, lumber, Market.
Schr Jason Parker, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr South Haven, Hora's Pier, lumber, Market.
Schr Maine, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr L. A. Burton, Manistee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr James Platt, Menominee, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr D. R. Martin, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Lookout, Grand Haven, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Windsor, Manistee, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Market.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop City of Montreal, Montreal, sundries.
Schr North Cape, Buffalo, grain.
Schr America, Menominee, light.
Prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Tempest, Whitehall, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Holland, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, grain and sundries.
Scow Trio, South Haven, light.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Mary Ludwig, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, light.
Schr Sly Lark, Manistee, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Manistee, light.
Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Thomas A. Scott, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Sturgeon Bay, sundries.
Schr Truman Moss, Ford River, sundries.
Schr Sardinia, White Lake, light.
Schr Chandler J. Wells, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Niagara, Toronto, grain.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, light.
Schr Lillie Pratt, Monistique, light.
Schr Flying Cloud, Goderich, grain.
Schr Thomas Parsons, Buffalo, grain.
Schr E. W. Davidson, Buffalo, grain.
Schr F. W. Gifford, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Nashua, Ogdensburg, sundries.

AT PARTING.

Kiss me, Darling, ere we part!
Leave me not with grieving heart;
Lay not by one thoughtless word
Each has said, and each has heard;
Let our parting have no pain,
Lest we never meet again.

Kiss me, Darling, ere you go!
One more dawn may bring us woe.
It may be we'll ne'er forget
Words we even now regret;
Tones which hurt us, Love, to-day—
Words that grieve us, Darling—may,
'Less we now unsay them here,
Haunt us through all life-time, Dear.

Kiss me, Darling—kiss me! There—
Mercy on me, what a bear!
I'm an Angel! Nay, not so!
But, my Love, how well I know
Each would mourn the words of pain,
Should we never meet again.

Howe'er harsh the words may be
That we speak impatiently,
Kiss me always at the door,
When we part. There, Dear, once more!
It *may be* the last, my Love,
Till we meet at home above.
Let us ne'er in anger part,
And leave each, Love, with grieving heart.

COLUMBUS, Wis. LYDIA F. HINMAN.

Burns and Hawthorne.

Col. Ingersoll has hunted up these points of similarity between Burns and Hawthorne. Burns died at old Dumfries in a tenement in 1790, eight years before Hawthore was born in a small frame, bent-gable house on a narrow street of old Salem. Both men derived their principal subsistence from the Government Custom House; both were weighers and whisky gaugers. Burns, as Collector of Excise, got £50 to £70 a year. Even this sum is sufficient to make his music pipe loyalty, and his early rhymes against Calvinistic and social oppression were diverted into pieces of love and mystery. Hawthorne, at 34, was put in the Boston Custom-House by George Bancroft, Collector of the Port, and in three years was displaced by Harrison's Administration. Nine years after that he became Surveyor of the Port of Salem, and after the same tenure of three years was displaced by the Whigs of Zach Taylor. Including his Consular period at Liverpool, Hawthorne was ten years under the Government pay. Burns was poorly provided for by his Government, but his sons were advanced to leading places in the British military and civil service, and took care of their mother. Jean Armour, Burns' wife, did not receive a wife's recognition until Burns was 29, although she had borne him twins previously. Hawthorne married as late as 1843, when he was 39, and she lived until 1871, surviving him eight years. Mrs. Hawthorne (Miss Peabody) had been an illustration of some of her husband's books. Both Hawthorne and Burns were large, athletic men; both were satirists of the society around them, the hard Calvinistic sort, intolerant, whether of Mary Stuart or Hester Prynne. Hawthorne died unattended in a hotel bed at Plymouth, N. H., while making an excursion with his schoolmate and benefactor, ex-President Pierce. They found him dead when they opened the room. Death had entered softly, like one of the quaint turns in his stories, and put the shades suddenly upon the lights of his dreams. Old Longfellow was a collegemate of Hawthorne in the rugged, Scotic-like land of Maine. Burns lived as the hater of intolerance and the illustrator of homely peasant love and joys; Hawthorne as the hater of intolerance, too, and the friend of children's joys.

LABOR MARKET.

Work for Those Who Want It.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, it must be apparent to the observer that there is an equilibrium between labor and capital in Chicago to-day, as there ever is. In the palmiest days of the city's prosperity the supply and demand were never more nearly equalized than at the present time. It is true that there are men out of employment, but the number is far less than might be supposed. It is also true that some concerns are employing all the men they can get, and have not enough to keep up with their orders. A large establishment informed a reporter for THE TRIBUNE that they had work ordered for three months in advance, and were running their factory to its utmost capacity, and were unable to get enough of the kind of men they wished to employ. Another concern engaged in the manufacturing business, and employing 400 men, had all the men they wanted, and had but few applications for labor. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE, who has pushed his investigations with tireless energy into all corners of the city, and who has visited all kinds of houses, is entirely unable to find that

DESTITUTION, AND SUFFERING, AND WANT

concerning which so much has been said. He finds, on the contrary, that most good, honest, faithful men are at work, and are receiving good wages for their labor. The prevailing wages for common laborers throughout the city are from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, which is enough to keep any laboring man comfortably, and supply his family with the necessities of life. A stove manufactory is paying 150 men from $1.50 to $2.50 per day. A bridge-construction company is paying 500 men an average of $1.25 per day, and mechanics $2.50 per day. A furniture factory is paying from $1.25 to $1.50 per day. A flouring-mill is paying 100 men $1.50 to $2 per day, and so on throughout the city. These are the facts, and any one with the intelligence of a child can readily determine whether life can be maintained with any sort of decency and comfort at these prices. Work is more abundant, prices are generally higher, and the value of money is greater now than it was a year ago, while there are indications of a returning era of prosperity and activity.

"What wages are you getting?" asked the reporter of an honest-looking workman who sat on the grass, with his wife and child by his side, eating the dinner they had just brought him.

"Two dollars a day," was the reply.

"Have you had steady employment throughout the summer?"

"Yes."

"Do you expect steady work at that price through the winter?"

"Yes."

"Do you see any men around here who want work?"

"Not many. Do you want to hire a couple?"

"No; I understood the workingmen were dying off by hundreds because they cannot get employment, and I wanted to learn how many deaths had occurred around here from that cause."

The man laughed. "I have not heard of any," he replied. "Sometimes men come here and want work, and they generally get it."

"Do many come here to ask your boss for work?"

"Not many now. There were more six weeks or a month ago than now."

A teamster on West Twenty-second street was getting $9 a week and had permanent employment for the winter. Fifty men on the Lincoln street sewer were getting $1.25, $1.50, and $2 per day.

"Do you think there are

A SURPLUS OF MEN SEEKING EMPLOYMENT?"

asked the reporter of a concern employing 500 men.

"I should not think there was a great surplus of unemployed men. There are fewer men asking for work this year than last year. We have a few applications now, but not many."

One or two concerns were found yesterday which were paying as low as $1 a day for common labor. They claimed that they were able to get all the men they wanted at that price, and that there were more men looking for work who did not get it. This looked more like a lack of demand for bone and muscle than anything the reporter found in his tour of duty. Nowhere were idle men encountered looking on in groups with longing eyes at their more fortunate companions who had secured a job, as was frequently the case formerly. The hum of busy wheels, the welcome sound of industry, and bustle, and activity, appear on all hands, and a cheerful, healthy look is on the countenances of business men. The manufacturers of Chicago appear to have all they can do, and their machinery is constantly in motion to supply the demand for their products.

A shop which employs 350 men pays the workmen 10 cents and 12½ cents an hour. The Superintendent of this concern was interrogated concerning

THE LABOR QUESTION.

He said: "I don't think there is any great distress on account of a lack of employment for laboring men in this city. Some of these men who are out of employment and making so much noise about it wouldn't work for $10 a day. They don't want work. They want to be idle at the expense of the community."

"Have you many applications for labor?"

"Not as many now as a few weeks ago."

This was the unvarying testimony, repeated over and over again. The packing-houses and Stock-Yards will soon be in operation, giving employment to a large number of men. On the other hand, a large amount of shipping will soon be laid up in the Chicago harbor, and a great many men will be turned out for the winter. These men will have to be provided for, and will have to distribute themselves over the city in the various establishments of Chicago, as best they can. Doubtless the bulk of them will be able to find something to do. There may be, and will be, individual cases of suffering, and doubtless some poor people will be unable to get money with which to supply their necessities during the long, cold months of the coming winter. These cases, however, will be exceptional, and not in such numbers as to cause alarm, or to cause the heart to be bowed down with grief on account of the hapless condition of the poor, who have no means of relief.

"It is not difficult for the majority of men who want work to get it," remarked a gentleman who had a large number of men under his control, yesterday. "There has not been a time for several years when there was less clamor for work than there is now," said the same gentleman. "I do not think there is any distress in the city at the present time for the lack of labor," said he further. "If men are reliable, and willing to work, there is every indication that they can get it."

With the prices of provisions as they are, and the demand for labor as great as it is at present, there is every indication that the workingmen as a class will get on very well. Doubtless, times will continue steadily to improve. There will not be a time in the immediate future when there will be a less demand for labor than there is now. This investigation shows every evidence of increased activity on the part of every department of industry, and an increase of wages. All the indications are encouraging. The only way for honest men to get a living is to work for it. Trades-Unions, strikes, and riots will not fill the pockets of workingmen with money or their stomachs with nourishment. To try to live without work is not a new experiment, and it has failed so often that it ought to be abandoned by thoughtful and sensible men.

THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND

is the best regulator, and the man who works for $6 a week will always have more money than the man who refuses to labor at that price and works one day in the week for $2.50. Manufacturers claim that the wages they are now paying their employes in Chicago are as high as their profits will justify. They are certainly large enough to support the employes in comfort. The prospect of the future seems to be all that could be expected or desired. Each succeeding month will open a brighter prospect and widen the field of usefulness of the laboring man. Wages will not range as high as in former years, but they will be fair, and work will be permanent and abundant. As a rule, honest, worthy men have no difficulty in getting employment. The employer of many hundred men remarked yesterday that the majority of men who applied to him for work he did not want, and could not hire even if he were greatly in want of help. He only wanted reliable, industrious, steady men, and the appearance of many who came to him did not indicate that they were such. Last year he employed 700 men during the busy season. He had men working by the piece making from $2 to $2.50 per day. Last year he had applications for work from men who claimed to be suffering for the want of it. This year he had no such applications at all. He was of opinion that it was not difficult for good men to get employment at fair wages. He was of opinion that matters were mending day by day and month by month, and that there was no necessity for any suffering among laboring-men. The testimony given above is simply cumulative, and the facts stated may be corroborated by inquiry at any establishment in town employing a large number of hands. The demand and supply are nearly balanced, there is no great amount of discontent among the workingmen, and both employer and employe are happy.

Three Thousand Lizard-Skins.

Stanford (Ky.) Journal.

We learn from a gentleman, who recently returned from Wayne County, that Mr. John Ingram was applied to for work by a poor man, whom he told in jest, to get rid of him, that he would give him $2,000 for 3,000 lizard-hides. The man agreed to undertake the job, provided Ingram would give him his note payable when the skins were delivered. Ingram complied, the note was signed and witnessed, and the man with his wife and children repaired to the mountains and commenced war on the reptiles. He was so pleased with the result of his first day's work that he continued, and, in a much shorter time than it seems possible, he had gotten the 3,000 skins, and then taking them to Mr. Ingram demanded the $2,000 promised. The joke had now turned, and Ingram explained that he was just in fun about the affair, but the lizard hunter was terribly in earnest, and persisted in being paid the money. Ingram refused, and a suit will be brought at once—and the lizard man will win it, without doubt.

ELEVATOR ACCIDENT.

A. T. Stewart & Co. Censured.

The inquest in the case of John Burke, killed by an elevator accident in A. T. Stewart's Building, on the 4th inst., was continued at the West Twelfth Street Station by Deputy-Coroner Korn at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Leonard Swett and Alexander Sullivan represented the widow. The testimony was nearly all of an expert character. Thomas W. Eaton, a machinist of 76 Michigan street, was the first witness. Had examined the elevator in A. T. Stewart's since the accident at the request of Mr. Alexander Sullivan; had twenty-five years' experience as a machinist. Had made a thorough examination, and had found the elevator, when he saw it, in fair running order. Took the top part of the cage apart, and took out the safety-pawls, and found one of them bent, showing that it had partly engaged with the teeth of the ratchet, and the other one, the piece that held it, was partly torn loose from the beam of the cage. Outside of that he could not see but that the elevator was in good order. It had no signs of having been repaired since the accident. The reason of the fall was because the safety-pawls did not hold it. Their design was to hold the elevator in place when the wire slacked after the weight was thrown from it. The pawls were not clogged; there was some gummy grease found in the slides when he took the pawls apart. He tested them in several different ways and found them in good working order, so that they would hold the cage in any position in which he tried it. Had they been in working order at time of the accident there is no reason but that they should have stopped the fall of the elevator. He presumed that the machinery was out of order. He thought that it was not as safe as it might be for human life. The use of the pawls was to stop the fall of the elevator, whether the cable slackened or became broken, or whenever the weight was taken from the cable. There was enough grease and gum in the safety-pawls to stop their easy working. He considered all elevators safe if the machinery was in order. Was always enabled to find the cause of the pawls failing to act, except in this case; otherwise the elevator appeared to be in first-class order. The grease, he thought, was no impediment to the prompt action of the safety-pawls. The elevator was like many others in use in the city, in general appearance. If the cables weighed 400 pounds, and the elevator was halfway up the building, the excessive weight on either side would not exceed 100 or 150 pounds, not sufficient for the prevention of the running of the safety-pawls. The number of trips made by the elevator would not affect them, as they were stationary. The gummy grease might prevent their acting. An inspection might not have discovered the gummy grease even if it had been made once a week, or made a week before. Examining elevators once a week was more than was usual. He could not say that it was necessary to have examinations more than once a week. The life-saving precautions were about the usual ones in mercantile establishments, and above the average of some. The elevator had two cables. There was, he thought, evidence of carelessness or negligence in connection with this elevator. He examined the drum and shaft, but not especially. Saw no alarm bell-cord in the hatch-way. [There was an alarm-bell.] It is not usual to have an alarm-bell to notify the engineer in case of accident to elevators.

THOMAS MONAGHAN.

Am not a licensed engineer; am a fireman; did not run the engine, but was in charge of the engine at the time of the accident. In 1875 I was employed at the North Chicago Rolling Mills as an engineer in the south puddling-mill, and had charge of six boilers and an engine. Am willing to be examined by an inspector as to competency as an engineer.

D. W. M'GILLICUDDY,

another expert, of 101 Winchester avenue swore that he was engineer for John V. Farwell & Co. since 1869. Made an inspection of Stewart's elevator at the request of the engineer. Found the platform in the basement on Wednesday afternoon last. The pawls were on the platform; they had been taken out; he placed them in position on top of the cross-beam, set them into the teeth of the racket, and then measured from centre to centre of the holes in those pawls; placed the rods of the pawls in position and measured the centre of holes from them; found them long enough, with three-eighths of an inch to spare in throwing the pawls in place in the back part of the ratchet where they belonged. Found the engine in good running order. Considered the elevator safe; it was like that in use in Farwell's. Thought weekly inspection sufficient. Considered the elevator safe. As to the pawls working, it depended upon the position of the platform. If an obstruction came on the front of the platform it would throw the cross-beam forward; it would throw it so that the pawl would strike on the edge of the tooth and prevent the pawl from going in. The witness had a diagram by which he explained his theory. Any pawls would act the same way as these had done under similar circumstances.

MR. EATON

recalled. Found the pawls about 5-16 of an inch short; they might act all right as they were, but they were not long enough to reach to the bottom of the teeth. If the elevator was thrown on one side it would not prevent the pawls from working; was a manufacturer of elevators; the pawls could not have been in good condition or they would have acted when the elevator dropped and held it.

John Davis was recalled. Had known of cases where the fore part of the platform was thrown out of place and the pawls would not act. Believed the wheel of the truck had caught in the platform and had allowed the rope to unwind, and thus prevented the pawls from acting.

This concluded the testimony, and the jury retired to deliberate upon

A VERDICT.

After about two hours and a half deliberation they brought in the following verdict:

We, the jury, find that John Burke came to his death by the fall of an elevator of A. T. Stewart & Co., on Wabash avenue, and from the evidence before us, we, the jury, believe said elevator was not in proper order.

WHISKY.

The Distillers' Conference with Commissioner Raum.

The conference yesterday forenoon between Commissioner Raum and the city distillers, who were represented by Messrs. Shufeldt, Burroughs, and Rust, and their attorney, Maj. Kirkland, was of more than ordinary interest to the manufacturers of spirits. The Major presented the Commissioner with a long and ably prepared brief reciting the grievances under which the distilling interest has been obliged to operate as the result of the technical stringency of the regulations. These complaints were described at length two days ago in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, and now may be briefly alluded to as the "fermenting period," "strength of mash," "heating the wine-room," and "fictitious assessments." Gen. Raum listened attentively to the reading of the document, after which a general discussion was had on the various points presented. At its conclusion, he informed the Committee that hereafter the distilleries which are run on the seventy-two-hour plan would be surveyed on the basis of fourteen instead of fifteen quarts, they to elect the number of gallons of mash to represent one bushel of grain, and on this choice their capacity would be rated. He declined to allow the request for a lee-way in opening and closing tubs, so that the twenty-four-hour period might be construed to begin as soon as the tubs were emptied, instead of commencing at the expiration of the fermenting period. His reason for rejecting this request was that the law was mandatory and gave him no discretion in the premises. On the question of fictitious assessments, growing out of clerical errors and purely technical violations, in which no fraud was contemplated, he stated that he would recommend the next Congress to abate them, and he believed such would be done unhesitatingly, as it was not to the interest of the Government to prosecute for any such reasons. For the present he would suspend the collection. The request for the application of artificial heat in the wine-rooms during the winter months he saw no impropriety in granting. The recommendation of the local distillers that the same rigid enforcement of the law be applied to all districts alike throughout the country was promptly acquiesced in, and the General detailed at some length all that had been done in the past two or three years to stamp out the "moonshiners" and other illicit manufactures of sour-mash.

The conference throughout was marked by the best of feeling, and at its conclusion the distillers departed well satisfied with the results.

The North Avenue Distillery, better known as the Merserau house, was sold yesterday for $18,500 to some parties from the country, who will immediately begin the manufacture of alcohol for export. During the past week or ten days there has been a steady advance in highwines,—yesterday's New York market standing at $1.15;—and with a constant and largely-growing demand for export the prospects for the trade are brighter than they have been at any time in a year.

There is some wailing and gnashing of teeth in Cincinnati. Since Collector Amor Smith took hold of the helm in that city the distillers have been gradually brought to a more thorough understanding of a fuller compliance with the law, and the many little leaks through which they had previously profited, and of which the Chicago distillers long complained, were hermetically closed. The kick is now directed by Cincinnati against the country distillers within a radius of forty or fifty miles, who, it is claimed, now have the advantage of liberal gauging, etc., and are able to ship their production to Cincinnati and undersell the market. The Porkopolis gentlemen are now frantically calling upon the Commissioner to help them out.

Spouters.

Salt Lake Tribune.

Vesuvius has opened up a new crater and gone into the spouting business again. It makes more noise than Kearney, and is far more intelligent.

MANIOCA.

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Makes delicious Puddings, Jellies, and Griddle-Cakes. Very economical. One package makes pudding for two dozen persons. Price 25 cents. Get a package from your Grocer. MANIOCA CO., 45 and 47 Park-place, New York.

AN OPENING.

A FINE INSTITUTION.

The Opening of the Putnam One-Price Clothing-House with Enlarged Facilities and a New Stock.

A Model Establishment Under the Management of Mr. W. H. Furlong.

The Boys' and Children's Department a Marvel of Attractiveness.

And the Other Departments Unequaled in Completeness.

The Putnam One-Price Clothing-House, located at 131 and 133 Clark street and 117 Madison street, was closed yesterday for the purpose of enlarging and refitting its already spacious quarters. Owing to the great increase in the demand for Boys' and Children's Clothing, it has been necessary to establish an entirely new department for this line of goods—while the other departments have been improved and the entire house rendered newly attractive. There is no doubt that Messrs. Miner, Beale & Hackett, the proprietors, are the largest clothing manufacturers in America, while Mr. Furlong, their representative in this city, is unsurpassed as a manager. This house has been identified with Chicago interests so closely and so long as to require no laudations, and it is a cause for satisfaction that its success has been such as to warrant the extensive improvements which they have just made. Such an extensive outlay would not be justifiable were the goods which this firm manufacture not the best in the market. Quality being the object had in view, quantity follows as a natural result, and their trade is really immense. A visit to their establishment will repay any one, and the attention there received is sure to uniformly please.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor.
Commencing Monday Night, Oct. 14, FOR ONLY ONE WEEK.
Rice's Surprise Party!
"YOU ARE INVITED."
MISS ALICE HARRISON,
The Brilliant California Favorite.
WILLIE EDOUIN,
Principal Comedian of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, and following Company:
Miss Louise Searle, Miss Ella Chapman, Miss Alice Atherton, Miss Ida Glover, Miss Jennie Calif, Miss Jessie Calif, Miss Ella Height, Miss Kate Height, Miss Lizzie Dana, Mr. W. A. Mestayer, Mr. Louis Harrison, Mr. Henry E. Dixey, Mr. Donald Harrold, Mr. D. F. Stone, Mr. S. R. Stone, Mr. Edward Rennesey, Mr. Bridge Wheat, Mr. Chas. Emerson.
MISS MARION PHILLIPS.
Superb Chorus and Orchestra.
MR. FREDERICK PERKINS, Musical Director.
The above artists will appear in the Great Success, and Delightful Extravaganza, HORRORS. New Music, Strong's Scenery, Brilliant Costumes, &c., &c. Seats now on sale at POPULAR PRICES.

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THE PRESENT PRODUCTION OF THE
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Is pronounced by the Press to be the most perfect since its first presentation in this city! Every member of the Powerful Company scoring a decided success!
THE TWO ORPHANS
Every Evening. Wednesday and Saturday
MATINEES.
In active preparation for immediate production, the Latest Success, the Heroic Romance of Mountain Life, M'LISS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
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Only Seven Days More!
ADMISSION:
ADULTS.....25 CENTS | CHILDREN.....15 CENTS

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PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1. Matinees, 25c and 50c.
Last Performances of the Favorite Tragedian,
LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Supported by Mr. T. W. DAVEY'S Superb Dramatic Company.
Grand Matinee this day at 2 p. m.,
MARBLE HEART.
To-night (Farewell), Grand Double Bill—MERCHANT OF VENICE and DAVID GARRICK.
Monday, Oct. 14, the Favorites, ROBSON and CRANE, OUR BACHELORS.

FARWELL HALL.
THE BIBLE
THE PROPHET OF SCIENCE.
A LECTURE
Will be given by the Rev. Dr. C. H. FOWLER on the above-mentioned subject, on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 15, in Farwell Hall. The Lecture is to be given under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Association. Tickets, 25 cents. For sale by JANSEN & McCLURG, and by F. H. REVELL in Farwell Hall.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Manager and Proprietor.
GLORIOUS SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.
The great Irish Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH MURPHY,
AND BRILLIANT DRAMATIC COMPANY,
In the grand Irish Drama (his best)
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With Mr. Strong's Fine, Appropriate Scenery, Introducing the Race-Horse Shoeing, Carrier Pigeons, Escape from Prison, &c. Monday, Rice's Surprise Party.

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Prof. Joseph Marchand
has opened Five Graded Classes:
At Miss Eddy's Kindergarten, 25 Bishop-court, corner Madison-st.
At Miss Scott's Kindergarten, Twenty-second-st., corner Prairie-av.
At Miss Beck's Aldine Seminary, opposite Aldine Square. For particulars see instruction.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.
PROF. HARRY MELVILLE,
pupil of Prof. Wise, and formerly connected with the ill-fated Prof. Donaldson, will make one of his Thrilling Balloon Ascensions in his Mammoth Aerial Ship FLYING CLOUD, in Chicago next week. Time and place will be stated hereafter.

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SCHOOL FOR DANCING
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HAVE RECEIVED,
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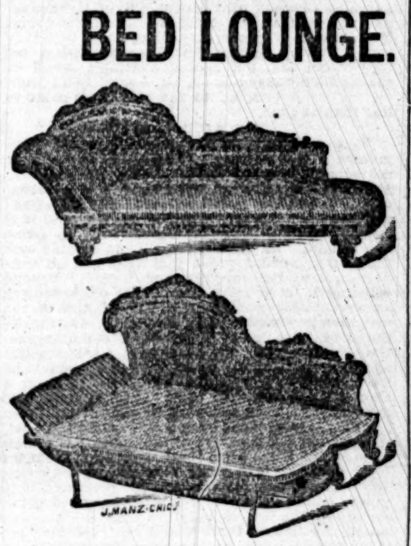

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The superiority of our goods in every selling quality [illegible] leading houses selling them. Write for particulars.

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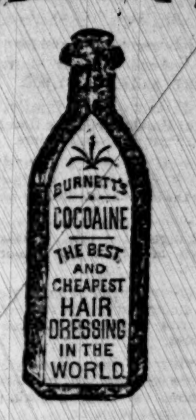
BURNETT'S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FOR THE HAIR
IT SOFTENS THE HAIR WHEN HARSH AND DRY. IT SOOTHES THE IRRITATED SCALP. IT AFFORDS THE RICHEST LUSTRE. IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING OFF. IT PROMOTES ITS HEALTHY, VIGOROUS GROWTH. IT IS NOT GREASY NOR STICKY. IT LEAVES NO DISAGREEABLE ODOR. IT KILLS DANDRUFF.

BANKRUPT SALE.
BANKRUPT SALE
OF
Pine and Hard Wood Lands.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, made on the 28th day of August, A. D. 1878, in the case of David P. Elwood and Daniel H. Elwood, bankrupts, I will, on SATURDAY, NOV. 2, A. D. 1878, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the principal entrance to the Court-House, in the Town of Oconto, County of Oconto, State of Wisconsin, sell at public vendue, for cash in hand, to the highest and best bidder, the following described tracts of land, situated in Oconto County, Wisconsin, of the estate of said bankrupts, to-wit:

Subdivision of section.	Sec.	Town.	Range.	Acres.
Sw quarter of sw quarter	32	38	17	40
Nw quarter of sw quarter	5	37	17	40
Sw quarter of se quarter	5	37	17	40
Sw fractional quarter	5	37	17	163.70
Ne quarter of nw quarter	5	37	17	40
Ne quarter of se quarter	19	37	17	40
Nw quarter sw quarter	20	37	17	40
Lot 5	6	37	17	52.40
Ne quarter of nw quarter	8	37	17	40
Nw quarter of ne quarter	24	37	17	40
Ne quarter of se quarter	29	37	17	40
Sw quarter of nw quarter	19	37	17	40
Nw quarter of sw quarter	19	37	17	40
Ne quarter of sw quarter	34	37	17	40
Se quarter of sw quarter	19	37	17	40
Se quarter of se quarter	19	37	17	40
Sw quarter of ne quarter	4	36	16	40
Sw quarter of nw quarter	28	36	15	40
Se quarter of ne quarter	12	37	16	40
Undivided quarter of ne qr of sw qr	16	40	18	40
Undivided quarter of sw qr of sw qr	15	40	18	40
Undivided quarter of nw qr of sw qr	15	40	18	40
Undivided quarter of se qr of sw qr	15	40	18	55
Undivided two-thirds of sw qr of se qr	15	40	18	40
Undivided two-thirds of Lot No. 1	15	40	18	40
Undivided two-thirds of Lot No. 2	15	40	18	39
Undivided two-thirds of Lot No. 3	15	40	18	31.10
Undivided two-thirds of sw qr of nw qr	21	40	18	40
Undivided half of ne qr of nw qr	15	40	18	40
Undivided half of nw qr of nw qr	15	40	18	40
Undivided half of se qr of nw qr	15	40	18	40
Undivided three-fourths sw qr of ne qr	18	39	19	40
Undivided three-fourths se qr of ne qr	18	39	19	40
Undivided three-fourths ne qr of se qr	18	39	19	40
Undivided three-fourths nw qr of se qr	18	39	19	40
Undivided three-fourths sw qr of se qr	18	39	19	40
Undivided three-fourths se qr of se qr	18	39	19	40
Undivided three-fourths Lot No. 1	17	39	19	50.50
Undivided three-fourths Lot No. 2	17	39	19	37.87
Undivided three-fourths nw qr of sw qr	17	39	19	40
Undivided three-fourths sw qr of sw qr	17	39	19	40
Undivided three-fourths se qr of sw qr	17	39	19	40
Undivided three-fourths sw qr of se qr	17	39	19	40
Three-fourths of fractional Sec. Lot 1	12	39	19	5.50
Three-fourths of fractional Sec. Lot 1	12	40	19	40

Also, the undivided half interest in the following acre tracts, on which there is due to the State 75 cents per acre:
Nw qr of ne qr Sec. 16, Town 40, Range 18.....40 acres
Sw qr of ne qr Sec. 16, Town 40, Range 18.....40 acres
Nw qr of nw qr Sec. 16, Town 40, Range 18.....40 acres
Se qr of nw qr Sec. 16, Town 40, Range 18.....40 acres
Ne qr of sw qr Sec. 16, Town 40, Range 18.....40 acres
Sw qr of sw qr Sec. 16, Town 40, Range 18.....40 acres
Sw qr of se qr Sec. 16, Town 40, Range 18.....40 acres
Se qr of se qr Sec. 16, Town 40, Range 18.....40 acres
JOSEPH MILLS, Assignee.

EDUCATIONAL.
SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART,
No. 1104 Walnut-St., Philadelphia.
Mme. E. SELLER announces that her SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART has been removed to the above address, where much enlarged accommodation for the classes will be afforded. The Fall Term will commence Sept. 30. Instruction under Mme. Seller and an efficient Corps of Teachers in all Departments of Vocal Music. For full details apply at above address.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with Calisthenics, No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York. Reopens Sept. 30. Application may be made by letter, or personally as above. Lectures by Dr. Labberton.

CHESTNUT-ST. SEMINARY,
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The 29th year of this Boarding and Day School will open September 18. For circulars apply to Principals, Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE, 1615 Chestnut-st.

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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S DAY AND BOARDING school for young ladies, 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York. Fifteenth year begins Oct. 1, 1878.

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STOVES The "INVINCIBLE" hard-coal double-base heaters have been awarded the first premium by three different Western State Fair Associations, and have many patent improvements making them superior to all others. They are ahead of all other first-class stoves. Ask your dealer for them, or send for free illustrated circular. Made by the CHICAGO & ERIE STOVE CO., Limited, Office, 42 and 44 Lake-st., Chicago.

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CAST-IRON PIPES For Water and Gas, coated and tested 300 pounds to the square inch. All sizes on hand and shipped to any place required. SHICKLE, HARRISON & CO., Manufacturers, St. Louis, Mo.

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WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by
WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL,
a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, $1 per Box; Six Boxes, $5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use. Prepared only by
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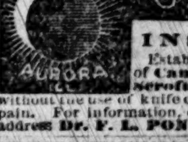

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Established in 1872 for the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Ulcers, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, without the use of knife or loss of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and references, address Dr. F. L. POND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

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NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Hoarseness, the Voice, and all Bronchial Affections.
Price, 25 cents per Box by Mail.
Triumph Throat Tablet Co.,
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TAMAR INDIEN (Universally prescribed by the Faculty)—A Laxative, Refreshing, and Medicated Fruit Lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of Constipation, Headaches, Bile, Hemorrhoids, etc. [illegible] E. GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Stuart Robson and wife, and "Billy" Crane and wife, are at the Sherman House.

The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were as follows: Currency, $100,500; gold, $1,000; and silver, $1,000.

Mr. J. E. Carroll and family, of San Francisco, are at the Grand Pacific Hotel, en route from the East to their California home.

The sale of 4-per cent bonds will not be heavy until gold takes a downward stroke. Yesterday the sales amounted to but $150.

There were two meetings at No. 7 Clark street last night—the Cabinetmakers' Union and the Council of Trade and Labor Unions. Both were secret.

The total receipts from internal revenue yesterday amounted to $25,258, of which $19,972 was for spirits, $4,251 for tobacco and cigars, and $943 for beer.

The review of the police and of the Chicago Veteran Artillery will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at Lincoln Park. The latter will indulge in target practice.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 51 degrees; 10 a. m., 54; 12 m., 57; 3 p. m., 58; 8 p. m., 54. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.45; 8 p. m. 29.51.

Some idea of the vast amount of space traversed by the West Division Railway Company's cars may be had from the statement that some 200 of those public conveniences, if not necessities, traveled, all told, during last month, 346,509 miles, or an average of 11,550 a day.

The regular meeting of the Triennial Committee of Knights Templar was held last night at the Tremont House, Mr. N. T. Gassette in the chair. No important business was transacted save the adoption of a circular-letter, which will be given for publication at a future day.

Admirers of decorative art as applied to china and porcelain find much to interest them in the contents of a showcase at the Exposition situated just at the left of the art-gallery entrance. The exquisite bits of painting are the work of Mrs. T. E. Bennett, a lady of recognized talent both as an artist and an instructress in art.

During the month of September the Y. M. C. A. Free Employment Bureau, No. 145 Fifth avenue, found situations for 382 men and boys. The Superintendent would dissuade young men from abroad coming to Chicago with the expectation of obtaining business positions. A few of those given work during the past month were refugees from the yellow-fever district.

The statement in yesterday's paper that James McNulty was drunk when he was run over by a North Side car was incorrect. The policeman who made the report saw him when he was in a drug-store under the influence of morphine and whisky, given him to alleviate pain, and assumed that he was intoxicated at the time of the accident. Mr. McNulty is a respectable young man, and doesn't drink.

Patrick O'Malley, 33 years of age, residing at No. 57 Erie street, while unloading a coal vessel lying in the South Branch of the river near the Gas Works, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, fell off the plank to the ground, a distance of 15 feet, breaking his left leg below the knee, badly bruising his right leg, deeply cutting the top of the head, besides being severely injured internally. He was attended by Dr. Henrotin, who thinks he will recover.

At 6 o'clock last evening, while a gang of men were engaged in hoisting timber at the building of the Panhandle Railroad bridge over the canal just beyond Western avenue, the tackle broke, and the falling timber struck Daniel Sheahan and Thomas Johns, killing both instantly and knocking their bodies into the canal. The body of the former was taken to his home, No. 923 Archer avenue, and that of Johns to his home on Western avenue. Both men leave families.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officer J. E. Toomey met, at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Indiana avenue, an unknown man evidently insane. He is about five feet seven inches in hight, slim build, sallow complexion, brown hair and beard mixed with gray, short black overcoat, brown checked pants, low-crowned stovepipe hat, and a pair of carpet slippers. He gave the name of Eli Cremieux, and was sent to the House of Correction on a $50 fine, delirium tremens being the cause of his condition.

For the blanktieth time in the annals of the Police Department it was last night recorded that Lieut. Baus had been presented with a magnificent sword and belt, the presentation having been made by Mr. Sam Engel and Ald. Niesen. By an oversight a few days ago mention was not made of a similar presentation to that same efficient officer. He received through a city messenger office a box made of the finest pasteboard, filled with the finest sawdust, and containing a fine tin sword about five inches in length, with a little tooting horn at the end of it. It was evidently a mistake. The handsome little toy is a great favorite among the children of the neighborhood.

A special meeting of the congregation of the First Baptist Church was called for last evening to take action on the resignation of Dr. Everts, the pastor, and as was to be expected the lecture-room was full at the hour appointed. After the usual opening exercises of a prayer-meeting, Dr. Everts stated briefly the fact of his having tendered his resignation to take effect next January, but gave no reasons. He then suggested that the matter be referred to the regular Committee of the church, or to a special committee. Deacon Duffield made a motion that the question of accepting the resignation be referred to the regular Committee, consisting of the Board of Trustees, Finance Committee, and Deacons. The motion was put to vote and carried. Dr. Everts then remarked that he hoped the Committee would report at an early day, and that the members would prepare themselves prayerfully for it. The usual exercises of the regular Friday evening prayer-meeting followed. The Committee will probably report at a special meeting next week.

The fourth meeting of the Dock Laborers' Union—a labor organization recently formed—was held last evening in the hall at No. 54 West Lake street, the President, James Dacey, in the chair. The latter stated that this Union was not inaugurated for a strike or an advance of wages, but merely for the purpose of protecting the actual residents of Chicago, who had families to support, against a wandering class of stevedores who made a practice of coming up from the South as soon as warm weather came on, and swarmed upon the boats, keeping those to whom the labor rightfully belonged out of employment, while they worked but an hour or so, and then lay about the docks, sleeping under the bridges and docks, and, as soon as it begins to get cold weather again, going with the swallows to a warmer clime. He said it was to protect themselves against these irresponsible loafers and to be ready for them in the spring that they had resolved to form this Union. No strike was contemplated. The names of a large number of new members were taken, and their red tickets given them, when business of a minor importance was taken up, which occupied the attention of the meeting for the remainder of the evening. The Union now numbers some 250 members.

A distressing runaway, by which a boy was severely if not seriously injured, occurred shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday evening. A horse attached to a buggy on Dearborn street about opposite the Tremont House took fright in some unknown way, and ran south on Dearborn street. As he ran, the shafts broke loose from the buggy. Dashing onto the sidewalk on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, he struck a boy named Matthew Kelley, living at the corner of Pratt street and Chicago avenue, knocking him all the way up the iron steps at the entrance to the office of the South Park Commission, and fell upon him. In the struggle which followed, the horse lay on top of his victim, and every time the former attempted to rise both fell a step lower. In this exciting manner they reached the sidewalk, where the lad was extricated in an injured condition, and men jumped upon the animal and held him down. The unfortunate little fellow was carried into the office of O. R. Glover, Receiver of the Central National Bank, and Dr. Pratt summoned. There were no bones broken, but the lad was very weak and stunned, and the Doctor feared he might have received some internal injury. A carriage was procured, and he was taken to his home by the Doctor. The horse, which escaped with slight cuts, belonged to John W. Free, of 191 Warren avenue.

The members of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church met again, last evening, to take into consideration matters of importance to them as an organization. As has been before stated, they are irretrievably in debt, and they met to discuss the simple proposition of whether or not they would pay off a floating debt of $3,500 to add $7,000 to their mortgage debt to improve the interior of their church. At a former meeting a Committee had been appointed to wait on the Mutual Life-Insurance Company to see if an additional loan could be made to improve the property, and the Committee reported, but just what it reported is not known, for the meeting was private, and the mouths of those in attendance were afterwards locked. It is understood, however, that it was reported that the Company would advance about $7,000 to improve the church as a financial investment, believing that the expenditure would increase the value of the mortgage held, the condition being, however, that the $3,500 floating debt should be first wiped out. The report was discussed at some length, and the only obstacle in the way of its adoption was the raising of $3,500, which seemed next to impossible these hard times. It is not positively known what was done, but it is generally surmised that the congregation has but two alternatives—raise the $3,500 or virtually give up their building.

At the last meeting of the Council, Ald. Tuley, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, presented a report recommending the passage of an order requiring the South and West Side Street Railway Companies to connect their tracks on South Halsted street, and to charge but a single fare, five cents, for the trip from State street to the Stock-Yards. This report was made, it is understood, in view of certain complaints which had been made that double fare was being charged. These complaints, had they been investigated more carefully, would have been found to be groundless, in which case the report would probably never have been made. The facts are that the West Side Company carries passengers to the South Branch, where its line ends, a distance of three miles and a half, for four cents, provided they buy tickets, or at the regular fare of five cents, if they do not. At this point the South Side cars stand on a parallel track, and all that a passenger has to do is to step from one car to another. He is then taken to the Stock-Yards without paying any additional fare, and the whole trip, exactly five miles and a quarter, is therefore made at an actual expense of four cents, with a ticket, or five cents, if he pays cash fare. Coming north, a passenger pays five cents to the conductor on the South Side car, is transferred to the waiting West Side car, and carried down town without any extra fare. In other words, if a passenger uses the tickets, he can travel about eleven miles for nine cents, or for 10 cents, if he pays cash. Inasmuch as the West Side Company obtains no part of the five cents paid to the other corporation for the ride into the city, it is really transporting passengers seven miles for four cents. Such being the actual facts, it is difficult to see where the complaint can come in.

The Saloon-Keepers' Association met yesterday afternoon at No. 78 Fifth avenue. The Committee to whom was intrusted the task of preparing a draft of a new State Liquor law reported progress and asked a week's further time, which was granted. The report of the Picnic Committee was to the effect that the late White Stocking Park enterprise in aid of the yellow-fever sufferers was not a decided success; that the Committee had to do a good deal of work which properly belonged to others; and that, when the bills were all paid, there would be a small deficiency. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the skyward location of the hall in which the meeting was held, and the inflated price charged for the rent thereof, especially when meetings could be had in the North and West Side Turner Halls rent free, and with a certainty of obtaining a larger attendance. Others were in favor of meeting at No. 7 Clark street, where the Socialists hold forth, and it was finally decided to open negotiations therefor. The next subject that came up for discussion was a proposition to make a test case of the present State law. Divers opinions were expressed as to the propriety of taking any such steps, the Chairman favoring it in a strong speech, in the course of which he advocated inviting the co-operation of the distillers. The motion was finally voted down. This action was but of a temporary character, apparently, as a motion was then put and carried providing for a general meeting next Friday, to which the brewers, distillers, and liquor-dealers generally should be invited, for the purpose of taking steps to repudiate the obnoxious State law. After the transaction of some miscellaneous business of no public interest, the Association adjourned for one week.

A reporter called upon Mr. J. Russell Jones, President of the West Division Railway Company, yesterday, to ascertain if possible whether that gentleman had received any proposition from the Metropolitan people, or whether he knew anything from other sources as to what that corporation proposed to do, now that the injunction against laying its tracks has been dissolved. Mr. Jones stated that he was no better informed on the subject than he was the other day when the reporter visited him upon the same mission. He had received no propositions from them, and was wholly in the dark as to what they would do in the matter. In answer to a remark of the reporter, to the effect that an idea obtained on the street that the Metropolitans were simply desirous of being bought up, Mr. Jones replied that such did seem to be the impression in some quarters, but that, as far as his Company was concerned, there was nothing in their franchise which it would care to buy up, or, indeed, that was worth having. Their tracks, if built, would run out Lake street, one block north of the West Side Company's tracks on Randolph. In going down Canal street they would have to use the West Side Company's track or lay another, and in going out Fourteenth street they would be just two blocks south of the present tracks on Twelfth street. In other words, they would have to compete with his own Company, without really offering any additional advantages, the two lines being so close together. Besides that, the Twelfth street line, without opposition, was not paying anything to speak of, the people living in the region which it tapped being mostly of the poorer class, who walked a great deal oftener than they rode. To start another line, therefore, when the present one was not making anything, would do the Metropolitans no good, but would, in all probability, bring them up to the starvation point in less than no time.

THE RACE CASE.

There were no new developments in the Race murder case yesterday. The police expected to get something at the end of a clew, but did not, and have started on another line with a fair prospect of success. It is still believed that Lamb, Dennis, and the "Sheeney" are in the city, and it is understood that, if Lawyer Trude turns up Lamb and Dennis, the authorities will do nothing with them, if, it should prove that they had no connection with the burglary and murder, beyond ordering them to leave town. The prisoner Lane answers pretty accurately the description of the man seen in company with two others in front of the *News* office Friday afternoon, as stated in yesterday's TRIBUNE. "He was in it," said a police official, but that was all that could be learned. The gentleman who was to take a look at Lane did not come around, but it is said Lane has been identified as one of the three by other parties. The pawnbroker Friedberg protests his innocence as from the outset, but talks more freely than when first arrested. What he says, however, is of no significance. In conversation with a reporter yesterday he remarked that he was not responsible for what occurred at the pawnshop, the license being in his wife's name, and intimated that there would be "trouble" for some people when he got out. He sticks to his former statement that he might be able to recognize the man who brought the goods in, if he saw him, but denies all knowledge of his name or business.

LUMBER.

An adjourned meeting of the Lumbermen's Exchange was held last evening at the Tremont House, President Dean in the chair.

On coming to order, the Chairman stated that he supposed the meeting was principally for the purpose of comparing notes as to the success of "the new departure" in withdrawing the drummers and raising prices, of hearing complaints, if there were any, and of learning who had lived up to the agreement and who had not. He also stated that a number of firms outside the city had signified by letter their acceptance of the agreement.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to see the railroads and endeavor to secure such rates as would prevent Toledo from getting an advantage over Chicago reported progress, and were given further time.

Mr. Skeele reported that Louis Hutt had signed the agreement since the last meeting and several other city dealers had promised to do so.

The Secretary read a circular prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose and sent out to competing points. It was a statement of the nature of the agreement entered into by sixty-three Chicago firms, together with the reasons for the agreement, and contained a request that the parties to whom it was sent co-operate with the Exchange.

The President stated that letters had been received, promising to stand by the agreement, from the leading dealers in Davenport, Dubuque, and Clinton, Ia., Minneapolis and Hastings, Minn., Hannibal, Mo., and other places.

The Secretary read the list of those firms which had put up checks in evidence of their good faith in the matter of keeping the agreement, and called over the list of those who had signed, for the purpose of seeing how many had stuck to their promises. The responses from those present—twenty-eight out of the sixty-three—showed that all had instructed their men to come in, that most of the drummers had come in, and that those still out understood that they were to take no further orders. Inquiry also developed the fact that the agreement as to prices was being about equally well observed. In order to cover any cases of a departure from the new prices among those who had signed out were not present, a motion was put and carried binding all firms, who had not yet done so, to send the new price-list to their customers and to stick to the same under any and all circumstances.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday evening.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—J. L. Daymude, Davenport; A. S. Pennoyer, New York; Col. J. B. Gray, Oakland, Cal.; G. B. Trochet, New York; the Hon. H. S. Woodruff, Janesville; Col. D. J. Stewart, Philadelphia; the Hon. S. M. Canard, St. Louis; Col. William White, Cincinnati; E. L. Belcher, Memphis; W. S. Jackson, Colorado.... *Sherman House*—Gen. C. H. Tompkins, U. S. A.; the Hon. David Cavan, Houghton, Mich.; C. Winter, *Volks-Zeitung*, Rock Island; G. J. Findlay, San Francisco; R. H. Foster, Connecticut; J. C. Bigelow, Botson; E. M. Hersey, Bangor, Me.; B. W. Trigg, New York; Perkins S. Cook, Boston.... *Palmer House*—W. H. Fullerton, Manchester, Vt.; S. B. Riordan, Little Rock; the Hon. W. H. Calkins, Laporte; W. H. Freeman, Boston; R. L. Pease, Kansas; A. Brittain, Fort Worth, Texas; S. B. Moffatt, Mineral Point; D. M. Steele, St. Joseph, Mo.; Samuel Chevalier, Boston; H. S. Butler, Des Moines.... *Grand Pacific*—Edward A. Ray, New Haven; J. E. Carroll, San Francisco; James Robertson, Glasgow, N. B.; W. S. Green, Madison, Wis.; Col. William Wilson, Menominee; J. J. Valentine, San Francisco; M. I. Becker, Pittsburg; J. Bachbold, Switzerland; the Hon. J. T. Leighter, Washington; Col. W. H. Johnson, Milwaukee; the Hon. H. G. Loomis, Naperville.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Collector yesterday levied on the goods and chattels of Willis Young, No. 123 South Leavitt street, for personal taxes, and the delinquency was at once wiped out.

The October term of the County Court will commence Monday. The first cases are bastardy, and they will be called according to their number, being Nos. 104, 113, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 126, 127, and 128.

The County Collector yesterday sold West Side property along Milwaukee avenue delinquent for taxes. The number of purchasers is larger than usual, and the forfeitures are correspondingly less. Those interested should bear this in mind. It is expected that the entire sale will be completed by the 20th.

Nicholas Frett was brought to jail yesterday on a charge of bigamy. He has two wives, and two children by each, and does not deny it. One of the wives lives in this city, the other in St. Louis. He has been in the employ of Bartholomae & Leicht, and says he is able and willing to take care of the children, but does not think that he could get along with their mothers.

Emma White, the notorious shop-lifter and member of the Reinsch family, has been in jail some days for some of her many offenses, and some of her companions claim that even behind the bars she has not forgotten her cunning, nor how to steal. One of them charged her Thursday evening with stealing a plume from her hat, and informed the night-jailer of the transaction. He called on her and she denied it, and, growing abusive, he locked her in the dungeon. This made her more noisy and abusive, and handcuffs were put on her, but still she would not surrender. Her story goes that the Jailer next threw cold water on her and "treated her like a dog," and that she has been shamefully treated always, and will not stand it any longer. She is out of the Penitentiary but a short time, and is in a fair way to return, and says she would rather be back there than remain where she is.

Officer Jones, charged with the killing of O'Brien, made application to be admitted to bail yesterday. The charge against him is murder, and it is a bailable offense only when the evidence for the prosecution admits of a doubt of his guilt, and Judge Gary knowing nothing of the facts concluded to hear the evidence against him before passing on the motion, especially since the prosecution contend that they have other evidence than that adduced at the Coroner's inquest. The evidence will be heard this morning, if the witnesses can be gotten.

Quite an important case came up in the County Court yesterday on an appeal from the Probate Court. It appears that April 1, 1873, Thomas Turnbull and wife were drowned by the sinking of the steamer Atlantic, while on their way to Europe. Mr. Turnbull was worth considerable property, and it all being in his name, it went to his immediate friends and relatives, and the suit brought now is by the friends of Mrs. Turnbull to recover the property. They are endeavoring to prove that Mr. T. died first, and Mrs. T. became the natural heir, and that they have a valid claim on the estate on account thereof. Several medical gentlemen were examined as to the physical condition of the two, and many theories were set up therefrom trying to establish that Mr. T. expired first, both being on the same boat, and presumably going down together. The claim rests entirely on the priority of death. At this late day, and with no one who absolutely knows anything about the death of either of them, the jury has a knotty case to handle.

THE CITY-HALL.

The license receipts were $100.

The collections on account of special assessment reached $600.

It is understood that the Supreme Court will deliver its opinion in the scrip cases Monday.

Mayor Heath was around in the morning, feeling somewhat better, but went home again at 1 o'clock.

City certificates of 1877, amounting to $33,000, were redeemed. All of them were held in New York.

The Treasurers receipts were: Water-Office, $2,097; Comptroller, $84; total, $2,182. He paid out $34,000.

The contract for building an engine-house on Maxwell street, near Canal, was awarded to T. E. Courtney for $7,200.

Among the building permits issued were the following: Hugo Schmidt, two-story and basement brick manufactory, 21x45, corner Pine street and Walton place, $1,700; improvements, Honore Block, corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, $35,000; J. F. Woolensock, two-story and basement brick dwelling, 25x56, LaSalle street, near Maple, $5,000; Fred Kollman, two two-story and cellar brick dwellings, 20x46 each, Leavitt street, near Madison, $2,000 each; A. Hageman, four-story and basement stone-front store, 15x70, No. 42 Clark street, $5,000.

CRIMINAL.

Winfield Scott Pierce, the one gentleman of Verona who was arrested as detailed in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, made his appearance yesterday morning before Justice Pollak and asked that the investigation of the charge against him—obtaining money under false pretenses—be postponed till Monday, Oct. 21. The request was granted, and the Court fixed the bonds at $6,000. Mr. Trude and Mr. Hill, the latter an attorney from Joliet, became the sureties.

Mr. John Daley, a cutter, yesterday caused the arrest of another cutter named Thomas C. Byram upon a charge of larceny. The burden of the complainant's story is that he, while keeping shop for Pawnbroker Geary, asked Byram to tend store for a few minutes. When Daley returned the store was closed and locked, and a number of articles, valued in all at about $40, were missing. That was about a year ago. Daley has, since the occurrence, been obliged to pay for the missing articles, and he therefore wants to shift the responsibility upon Byram.

A DOLLAR AND COSTS.

The following specimens of illiterature are genuine. They were received one day by Justice Foote, a short time before the author of them was to be tried for disorderly conduct. It is comforting to be able to say that the man—a colored man—was fined $1 and costs:

Judge Your Onner I have ben in Chicago for. 16. years have Ben working for The Pullman Sleeping Car. Co. For. 15. years and This is my first time arrange before a Cote of Justers for Eany Thinge at al Have ben in Charge of The Sleeping Cars on This road for. 15. years.

Judge Your Onner Mr, ——— has cars me to be arrested to Com before you on the tenth day of Oct For nothing under The Sun but predited in order to get me oute of the House In which I now live he says no Irish and Niguers Shall live in the house up Stairs. Says he Will have his way un tel he get us oute. So al Thire is a boute this is he wants to get us oute. of the house So The other day I War in the yard building a coal Box he came oute cormence to buse me & curst me call me Eveury thinge that he could think of. Sed he would take his ax and Split the Box up. Sed if I tuch him he would put a balle through me and call me a — of a ——— I push him in the house and Shut the door he says I Struck him but I did not Strike him at al. Thire have ben 3 or 4 Famleys in the house but could not stay reather then to have a fust with him Theay moved oute and he Thinks that wee will do the sam Judge I would not strike an old man like him by no means for if I did I would hurt him so I would not strike him at the naoers ar down on him The land lord have told him to move out of the building.

SOME BAD MEN.

Detectives Shea and Keating brought in Frank Whitney and James Derrig, both of whom they had in the day before, but were discharged in court. Yesterday they quarreled, and when the detectives met them in the evening they proceeded to give each other away in the most approved style.

Charles Smith, the beer-slinger arrested for receiving a portion of the "swag" taken by the St. Louis quartette, was yesterday rearrested by Detectives Healey and Traynor. By some hook or crook Smith was not indicted, and was released from jail, but as soon as State's-Attorney Mills heard of it he issued a warrant for his rearrest.

Early last evening Detectives Hoffman and LaBounty arrested William Wilson and John Rettinger, whom the Marshal of Janesville, Wis., found hovering about an immense lunch in a Clark street beer-hall. They are wanted for the burglary of Lawrence & Atwood's hardware store at Janesville, and will be taken back there to-day. In their possession were found a couple of the stolen revolvers, a number of pocket-knives, and some other articles.

Detectives Ryan and Aldrich arrested, at the corner of Clark and Madison streets, two rough-looking fellows giving the names of Charles Johnson and Patrick Lahey, the former of whom was readily identified as one of the gang arrested last winter at the Armory for the robbery of Cardella, an Italian restaurant-keeper. On the way to the station both prisoners resisted strongly, and at Quincy street Johnson and Detective Ryan had quite a tussle, in which the former drew a self-cocking revolver and attempted to use it. At the same time Lahey made a bluff at Detective Aldrich, and when the party reached the station Ryan had his hand badly sprained and Johnson's face and head were not fit to be seen.

DR. D'UNGER.

THE CINCHONA CURE.

Attention has been called from time to time in the columns of THE TRIBUNE to the wonderful cures of intemperance wrought by the use of cinchona rubra, the effectiveness of which in such cases was first discovered, and satisfactorily demonstrated in a number of notable instances, by Dr. R. D'Unger, of Minneapolis. From the statements of several patients who have of late used the remedy and found it most remarkably successful in removing their appetite for strong drink the following facts are presented:

Dr. ——, a well-known Chicago physician, had, before using the remedy, been an inebriate for years. It was his custom to take three or four drinks in the morning before he could hold his paper, the same number about 10 o'clock before he could eat his breakfast, and a dozen or more during the day to keep alive. Brother physicians were unable to do anything for him with chloral and potassa. He began using the Peruvian bark mixture on the 28th of September last and continued the doses every three hours until 9 o'clock that evening, suffering much less than he expected he would. He used bromide of potassa before going to bed, and slept the greater part of the night. Sunday he remained in bed, thinking he was much better, but yet hardly hoping for it, and inclined to attribute the feeling to an exercise of his imagination. He still pursued the same course, eating little or nothing, and drinking tea, etc. He says he felt no fatigue, no nervousness, no suffering, and no desire for a drink of whisky. Monday morning he got up and dressed himself without assistance,—which he had not done before for months,—breakfasted, sat around the house for a while, went to market with his wife, feeling immeasurably better. Tuesday he felt stronger and better than ever, spent a part of the morning in the park, and returned to a late breakfast, with a better appetite than if he had drank three big drinks of whisky. After breakfast he sat down and wrote to Dr. D'Unger that he had had no vomiting or expectoration; that his coughing had almost entirely ceased; that he had had no unusual pressure in the head, no buzzing in the ears, and suffered nothing but a slight trembling in the hands. At the time he wrote he said there was a bottle of whisky standing on the shelf, which had been placed there the Friday evening previous, and which he had not touched. Since then he has kept up the treatment, with such good results that his permanent cure is assured.

ANOTHER CHICAGO PATIENT,

who had been a hard drinker for twenty years, declares he has not drank since he began the treatment; that he has worked and attended to his business regularly; and that he has no doubt in the world but that the remedy of Dr. D'Unger will cure him permanently of the habit of drinking.

A gentleman living in New York, who had been a victim for years, speaks in equally strong terms of the wonderful effects which Dr. D'Unger's remedy had upon him when he says that he is in perfect health and free from any desire for alcoholic drinks; that he is more than gratified by the clearness of his brain; and that he thinks he has, in fact, renewed his youth.

A STRONG CASE.

A reporter called yesterday upon the Chicago man whose case is mentioned in the first letter given above, and found, as far as he could judge, that its statements were in no wise exaggerated. The person concerned naturally did not wish his name published, not so much on his own account as that of his family. He spoke, however, with great freedom concerning his case,—told what he had been, and what he was. The desire for liquor, he said, had departed from him utterly. He did not loathe it, he felt no intense repugnance to it, he was simply indifferent to it. He presumed that he could drink a glass of whisky, but he had no wish to. He was not yet thoroughly recovered from the effects of his protracted use of whisky, was still somewhat nervous, but expected that would soon pass off. For a long time he had been in the habit of drinking a quart of whisky a day. It had become the necessity of his life. He had had delirium tremens on various occasions, had been carefully treated for it, and had recovered. Soon after recovering the irresistible craving, the burning thirst, for liquor came on him again, and it seemed to him as if it were impossible to resist the temptation. He drank all the time, and had to get up a couple of times in the night to take a drink. He had to drink before breakfast,—had become an absolute thrall to liquor. He hoped that his bonds were broken, and he gave every indication that such was the case. If this gentleman remains firm in the faith and does not relapse, it will certainly be a most striking and convincing proof of the efficacy of Dr. D'Unger's remedy, and will be studied with interest by those who, like the person referred to, have suffered and are still suffering from this uncontrollable liquor-disease.

LOCAL POLITICS.

HEADQUARTERS.

The usual bustle animated the Republican Headquarters yesterday that generally characterizes that corner of the Grand Pacific, but, outside of the visit of Gen. Raum and a few local politicians, there was nothing to indicate any unusual amount of interest. A clerk was briskly engaged in doing up into packages numerous copies of the Committee's address upon the "The Greenback" and its history, while Secretary Dan Shepard, the busiest man in four blocks, was penning telegraphic instructions to speakers and Republican clubs throughout the State. The latest communication announced that Gen. Raum would speak in Cobden the 21st, Carbondale the 22d, Pinckneyville the 23d, and Steele's Mill the 24th.

A few gentlemen from the country registered at headquarters yesterday, among whom were Maj. E. F. Dutton, of Sycamore; W. H. Hainline, of the Macomb *Journal*, three or four from Streator, and others.

Long John Wentworth says that Senator Blaine makes the most effective stump speeches that have been made in Illinois since the days of Douglas, and that his quickness of retort to interruptions is as wonderful as that which gave the "Little Giant" his great reputation.

A Committee has been appointed to settle the muddle in the First Senatorial District, and will doubtless be able to fix up matters in a day or two.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

met informally at headquarters yesterday noon. Nothing of interest was done except to order sundry appeals and notices printed. Gen. Lieb, who was passing by, was immediately button-holed and called to account for his defection from the party. The General promptly replied that his only opposition was to Kern. He said very plainly and without any equivocation that "Kern was swindled through the Convention," and not a member of the Committee had the face to deny it, some openly admitting it. Gen. Lieb called Kern "a traitor to the party," the only reply of Agnew being, "What if he is? Drop that for the sake of the party." A bargain was finally struck by the Committee promising that Kern would turn over the patronage of the Sheriff's office to the Committee. In return for this Lieb is to support Kern in the next issue of his paper.

A MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

and the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Ward Clubs of the city was held at No. 46 Clark street last evening, for the purpose of arranging two meetings each week in every ward in the city until the close of the campaign. Mr. Francis Agnew presided and Mr. Austin Doyle manipulated the Secretary's pencil. The wards were called and the meetings arranged. Then trouble began. A genuine Democratic meeting in Chicago never was serene, and this one wasn't. The hand-grenade which scattered things was the affairs of the Second Congressional District. There has been some prejudice on the part of Democrats against Miles Kehoe, who was recently nominated for Congress by a mob on the West Side. Some of the defeated candidates claimed that the mob in question was irregular, and they were trying to vitiate Kehoe's title to the honors he had carried off by his diplomacy.

A sub-committee was appointed at a recent meeting of the Central Committee, composed of members from that body, to confer with the Congressional Committee of the Second District as to what should better be done, under the circumstances, to ameliorate the condition of the party. It was really the purpose and object of the Central Committee, when this Committee of Conference was appointed, to cause Kehoe to step aside. Last evening was the time appointed for the meeting of the Central Committee to hear the report of the Conference Committee. Kehoe and his friends were around in force, and, by the look of the little man's eye, it could be seen that he meant business. The Committee of Conference withdrew from the main mob at committee headquarters and organized a private mob of their own, presided over by Capt. Connett, in the club-room at the Sherman House, about 9 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Kehoe was present. A number of Mr. Kehoe's friends were also present. Some newspaper reporters were there. All these circumstances conspired to make things lively. Some member of the Joint Committee, seeing such a numerous gathering, objected to the spectators, and especially to the newspaper reporters being present. This objection brought Mr. Kehoe to his feet at once. Miles stated to the Committee plainly that he had

DONE NOTHING HE WAS ASHAMED OF,

and that he had nothing whatever to conceal, therefore he did not object to the public being present. He went on further to remark as follows: "I did not come here in compliance with the request of this Committee, for I do not recognize its authority. I came here in compliance with the request of Democrats. That is what brought me here. I have been nominated by my friends for an office, and some men have raised the question of the legality of the Convention. I have not complained about it, although I think I had great cause for complaint. Now, sir, it was well known that my friends when that Convention was called were organizing by precincts, and that they had already tickets printed. I thought this Committee would call the Convention in the same way as the County Convention was called, but when they found out what I was doing they called the Convention the way they did to overset my plans. They cannot say it was I called that Convention. Mr. Connett called that Convention. The very first notice I had of it was on Friday morning, when I saw the notice printed in the newspapers for the Convention on the following day—Saturday. That left me without an organization, as they knew very well. They say there was not a proper notice. Was that my fault?

Connett—No, sir. It was my fault.

Kehoe—Up in my ward Harvey T. Wicks came up and laid down $100, and tried to get men enough to carry that ward against me, and he could not do it. [Applause.]

Connett—Oh, well! he is not on trial here.

Kehoe—Well, I am talking about facts. I have been slandered enough. I am going to expose these fellows. Now, do you mean to tell me that the people did not know there was a Convention to be held when they had held their delegate meetings already? [Sensation.] The delegates of the party were present in that Convention. I will defy you to get a better, a more honest, or a more representative body of men in a Convention than there was in that assembly.

Here Miles paused and looked proudly around upon the members of the Committee. He then continued as vehemently as before: "My friends went there, and

I DIDN'T PAY A STREET-CAR FARE

even for a single delegate. Other candidates went there, and they tried to buy delegates. I have got a man here who will name the men. [Sensation in the room, and the hair of the heads of the Committee began to rise.]

"Is a Democratic Convention to be bought to make it regular? [Cheers; also, cold chills galloping up and down Connett's spinal column.] Is that a definition of a Democratic Convention? Because those men were honest enough to vote according to their convictions are they to be called irregular?" [Connett turns pale and glances uneasily at other members of the Committee, and "Fatty" Robinson shifts a chew of tobacco.]

Mr. Kehoe continued the hot shot as follows: "Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and I intend to show these men up. If they think those delegates are nothing but a set of cattle, to be bought and sold, they are greatly mistaken. [Loud cheers.] I can name the names of men who got money there, and those who paid it. I was nominated there, and the cry goes up that it was irregular. If anybody else had been nominated it would have been regular enough. When Carter Harrison was nominated two years ago they came the same game they are playing now. There wasn't half the delegates present when he was nominated. They were roaming over the country trying to find out where it was being held. They all knew where the Convention was to be held. I know the animosity against me. They say I have no money. I don't profess to have any money, but I have got friends. [Loud cheers, and cries of "That's so."] And they can't be bought. [Renewed cheers.] I got an honest nomination. ["Hear." "Hear."] There is one man here who dares attack my character. I will show him up, so that he will dare not show himself in Chicago." [Several members start and look as if communing with themselves.]

Capt. Connett, becoming very restive and apparently stung to desperation, said: "Mr. Kehoe, I want to ask you one question: Do you intend to be a candidate?" [Profound silence in the room, and all eyes turn upon Kehoe.]

Kehoe—I was nominated by a Democratic Convention; my friends placed me in nomination. I don't know of anything I ever did in my life unless I am guilty of being poor. ["Good!" "Good!"] I have as clear a record as any man in the Democratic party. There is one man who has been blowing the most against me. He swore at the Palmer House that no red-mouthed Mick could be nominated on the West Side. I can see the spirit that has been inaugurated here.

Mr. Clinton, a member of the Congressional Committee, here arose, and ingeniously explained to the Chair how it was that four members out of eight constituted a quorum according to the books.

Mr. Connett remarked that all the talk in the world would not convince him that four was a majority of eight.

Judge Boyden then arose and said that he was for Carter Harrison before the Convention; that he had attended that orderly body; that Kehoe had been nominated, and he thought fairly entitled to the honor; and he was then, and he was now, in favor of supporting him. [Cheers.] He would say for Mr. Harrison that he had heard no complaint from any of his friends.

"Fatty" Robinson here arose and stated that he objected to anybody but members of the Committee being present. He did not want to be overawed by a lot of Mr. Kehoe's friends, and he moved that the shorthand writers whom Mr. Kehoe had brought along to take down what was said, and everybody else not members of the Committee, be requested to retire.

Mr. Kehoe and his friends and the newspaper reporters then arose to withdraw. This was not what the Committee desired. They clutched convulsively at Mr. Kehoe's coat-tails. The Committee, in despair, finally arose to hunt another room, but finally prevailed upon Kehoe to banish his friends, and the reporters were easily got rid of. The Committee, being left to themselves, asked Kehoe what he was going to do. That Celtic statesman told the Committee that he was going to stand firmly on his rights, and that he was going to run for Congress. The Committee, seeing that Miles was firm, concluded to do what they could to heal the breach, and passed a resolution in which they stated that it was their collective opinion that it was not expedient to remove Kehoe from the ticket. The Committee then arose and the Sub-Committee of the Central Committee proceeded to report to the primal body. The doors were closed and a long debate ensued, which the reporters got from the outside. Finally, at about 11 o'clock the great Democratic Central Committee passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in view of all the facts and circumstances existing in the Second Congressional District, this Committee deem it injudicious to take any action in the matter.

On the adoption of this resolution the Committee broke for fresh air and dispersed.

MINOR MEETINGS.

A well attended meeting of the Eight Ward Republican Club was held last evening, and speeches were made by Gen. Davis, Gen. Beem, Mr. Webb, and others.

The Socialist Club of the Eighth Ward held a meeting last evening, about fifty persons being present. Schilling, Morgan, Bohler, and others made speeches.

The Eleventh Ward Republicans met at No. 321 West Indiana street last night. Messrs. Porter, Swift, and Clark Geib addressed the Club, after which Capt. Burkland, who is himself a workingman, argued clearly and consistently that the workingmen could have no quarrel with the Republican party. Maj. Brockway made a plain, straightforward, and sensible speech on the finances. Mr. A. N. Linscott followed in a brief speech on the same subject, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Thirteenth Ward Republican Club held a regular meeting last evening. About 100 members were present. Mr. F. J. Smith presented a resolution requiring voters at the primary election to sign a statement that they had been Republican voters for a year previous; but, after some discussion, it was laid on the table. Col. A. N. Waterman was called on for a speech, and enunciated some good Republican doctrines, that met the hearty approval of those present. Speeches were also made by Mr. Sundelius, candidate for Legislative Representative from the Fifth District, Judge Austin, Sam Goodhue, and Mr. H. Hine, after which the Club adjourned until next Friday evening.

The Seventh Senatorial League met at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon, President Payne in the Chair. There were about thirty members present. Andrew Dunning was elected to represent the Town of Jefferson. A resolution was adopted providing that, with the concurrence of the nominees for Congress in the First and Third Districts, for Senator and for county officers, the League should conduct the campaign in the Seventh District, the County Campaign Committee to turn over to the League the district's proportion of the funds and documents, the two, however, to work in harmony; and that every member pledge himself to support the Republican ticket, "which must and shall be elected." A committee of three was appointed to notify the Campaign Committee of this action. The League then adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The annual meeting of the Society of the First Presbyterian Church was held Thursday evening in the church. A report was made by the Treasurer, George M. Bogue, as follows: Received for pew-rents, $3,850; subscribed to church debt, $2,749; Sunday collections and miscellaneous, $505. Total, $7,106. Paid for pastor's salary and arrears, $3,031; insurance, janitor, fuel, and taxes, $1,100; repairs to church, $135; on account of church debt, $2,000; interest and costs, $13.29. Total, $7,594. Excess of expenses over receipts, $490. The church indebtedness is $21,275; assets, $6,912; actual liability, $14,363. The weekly collections for expenses are $80, which is $20 under the amount needed. A committee was appointed to place the matter before the congregation. A committee was appointed to dispose of a lot on Fifty-third street, near Hyde Park avenue, with an incumbrance of $63 per foot, for the incumbrance.

THE TABERNACLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 9.—Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper the origin of the building known as the Tabernacle?

M. C. S.

It was built for the special accommodation of the Moody revival services when they were held here two years ago.

CHARLES W. BROOKE

is almost as well known in the profession as its top sawyers, and is a fellow of infinite jest. Last summer he frequently patronized a refectory establishment kept by a good-natured German, of whose name he was for some time unaware. One day, however, he descried a handsome sign, inscribed Bollinger—only that and nothing more—over the bar. Naturally he jumped to the conclusion that it was mine host's proper cognomen. Some space afterwards, entering a place down-town, and observing a similar sign, it occurred to him that his little German restaurateur had "a branch office."

"Is Bollinger in?" he inquired.

"Bollinger? Bollinger?" returned the bar-tender; "Bollinger is the name of a brand of champagne, sir."

"Precisely," said Brooke, not to be caught, "is he in—pints?"—*New York Dramatic News.*

OUR VISITORS SEEM TO APPRECIATE

a good, wholesome, well-cooked meal, especially when they get it the way Whitney's new model five-cent restaurant, 36 Adams street, gets them up. Most dishes, 5 cents; meats, 10 cents.

DRUNKENNESS---CONSUMPTION.

Dr. D'Unger, Minneapolis, Minn., discoverer of the Cinchona Cure, positively cures all cases of drunkenness. He is the originator of the new carbon treatment for consumption. Consult him.

Buck & Rayner's malt cough mixture is a simple remedy for adults and children.

MARRIAGES.

HENNEBERRY—BEATTY—Oct. 9, the anniversary of the big fire, Mr. Thomas Henneberry, horse-shoer, and Miss Lizzie Beatty. No cards. ☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

MAGEE—PRATT—Thursday, Oct. 10, at Hillsdale, Mich., by the Rev. Ransom Dunn, Mr. Henry W. Magee, of Chicago, and Miss Hattie Belle Pratt, daughter of Col. J. H. Pratt.

LIEBER—SIMONS—Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Washington Lieber to Miss Maria Louisa Simons.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL—At the residence of his son, David Mitchell, near Lima, Ohio, Sunday, Oct. 6, Matthew Mitchell, aged 84 years—father of Mrs. S. H. Larminie, of this city.

BROWNELL—At the residence of her son, C. S. Brownell, in Englewood, Thursday, Oct. 10, Phebe Brownell, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral at the residence, corner Wabash-av. and Sixty-second-st., at 2 o'clock p. m., Saturday, Oct. 12. Trains leave Englewood at 12, noon, and 12:20 p. m. ☞ Woonsocket (R. I.) and Adrian (Mich.) papers please copy.

LEE—The funeral of the late Patrick Lee will take place on Sunday morning from his son-in-law's residence (Ed. Phillips), on Wabash-av., near Fiftieth-st., at 9 a. m., to St. Ann's Church, and from there to the Northwestern Depot, thence to Calvary Cemetery by cars.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL REPUBLICANS IN THE FIRST PRECINCT, Hyde Park, are requested to vote at the Village Hall Saturday, between 4 and 8 p. m., for delegates to the Village Convention. Any Republican may vote by having his name put on the Club list at or before election.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE THIRD Ward Republican Club this evening at their hall, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Delegates to County and Senatorial Conventions will be chosen.

THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at John Raber's, 139 Archer-av., this evening at 8 o'clock p. m.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS of the Sixth Ward at 772 South Halsted-st. this evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of appointing delegates to the different conventions.

THE NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet at Parker's Hall at 7:30 p. m. to-day.

THE TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL hold a special meeting this evening at 68 West Lake-st. for the purpose of selecting delegates to the County Convention.

THE TWELFTH WARD AUXILIARY CLUB WILL hold its regular meeting at 426 Western-av., near Polk-st., this evening. Gen. Martin Beem is expected to be present and address the meeting.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at Armory Hall, Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

THE REV. E. P. GOODWIN WILL CONDUCT THE Sunday-School Teachers' meeting at noon to-day in Farwell Hall, 148 Madison-st. Subject, Luke xiii., 22-30.

CUTICURA.

MALARIAL AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Caused by Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, and Diseased Kidneys. The Liver, in miasmatic regions, swarms with Animal Parasites taken into the System with the Food and Water.

DYSPEPSIA.

There is no class of diseases in which the CUTICURA RESOLVENT affords such speedy and permanent relief as those classed under the head of dyspepsia. They are acid eructations, sick headache, dizziness, drowsiness, loss of appetite, constipation, furred tongue, fetid breath, palpitation of the heart, wasting of the flesh, sluggish liver, pain in the back and through the kidneys and bladder. Every dose mingles with the contents of the stomach, neutralizing acid or yeasty fermentation, and is thence sent out to every organ of the digestive system, stimulating, correcting, and purifying unwholesome conditions wherever existing. It seems impossible for a remedy to do all that is claimed for the Resolvent; yet we know it to be true. We can show by chemical tests, forty minutes after it is taken, that it has entered the saliva, gastric juices, sweat, and blood, thus proving that it has made the entire circuit of the human labyrinth many times. Our claim, therefore, is founded on a demonstrable truth.

THE LIVER

is the largest organ of the body, and in malarial and miasmatic regions suffers more than any other. This is proven to be due to the absorption of myriads of animalculæ or microscopic animals, which are inhaled with every breath of air or drank with every glass of water. According to Renault, who has made this prolific source of disease a study, these animals accumulate in the liver, and, although invisible to the naked eye, are so powerful that they may easily attack and destroy their victims. Poisoned air and water, impoverished or disease-tainted blood, may give rise to liver affections, such as consumption, ulceration or enlargement of the liver, jaundice, bilious eructations, headache, languor, and general debility. It will be a happy day when people of malarial regions come to rely upon the Resolvent as a cure for and protection against liver diseases, instead of filling the system with mercury and quinine. There is no other remedy of so specific a nature, and yet so wholesome and safe. It preserves health amid the most dangerous elements of malarial, epidemic, and contagious diseases.

KIDNEY DISEASES.

For such as diabetes, dropsy, ulceration, degeneration, wasting away, enlargement, inflammation, and all unhealthy conditions of the kidneys and bladder, the Resolvent is a safe and positive remedy. Taken in medium doses, it dissolves away the virus of transmitted diseases, prevents the formation of stone, by reason of its solvent properties, neutralizes the urine, and renders it clear and unirritating. It has none of the dangerous properties of buchu, uva ursi, and other diuretics which tend to establish permanent irritation and inflammation.

The remarkable sales of the RESOLVENT, as reported by our druggists, are convincing proof of its efficacy, because nearly every one that buys does so because some friend who had been cured advised him to do so. The RESOLVENT is prepared by Weeks & Potter, chemists and druggists, of Boston.

FURS.

FURS!
FURS!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SEAL SACQUES

Recolored and Lengthened.

Seal Sacques lengthened with Seal so as not to show seams. Also, a large quantity of Fine Skins, comprising the following: Sea Otter, Silver-Gray Fox, Silver-Tipped Beaver, Russian Beaver, Northern Otter, Wool Seal, Sable, Mink, and Tail Border Trimming.

THE LARGEST

And Most Complete Stock of Manufactured Furs in the Northwest.

SEAL SACQUES,	$100.00 AND UPWARDS.
WOLF ROBES,	$12.00 AND UPWARDS.
RACCOON ROBES,	$12.00 AND UPWARDS.
LADIES' SEAL HATS, trimmed,	$8.00 AND UPWARDS.
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL CAPS,	$5.00 AND UPWARDS.
MINK MUFFS and BOAS, prime,	$8.00 AND UPWARDS.
SEAL MUFFS and BOAS,	$12.00 AND UPWARDS.
SILK CIRCULARS, fur lined,	$50.00 AND UPWARDS.

ERBY & PERIOLAT,
141 STATE-ST.

Our Agent, Mr. H. RASKE, will visit the following cities within the next few weeks. Parties living in the following named places will do well by waiting and see samples previous to purchasing:

Castle Rock, Col.	Grand Island, Neb.
Colorado Springs, Col.	Central City, Neb.
Pueblo, Col.	Columbus, Neb.
Canon City, Col.	Schuyler, Neb.
Sidney, Neb.	Fremont, Neb.
North Platte, Neb.	Omaha, Neb.
Plum Creek, Neb.	Council Bluffs, Ia.
Gibson, Neb.	

ERBY & PERIOLAT.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

$6 CABINETS PER DOZEN $6
"Excelsior" } our motto

BRIDES and BRIDAL PARTIES a specialty. MOSHER CHILDREN'S PICTURES and Copying a specialty.

Trade of Excursionists solicited.

$3 CARDS, PER DOZEN $3
125 State-st.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYE HOUSE — Estab. 1856. Dresses, Shawls, Silks, Poplins, Velvets, &c., also Gents' Clothing, handsomely dyed and cleaned at small expense. Orders received and returned by express. AUG. SCHWARZ, Boston Fancy Steam Dye House 158 Illinois-st., 265 West Madison-st., and 190 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Your Old Clothes! Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago. 107 North 6th-st., St. Louis, Mo. N.B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc.
LADIES AND GENTS.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR — PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE. The best place in Chicago for Hair Goods, wholesale or retail. Improved Gossamer Waves a specialty. 40 Monroe, or 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues free. MRS HATTIE M. HULL.

HAIR — Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

HAIR — Wholesale and Retail. Wigs and Hair Jewelry to order. Multiforms and Waves of any description. Largest stock in the West. Send for price-list. B. C. STREHL & CO., 126 State-st., CHICAGO.

SIDEWALK LIGHTS.

VAULT AND SIDEWALK LIGHTS
FLOOR & ROOF LIGHTS.
BROWN BROTHERS MFG. CO.
CORNER CLINTON & JACKSON STS. CHICAGO.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE

DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Oct. 15, 9:30 a. m.

In addition to our usual Large Lines of Seasonable Goods we shall sell

AN INVOICE TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, covering a large assortment of Linings, Italian Cloths, etc., etc., valued at several hundred dollars.

AN INVOICE RUSSIA CRASHES, qualities "B," "A," "AX," "X," "3X," and "5X." These goods will be sold in quantities suited to Country Trade.

AN INVOICE POCKET CUTLERY, well assorted. Also, Silver-Plated Table Knives.

AN INVOICE DRESS GOODS, covering a large line of Ginghams, Snowflakes, Mixtures, etc., etc.

AN INVOICE COTTON TOWELS, JACQUARD QUILTS, GERMANTOWN QUILTS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, FELT SKIRTS, UNDERWEAR, MEN'S WOOL SOCKS, MERINO HOSIERY, KNIT GOODS.

AN INVOICE GLOVES AND MITTENS, Full lines Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear.

AN INVOICE HATS, CAPS, AND CLOTHING. All Seasonable Stock.

CARPETS,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers
Wednesday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a.m.

Goods of all grades, from Medium Quality to the Best Made, and the assortment complete. Men's Fur Lined and Warm Lined Goods will be sold.

Catalogues and Goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
AUCTION SALE
BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS,
TUESDAY, OCT. 15.
DRY GOODS,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

RUBBERS.
A full and excellent line of above next TUESDAY.

CLOTHING.
Splendid line of above WEDNESDAY.

HATS & CAPS.
Fine line of above WEDNESDAY.

BOOTS.
All kinds and sizes TUESDAY.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO.
Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agents,
173 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
Oct. 11, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.
FURNITURE,
STOVES, SEWING-MACHINES, CHROMOS,
together with a variety of other merchandise, at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

By D. D. STARK & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Saturday, Oct. 12, at 9:30 a. m.,
OUR USUAL STOCK OF
Chamber Sets, Parlor Suits,

Pat. Rockers, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Commodes, Ex. Tables, M. T. and W. T. Tables, Office, Cylinder, and Law Desks.
Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets.
10 rolls Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpets.
Cook and Heating Stoves, Blankets, Comforts, etc.
300 Chromos, Dry Goods, Dress Goods, etc., etc.
500 Singing Canary Birds at 12 o'clock.
One Single Buggy and one Church Organ.
D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

We will sell TO-DAY a full line of New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE,
Parlor and Chamber sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Rockers.
A large lot of Bedding.
Brussels, Wool, and Ingrain Carpets.
A good line of Heating and Cook Stoves.
20 Sewing-Machines.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK — Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

CUT FLOWERS.

BULBS — For Winter Flowering, every variety; Cut Flowers for Weddings, Funerals, etc. Pampas Grass Flowers for Mantels. HOVEY & CO., 56 Madison-st.

COLLECTIONS.

COLLECT YOUR PAST DUE BILLS
BY PLACING THEM WITH THE
CHICAGO MERCANTILE AGENCY,
ROOM 36, 162 WASHINGTON ST.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

CONSUMERS should bear in mind that the incomparable "Royal" is now the only Baking Powder in the market made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine-growing district of France. An old experienced housekeeper writes that, although she has to pay a few pennies more for the "Royal," finds that it goes so much farther and works so much better, that it's economy to use it. Another says she uses the powder in puddings, cakes, and all sorts of pastry, wholly without eggs. An old lady from Ohio writes that it makes the only biscuit her dyspeptic husband can eat. This is because the best and most wholesome materials are used. Approved by the New York Board of Health, and by such eminent chemists as Dr. MOTT, New York; Dr. HAYES, Boston; Prof. GENTH, Philadelphia, etc. Sold in tin cans only, by grocers.

AUCTION SALES.
EO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
LAR TRADE SALE
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TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, covering a large assortment of Linings, Italian Cloths, etc., etc., valued at several hundred dollars.
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RUSSIA CRASHES, qualities "B," "A," "AX," "X," "3X," and "5X." These goods will be sold in quantities suited to Country Trade.
VOICE
POCKET CUTLERY, well assorted. Also, Silver-Plated Table Knives.
VOICE
DRESS GOODS, covering a large line of Ginghams, Snowflakes, Mixtures, etc., etc.
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COTTON TOWELS,
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MEN'S WOOL SOCKS,
MERINO HOSIERY,
KNIT GOODS.
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GLOVES AND MITTENS. Full lines Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear.
VOICE
HATS, CAPS, AND CLOTHING. All Seasonable Stock.
ARPETS,
O'CLOCK P. M.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF
, Shoes & Rubbers
day, Oct. 16, at 9:30 a.m.
ll grades, from Medium Quality
Made, and the assortment com-
's Fur Lined and Warm Lined
be sold.
s and Goods ready for inspection
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
AS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
ioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.
AUCTION SALE
SHOES, & RUBBERS,
TUESDAY, OCT. 15.
Y GOODS,
EDNESDAY, OCT. 16.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.
UBBERS.
cellent line of above next TUESDAY.
LOTHING.
ine of above WEDNESDAY.
S & CAPS.
ne of above WEDNESDAY.
OOTS.
inds and sizes TUESDAY.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.
SON, POMEROY & CO.,
tioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.
BUTTERS, LONG & CO.
ioneers and Real-Estate Agents.
173 and 175 Randolph-st.
R SATURDAY SALE,
ll, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.
RNITURE,
SEWING-MACHINES, CHROMOS,
a variety of other merchandise, at our
3 and 175 Randolph-st.
BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.
D. D. STARK & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
y, Oct. 12, at 9:30 a. m.,
OUR USUAL STOCK OF
r Sets, Parlor Suits,
Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Pier and
rs, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Commodes,
T. and W. T. Tables, Office, Cylinder,
ssels, and Ingrain Carpets.
y and Tapestry Brussels Carpets.
Heating Stoves, Blankets, Comforts, etc.
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, etc., etc.
Canary Birds at 12 o'clock.
Buggy and one Church Organ.
D. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers.
MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
ctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.
TO-DAY a full line of New and Second-
RNITURE,
hamber Sets, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash-
of Bedding.
ool, and Ingrain Carpets.
of Heating and Cook Stoves.
achines.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auct'rs.
TRUNKS.
UNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.
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BS For Winter Flowering, every variety; Cut Flowers for Weddings, Funerals, etc. Pampas Grass Flowers for Mantels. HOVEY & CO., 56 Madison-st.
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CT YOUR PAST DUE BILLS
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WDER.
AKING
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re.
" is now the only Baking Powder in th
this powder direct from the wine-gro wh
ugh she has to pay a few pennies more
ter, that it's economy to use it. Another
lly without eggs. An old lady from Ober
This is because the best and most w ho
lth, and by such eminent chemists as
etc. Sold in tin cans only, by grocers.

LITERATURE.

"Recollections of Writers," by Charles and Mary Clarke.

The Family Library of British Poetry---What Is the Bible?

The Road to Riches---The Bodleys on Wheels---The Pacific States.

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace on Tropical Nature --- An Ancient Chapel.

The Problems of African Exploration --- Literary and Science Notes.

LITERATURE.

RECOLLECTIONS OF WRITERS.

Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke had a married life of forty-eight years. During all that time, as Mrs. Clarke writes, they were "the happiest of married lovers, writing together, reading together, working together, enjoying together the perfection of loving, literary consociation." The husband, known familiarly to his intimates as C. C. C., died a few years ago, but the wife still lives on at Villa Novello, Genoa. Before their sad separation they had completed a book of recollections of distinguished literary persons. This book is now published under the title of "Recollections of Writers." It is an entertaining, and, in a sense, an instructive, book. Its aim is not high, but it goes straight to the mark. The praise of certain writers at times seems excessive; but this small defect is lost sight of in view of really valuable contributions to biography. If there were nothing else to commend the book, the good humor and reckless spirits which it commemorates would be sufficient.

The Clarkes lived in a literary and musical circle in which nearly all the men of their day distinguished in either direction at some time moved. They knew intimately John Keats, Leigh Hunt, Charles and Mary Lamb, Douglas Jerrold, and Charles Dickens. Among their less familiar acquaintances were Shelley, Coleridge, Godwin, Hazlett, Macready, Carlyle, Mendelssohn, Liszt, and many others hardly less famous. Mrs. Clarke was the eldest daughter of Vincent Novello, the musician, and most of their musical friends were known to them through him; while Mr. Clarke was a schoolmate and intimate of John Keats, and he made a friend of Leigh Hunt early in life. Through these two, as well as by reason of his own accomplishments, he met all the literary people of his day. Mrs. Clarke's great gift to the world in her "Concordance of Shakspeare" also helped to introduce her and her husband to men of letters.

The essay on Keats, written by C. C. C., and printed originally in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was the foundation of all the other recollections, and the most important of all. C. C. C. had a just appreciation of Keats, even in the schoolboy days of the latter, when he used to stay indoors during play-hours and holidays to work out his Latin exercises, until he fairly had to be driven out for fresh air and exercise. What a pity it is that Keats, with his predisposition to consumption, was not driven out of doors oftener and earlier! He seems, however, in early manhood to have been stronger than most young men of his age; for, though of small stature, he thoroughly whipped a butcher-boy in a pitched battle over an hour long. Keats' motive for fighting, every way worthy of him, was that he found his opponent tormenting a kitten, and interfered to stop the torture. Still more communicative is Mr. Clarke's picture of Keats listening in bed to C. C. C.'s piano down-stairs. This incident was said to be the inspiring cause of the passage in "The Eve of St. Agnes," when Porphyro is listening to the midnight music in the hall below:

> The boisterous midnight festive clarion,
> The kettledrum and far-heard clarionet,
> Affray his ears, though but in dying tone:
> *The hall door shuts again, and all the noise is gone.*

C. C. C.'s sweet reasonableness is naturally tried beyond endurance when he has to speak of the critics of Keats; at the same time he contradicts satisfactorily the silly story that Keats was killed by criticism. He writes:

> To say that these disgusting misrepresentations did not affect the consciousness and self-respect of Keats would be to underrate the sensitiveness of his nature. He did feel and resent the insult, but far more the *injustice* of the treatment he had received; and he told me so. They no doubt had injured him in the most wanton manner; but if they, or my Lord Byron, ever for one moment supposed that he was crushed or even cowed in spirit by the treatment he had received, never were they more deluded. "Snuffed out by an article," indeed! He had infinitely more magnanimity, in its fullest sense, than that *very spoiled, self-willed, and mean-souled man*,—and I have unquestionable authority for the last term.

We have given these extracts from the essay on Keats, though well aware that they are not new, because they seemed too good to pass when coming so temptingly in the way.

The essays on Charles and Mary Lamb—both by Mary Cowden Clarke—are full of new and gratifying testimony to the beautiful lives of those noble souls. The generosity of Lamb was once a question in controversy, it appears, among a number of his acquaintances, when C. C. C. set it forever at rest by telling how Lamb, out of his slender income, had made an allowance of £30 per annum to help support his old schoolmistress. Lamb's story of how he tired out a dog is here described rather than recited. But the reader can imagine his telling of the way in which his friendship with the dog began, how he wearied of it, and how at last he broke it off by tiring his troublesome friend out on one of his long rambles. "Far more probable is it," writes Mrs. Clarke, "that he encouraged its volunteered companionship, amusing his imagination the while by picturing the wild impossibility of any human creature attempting to tire out a dog,—of all animals!"

Not less entertaining is the paper on Mary Lamb, who was an early schoolmistress and the godmother of Mary Clarke. The picture of this wonderful woman—staid, severe, sad, affectionate, silent, observant, and calmly intellectual—is full of suggestiveness and meaning. We have space only for a bit, referring to the relations of tender yet half-jovial friendship subsisting between the brother and sister:

> She had a way of repeating her brother's words assentingly when he spoke to her. He once said (with his peculiar mode of tenderness, beneath blunt, abrupt speech), "You must die first, Mary." She nodded, with her little quiet nod and sweet smile, "Yes, I must die first, Charles."
>
> At another time, he said in his whimsical way, plucking out the words in gasps, as it were, between the smiles with which he looked at her. "I call my sister 'Moll,' before the servants; 'Mary,' in presence of friends; and 'Maria,' when I am alone with her." [Just reversing the truth.]

Mary Lamb took snuff merely because, it is surmised, her brother was fond of tobacco.

We have no room for an extract from the rather long chapter on Leigh Hunt, which is, all things considered, the least interesting in the book, and for only this one from the chapter on Douglas Jerrold:

> There was a talk at one time of his going into Parliament: and at a dinner-table where he was the subject was discussed, there chancing to be present several members of the House, some of them spoke of the very different thing it was to address a company under usual circumstances and to "address the House," observing what a peculiarly nervous thing it was to face *that assembly*, and that few men could picture to themselves the difficulty till they had actually encountered it. Jerrold averred that he did not think he should feel this particular terror; then turning to the Parliamentary men present round the dinner-table, he counted them all, and said, "There are ten of you members of Parliament before me; I suppose you don't consider yourselves the greatest fools in the House, and yet I can't say that I feel particularly afraid of addressing you."

What would Macaulay, with his long homilies on the terrors of the House, say to such a boast as that?

Mary Cowden Clarke acted in Charles Dickens' celebrated amateur company which went with him all over the Kingdom. We remember Macready's writing of it in his reminiscences that it was the only enjoyable, or even tolerable, amateur company he ever saw, and with one exception the only one he ever heard of. Dickens was in mad-cap spirits during his entire connection with this company, and Mrs. Clarke has reported him so well that the reader can almost enjoy his company at second hand. The date of the first night at the Haymarket Theatre was the 15th of May, 1848. The entertainment consisted of "The Merry Wives of Windsor"—in which Miss Clarke acted *Dame Quickly*—and "Animal Magnetism."

> The "make-up" of Charles Dickens as *Justice Shallow* was so complete that his own identity was almost unrecognizable when he came on to the stage, as the curtain rose, in company with *Sir Hugh* and *Master Slender*, but after a moment's breathless pause the whole house burst forth into a roar of applausive reception, which testified to the boundless delight of the assembled audience on beholding the literary idol of the day actually before them. His impersonation was perfect: the old, stiff limbs, the senile stoop of the shoulders, the head bent with age, the feeble step, with a certain attempted smartness of carriage characteristic of the conceited Justice of the Peace,—were all assumed and maintained with wonderful accuracy; while the articulation,—part lisp, part thickness of utterance, part a kind of impeded sibillation, like that of a voice that "pipes and whistles in the sound" through loss of teeth—gave consummate effect to his mode of speech.

Mark Lemon was *Falstaff*, and an excellent one; John Forster, *Master Ford*; John Leech, *Master Slender*; G. H. Lewes, *Sir Hugh Evans*; and George Cruikshanks, *Ancient Pistol*. Each of these impersonations, according to Mrs. Clarke, was admirable and artistic. The costumes were all historically correct, and great pains were taken to make them picturesque and appropriate.

After the tour was over, Dickens professed to be greatly depressed by the prospect of retiring to private life. On the last night, at Glasgow, his enthusiasm carried him away. Mrs. Clarke reports that at the supper-table he was in the wildest spirits at the brilliant reception and uproarious enthusiasm of the audience that evening, and said: "Blow Domestic Hearth! I should like to be going on all over the Kingdom, with Mark Lemon, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, and John [his manservant], and acting everywhere. There's nothing in the world equal to seeing the house rise at you, one sea of delighted faces, one hurrah of applause!"

Liszt and Mendelssohn were visitors at the house of Vincent Novello, Mrs. Clarke's father. Of the former this is told:

> The first time Liszt came to dinner he chanced to arrive late: the fish had been taken away, and roast lamb was on table, with its usual English accompaniment of mint sauce. This latter, a strange condiment to the foreigner, so pleased Liszt's taste that he insisted on eating it with the brought-back mackerel, as well as with every succeeding dish that came to table—gooseberry tart and all!—he good-naturedly joining in the hilarity elicited by his universal adaptation and adoption of mint sauce.

Of Mendelssohn Mrs. Clarke writes:

> Later on we had the frequent delight of seeing and hearing Felix Mendelssohn among us. Youthful years, face, and figure, he looked almost a boy when he first became known to Vincent Novello, and was almost boyish in his unaffected ease, good spirits, and readiness to be delighted with everything done for him and said to him. He was made much of by his welcomer, who so appreciated his genius in composition and so warmly extolled his execution, both on the organ and on the pianoforte, that once when Mr. Novello was praising him to an English musical Professor of some note, the Professor said, "If you don't take care, Novello, you'll spoil that young man." "He's too good, too genuine, to be spoiled," was the reply.
>
> We had the privilege of being with our father when he took young Mendelssohn to play on the St. Paul's organ, where his *feats* (as Vincent Novello punningly called them) were positively astounding on the pedals of that instrument. Mendelssohn's organ pedal-playing was a real wonder,—so masterful, so potent, so extraordinarily agile. The last piece we ever heard him play in England was Bach's *fugue* on his own name, on the Hanover Square organ, at one of the concerts given there. We had the good fortune to hear him play some of his own pianoforte compositions.

The book can be heartily commended to those who have the taste for literary gossip, or, having it not, are conscious of their own deficiencies, and desire to supply them. ("Recollections of Writers," with Letters of Charles Lamb, Leigh Hunt, Douglas Jerrold, and Charles Dickens. One vol., 12mo. With an interesting fac-simile letter. Cloth, $1.75. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

BRITISH POETRY.

Another collection of British poetry has been made by James T. Fields and Edwin P. Whipple, and published by Houghton, Osgood & Co. This and all similar collections of poetry are entitled to a hearty reception, for the reason that they bring the poets of all times closer to the people. They often establish new relations between the reader and familiar verses; and they draw forth many neglected or half-forgotten poets into the light of day. It may be strictly true that everybody ought to have a personal acquaintance with the whole range of British poetry, from Chaucer down to Swinburne; but everybody has not such an acquaintance. Indeed, few have any knowledge worthy of the name of the British poets, save a half-dozen favorites, and these generally are great names, known only in their most worn passages. A collection for popular reading will not correct deficiencies of this nature; but it will help to make them less. It is within the experience of most readers, no doubt, that volumes like Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song" and Emerson's "Parnassus" are the favorites in many households, showing by their well-worn edges and soiled corners how many hours they have been in use. Hours so expended have not been wasted.

The present edition has been carried out on an original plan, so far as the selection and arrangement are concerned. The editors have gone to first sources, of course, for their selections, and have chosen many which express more truly their own preferences than the common judgment. This is particularly true of the selections from the Elizabethan dramatists, whom, indeed, it was difficult to represent at all fairly in any other way. The space allotted to Chaucer and Spenser is agreeably large. Shakspeare is only quoted from the sonnets and songs of the dramas; for it is assumed, and rightly we think, that everybody at all interested in English poetry will have read the plays, or have them easily accessible. Selections from the other best-known poets are abundant. Thus Byron is allotted thirty-six pages, Shelley ten pages, Keats seven (including "The Eve of St. Agnes" entire), Coleridge twelve, Southey thirteen, Campbell eighteen, Burns twenty-six, Scott twenty-three, and Wordsworth forty-seven. The arrangement is chronological, which, for the class of work, is on many accounts better than the topical. ("The Family Library of British Poetry, from Chaucer to the Present Time (1350-1878)." Edited by James T. Fields and Edwin P. Whipple. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, $6.50.)

THE BIBLE CRITICISED.

"What is the Bible?" by J. T. Sunderland, of Chicago, is founded on a little book about one-half or one-third the present volume, bearing the title, "The Bible: What is it?" This work was printed and circulated exclusively in Chicago. It met with such success that the author has enlarged his original plan, and now attempts "to answer the question in the light of the best scholarship, and in the most reverend and catholic spirit." This ominous promise will be sufficient assurance to orthodox people that the discussion is a radical one; and such indeed it proves to be. Mr. Sunderland states briefly the manner of the settlement of the canon, the authorship of the various books, and their relationship to each other, and then considers the question of the authority of the Scriptures. He believes that the doctrine of infallibility is an enemy to virtue, especially among the young, and that it is improved as a book of worship by giving up the idea. He argues further that it is inspired and a revelation from God in the same sense that other good and spiritual books are inspired and revealed. The discussion is able and decent. In an appendix is given a list of books that may be read or referred to with advantage by persons desiring to get further information upon the subjects treated of in the body of the volume. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $1.)

THE ROAD TO RICHES.

A practical business man of Toledo has written out, for the guidance of the young, the results of his experience. He has served in nearly every capacity in trade, from the lowest to the highest. Though his means might be thought by some of his business associates insufficient for any one to found a boast of success upon, he is satisfied with them; and they are due solely to his own exertions. His advice is excellent. It is based wholly on knowledge of the subject gained in active business life. It is not confined to the common warnings against intemperance, extravagance, and idleness, but gives minute directions as to the best methods of arranging stock, selling goods in the store and on the road, collecting, buying, keeping books, and so on. The writer believes fully in the usefulness of drummers, and he speaks both as one who has traveled many years and one who has employed drummers. It would be hard to match this book for thoroughness, accuracy, and good sense. ("On the Road to Riches: Hints for Clerks and Young Business Men." By William H. Maher, of Toledo. Chicago: J. Fred Waggoner.)

THE BODLEYS ON WHEELS.

Another one of the famous Bodley series will be welcomed by all the children who read "The Bodleys Telling Stories" and "The Doings of the Bodley Family in Town and Country." The series, too, will have the approval of wiser heads than the children's. The author has apparently solved the problem of how much useful knowledge a child's book can properly be made to contain. He has saturated this book with facts about New England people and places, including the story of Paul Revere's ride, the early history of Salem and the witchcraft trials, gossip about Marblehead, Newburyport, and other towns which the Bodleys are supposed to visit, information of the way ships are built, etc. With all this is a thread of fiction sufficient to hold the attention of the average child. One whole chapter, for instance, is given to the story of the Broom Merchant, translated from the French of a Swiss pastor by Mr. John Ruskin, who published it interruptedly in *Fors Clavigera*. The illustrations and cover-decorations are truly artistic; and we are glad to learn that the same publishers and artists have undertaken an edition of Mother Goose, which will be exquisitely illustrated in colors. ("The Bodleys on Wheels." Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, $1.50.)

THE PACIFIC STATES.

"The Business Directory of the Pacific States and Territories" is a large volume, containing, as the title-page indicates, names, business, and addresses of merchants, manufacturers, and professional men; county, city, State, Territorial, and Federal officers; and Notaries Public of the principal towns of California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia, together with a sketch of the different towns, giving description, means of support, population, etc. The book will be valuable to all persons having business dealings on the Pacific coast. The publisher is L. M. McKenney, No. 109 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

FAIRY TALES.

"The Chicken Market and Other Fairy Tales" is a collection so highly prized by one of our acquaintance that it deserves, we are sure, a wider circulation than it has yet obtained. The name of the author, or compiler, is alone a guarantee that the stories are of a high class, and perhaps worthy the attention of older persons than those who generally read fairy stories. "The Chicken Market and Other Fairy Tales." By Henry Morley, Professor of English Literature in University College, London. Illustrations. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, publishers, New York.

BRIEF NOTICES.

"Prairie Days, or the Girls and Boys of Osego," is a juvenile by Mary B. Sleight, author of "Pulpit and Easel," etc. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, $1.50.

"A Quiet Life," one of the earlier stories of Mrs. F. H. Burnett, author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," has been reprinted by T. B. Peterson and Bros., of Philadelphia. Price, 50 cents.

Harry Castleman, the favorite writer for boys, has begun a "Boy-Trapper" series, the first volume of which is devoted to "The Boy Trapper" himself. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. Price, $1.25.

"The Vision of Echard, and Other Poems," by John G. Whittier, is a small volume in black and gold containing 132 pages, and sold for $1.25. Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston, are the publishers. A review of the volume is necessarily deferred.

A new edition of "A Rebel's Recollections," by George Cary Eggleston, brother of Edward Eggleston, has been printed by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. The recollections are humorous and suggestive, and the tone of the book will not offend sensible persons. Price, $1.

E. P. Dutton & Co., of New York, send out a new volume of the "Sermons" of Phillips Brooks. There are twenty sermons in this collection, on such subjects as "The Purpose and Use of Comfort," "All Saints' Day," "The Man with One Talent," "Good Friday," "Easter," "The Shortness of Life," and "Humility." Price, $1.75.

A new edition of "Hill's Business Forms and Guide to Correct Writing," which was favorably noticed in these columns on its first appearance, and has since had a very large sale, has been put out by the author through Moses Warren & Co., of Chicago. The manual has been enlarged in this edition by forty pages, with illustrations on etiquette and other important matter.

S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, have now ready a new and enlarged edition of "German Without Grammar or Dictionary, or a Guide to Learning and Teaching the German Language, According to the Pestalozzian Method of Teaching by Object Lessons." By Dr. Zur Brucke, Superintendent of German Instruction in the Public Schools of Lake and Hyde Park, District No. 2. This book has been highly commended by teachers. Price, 50 cents.

The new number in the series of Artist Biographies, edited by M. F. Sweetser, is on Van Dyck. Though his art-life was in some measure overshadowed at home by that of Rubens, he found room for fame in England, where his portraits are cherished to this day as precious legacies in many noble families. He was, indeed, the prince of portrait-painters. Sir Joshua Reynolds, perhaps, underrated him in this capacity, though with the least jealousy and the utmost honesty in the world. The present biography contains many interesting anecdotes, and will prove well worth reading. (Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. Price, 50 cents.)

Mr. Fred H. Hart, editor of the Austin (Nev.) *Reveille*, has collected in a volume a number of his newspaper sketches and witticisms. He has chosen the title of "The Sagenue Lying Club," which, for those who understand how large an element of newspaper fun within doors is derived from cat, and dog, and fish stories, seems appropriate. The volume, so far as we have been able to look it over, is above the average of its kind. ("The Sagenue Lying Club." By Fred H. Hart. Second edition. San Francisco: Henry Keller & Co. New York: Albert Cogswell, No. 24 Bond street. Price, $2.)

Henry Holt & Co. have reprinted the "Petite Histoire du Peuple Francais," par Paul Lacomte, with grammatical and explanatory notes by Jules Bue, Taylorian French teacher, Oxford. This small work has won much favor abroad, and will doubtless meet with a similar reception here. It is a short history of the French people, occupying 168 pages of text and forty-four pages of notes, written in simple and idiomatic French, and intended specially for the use of beginners in the language, while at the same time conveying an amount of historical information about the people. (New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, 75 cents.)

"Eclectic Short-Hand," by J. G. Cross, is an attempt to further abbreviate an art which, the proverb to the contrary, is now almost too short. The poet who wrote that art was long, while life was short, did not live, it should be remembered, in the days of short-hand. Else he would have modified his saying. While this method contains some excellent suggestions, it does not seem superior to that of Pitman, Graham, or Monson, whom we rank in merit in the order named. There is the further objection to Mr. Cross' method that any person who should learn it would be unable to read any of the others. ("Cross' Eclectic Short-Hand." A new system, adapted both to general use and to verbatim reporting. By J. George Cross, A. M. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.)

"Catholicity in Its Relationship to Protestantism and Romanism." Being Six Conferences delivered at Newark, N. J., at the request of leading laymen of that city. By the Rev. F. C. Ewer, S. T. D. This is a High-Church view of Catholicity by one of the most eminent High-Church clergymen in the country. There is something arrogant and offensive in the tone of authority which the writer assumes, and this something has prevented us from getting far into the argument, which is therefore consigned to the individual judgment of whomsoever it may concern. The aim of the author is stated by himself to be: "To show the sceptic, first, why he should be a Christian rather than an infidel or a Unitarian in belief; secondly, a Catholic rather than a Protestant; and, lastly, an Anglican Catholic rather than a Roman Catholic." (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, $1.50.)

"Goodholme's Domestic Cyclopedia of Practical Information" is intended to be, as the name indicates, an aid to housekeepers. It contains a great variety of information in regard to furnishing, cooking, healing, etc. The authorities referred to, or who have given assistance in the preparations of articles, are very many and the highest known in this country. The persons having contributed directly to the work are Calvert Vaux, architect of the Central Park, and Thomas Wisedell, architect; Lewis Leeds, Sanitary Engineer; Col. George E. Waring; George Fletcher Babb, architect; Mrs. Elizabeth S. Miller, author of "In the Kitchen"; and Guiseppi Rudami, late cook in the Cooking School and chef de cuisine, Newport; Austin Flint, Jr., and W. T. Lusk, Professors in Bellevue Medical College; Abraham Jacobi, Professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Elwyn Waller, of Columbia College School of Mines; Leslie Pell-Clark, Veterinary Surgeon; Johnson T. Platt, Professor in the Yale Law School. This array of names, and that of the editor, Todd S. Goodholme, are guarantees that the Cyclopedia is filled with useful knowledge. (New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, $5.)

LITERARY NOTES.

The next volume of the "English Men of Letters" series will be a life of Oliver Goldsmith, by William Black.

W. D. Howells has written a new story, called "The Lady of the Aroostook," which will begin in the November *Atlantic*, and run through three numbers, coming out in book-form late in December, after the January *Atlantic* shall have been issued.

Estes & Lauriat have ready for their Cobweb Series of fiction "The Little Good-for-Nothing," translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet.

Henry Adams has edited a four-volume work to be called "The Life and Writings of Albert Gallatin," which J. B. Lippincott & Co. will publish.

The example of *Punch* in publishing its volume of Beaconsfield cartoons has been followed by *Judy*, who announces a similar collection illustrating the career of Mr. Gladstone.

M. Jules Simon is about to bring out a work in two volumes called "Le Gouvernement de M. Thiers." Sampson Low & Co. will at the same time publish an English translation of it.

Charles Mathews' widow has put into the hands of Charles Dickens abundant material for a life of her husband, including, for the early life, an autobiography, prepared for publication by Mr. Mathews, together with notes for the continuation of the same, letters, etc.

Mr. Dale sends to the London *Spectator*, with some severe comments, a literary note from the New York *Independent* expressing regret that the Messrs. Appleton should have printed the "Impressions of America" without giving credit the periodical for which they were written, the *Nineteenth Century*. The series is not complete, according to the same authority; and the American publishers, to say the least, took time by the forelock in printing their "handy volume."

Robert Smith writes to the London *Times* as follows: "In Mr. Gladstone's article 'Kin Beyond Sea,' the couplet from Heber's 'Palestine,' is strangely misquoted. Instead of the lines:

> No workman steel, no ponderous hammers rung,
> Like some tall palm the stately fabric sprung,

as incorrectly given by Mr. Gladstone, they should read:

> No hammer fell, no ponderous axes rung,
> Like some tall palm the mystic fabric sprung."

Prof. Beers, of Yale, has laid out the following course of reading for the senior optional class in English literature: Ben Jonson, Epicene; Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster; Webster, White Devil; Milton, Paradise Lost; Sir T. Browne, Hydriotaphia; Pope, Moral Essays and Rape of the Lock; Swift, Gulliver's Voyages; Fielding, Tom Jones; Boswell's Johnson; Cowper, The Task; Wordsworth, Idiot Boy, White Doe of Rylstone, Lines Written Near Tintern Abbey, Ode on Immortality; De Quincey, Confessions of an Opium-Eater; Byron, Manfred and Beppo; Shelley, Ode to a Skylark and Lines Written in Euganean Hills; Coleridge, Ancient Mariner; Keats, Hyperion and Eve of St. Agnes.

Dean Stanley is to visit the Marquis of Lorne in Canada before returning to England. Mr. Grove, editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, says that he and the Dean have been delighted thus far with all they have seen in this country. Concerning the Dean's reception at Hartford by Bishop Williams, the *Post* of that city relates this story: "After the hurry and bustle of getting off the train was through with, the Dean, who is of diminutive stature, was descried by the Bishop in a little group near by. Approaching him Bishop Williams remarked: 'And this is Dean Stanley?' 'Yes,' was the reply, 'and you, sir, are Bishop Williams?' Being answered in the affirmative the Dean looked up inquiringly into the tall Bishop's face and continued: 'I did not suppose you were so very tall, Bishop Williams.' The Bishop, with that quick, genial humor for which he is so noted, replied: 'And I did not know you were so short.' A ringing laugh went round, and the two distinguished churchmen sauntered away as though they had been old-time friends, and had not met before for years."

The fine speeches of Lord Dufferin, which read as if they were delivered extemporaneously, are really prepared and committed to memory with the greatest care. He works out a speech generally in the morning, and dictates it to his shorthand writer, who then transcribes his notes upon large sheets of foolscap, writing on every second line, and leaving a margin of half the page. The extended manuscript is then returned to Lord Dufferin, who improves his composition until sometimes scarcely a word of the original conception remains. The amended copy is returned to the Secretary, who makes a fresh transcription. This in turn undergoes revision, and a third, and often a fourth and a fifth, transcription will be ordered, until Lord Dufferin is satisfied. Then he reads and repeats his periods over slowly, walking up and down, and reciting paragraph by paragraph. A reply in Greek which he made to the Professor of McGill University when he was given a degree took him more than a week in its composition. It excited wonder and admiration in Canadian and English learned circles as a piece of offhand scholarship.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

The *Library Journal* for September has interesting articles by Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, Melvil Dewey, and others.

We have received the third number of the *Kirografer and Stenografer*, "a quarterly magazine devoted to reform in Orthography, Chirography, Typography, Language, Education, and Kindred Arts and Sciences,"—rather a comprehensive scheme. J. B. & E. G. Smith, of Amherst, Mass., are the publishers. Western agent, E. B. Park; Post-Office Box, 104.

Robinson's Epitome of Literature (Philadelphia, 1309 Chestnut street) is printing a series of articles on the private libraries of Philadelphia. The number for October contains a most interesting description of the library of Mr. Henry C. Lea, the author of "Superstition and Force." It is said, by the way, that Mr. Lea is now engaged on a "History of the Inquisition," and an account of the great religions of the world, and their development into practices akin to magic and sorcery.

The *American Law Review* for October (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) has the following contents: "Money Recoveries in Patent Suits"; "Exemption from Taxation by Legislative Contract," by James F. Colby, New Haven, Conn.; "Postponing Priorities of First-Mortgage Liens," by Alex M. Clayton, Lamar, Miss.; "The Quality of Property in Fixtures," by George P. Montague; Digest of the English Law Reports; Selected Digest of State Reports; Digest of Cases in Bankruptcy; Book Notices; Summary of Events.

The Chicago *Medical Journal and Examiner* for October contains the following original communications: "The Pigmentary Syphiloderm," by J. Edmondson Atkinson, M. D.; "Inflammation," by W. A. Atkinson, M. D.; "A Modification of the Style," by S. O. Richey, M. D.; "Necessity of More Heroic Treatment in Cases of Lumbar Abscess," by E. Andrews, M. D.; "On Some Novel Modes of Relief in Certain Visual Defects," by H. Gradle, M. D. The society reports, clinical reports, and correspondence are as interesting and valuable as usual. There are two editorials, the first on "The Late Agitation Arising from an Advertisement," and the second on "The Secular Press on the Treatment of Yellow Fever." As might be expected, the editor scores the daily papers severely for presuming to express an opinion about the proper treatment of yellow fever. It must be said, however, that he shows at least as much presumption and ignorance when he attempts to describe the manner in which editorials should be written for the daily newspapers. If there is one thing writers for the daily press may be supposed to know more about than the average doctor knows, it is the way in which editorials should be written. (Chicago Medical Press Association, No. 188 Clark street.)

FAMILIAR TALK.

TROPICAL NATURE.

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, in his new book,—"Tropical Nature" and other essays,—deals with the climate and physical aspects of the Equatorial Zone, which he limits to 12 deg. on each side of the Equator. For, although tropical conditions exist up to, and even beyond, the limits of the Tropics, they are neither so constant nor so universal as between the narrower limits. He shows with great clearness and force the various causes which contribute to the intense heat of the Tropics,—causes which are not so very patent as at first they appear to be. If, for example, the summer temperature of London is compared with the temperature of Batavia of the same month, when the sun is at a greater altitude as regards the former place than the latter, and remains much longer above the horizon, we find a difference of 20 deg. in favor of Batavia. But even with a heat of 80 deg. at Batavia, it is dangerous for a stranger to expose himself to the sun, while in London such a temperature can be borne with something approaching delight. Mr. Wallace shows the various conditions which contribute to this difference in what may be called the quality of the heat of the Tropical and Temperate Zones. There is, of course, the constant direct action of the sun itself; then there are the heat of the soil, which never wholly escapes; aqueous vapor, an ever-present storehouse of heat; winds which are almost invariably warm. And yet this zone Mr. Wallace speaks of as a favored one, where the heat is never oppressive as it so often becomes on the borders of the Tropics, this congenial condition being caused by the large amount of aqueous vapor always present in the atmosphere. The uniformity of this equatorial climate in all parts of the globe is a feature worthy of remark. The only exceptions to the rule are where there is a scanty vegetation,—as in Central India, where the scanty and intermittent rainfall, with its fearful accompaniment of famine, are, no doubt, in great part due to the absence of a sufficient proportion of forest-covering to the earth's surface; "and it is," Mr. Wallace states, "to a systematic planting of all the hill-tops, elevated ridges, and higher slopes that we can alone look for a radical cure of the evil." This would almost certainly produce not only increased rainfall, but check evaporation from the soil and give birth to perennial springs.

AN ANCIENT CHAPEL.

The demolition of the Bridge Chamber at Rochester Bridge has led to the discovery and opening up of the remains of the ancient chapel of Alle Solven, or All Souls, the existence of which was well known to antiquaries, although what remained of the ancient edifice was entirely hidden by the surrounding buildings, a portion of the chapel being, until very recently, a dwelling-house. The whole of the walls of the chapel, up to what once was the roof, is now visible, together with portions of the oak beams, while near where the altar formerly stood has been found a piscina. The main entrance through the portico, which still stands, is in a perfect state, while the stone moldings of the door and windows, and portions of the pointed arches, may still be traced. The chapel of All Souls was founded by Sir John de Cobham, who, with Sir Robert Knolles, was the founder of the ancient bridge over the Medway at Rochester, and was built in 1399 in accordance with the then prevailing custom of building chapels near bridges, and was intended primarily for the use of travelers crossing the bridge, three priests being appointed to officiate in it, each with a stipend of £6 paid out of the bridge estates. Three masses were recited daily for the benefit of travelers, special prayers being offered for the repose of the souls of the principal founders of the bridge. Probably the chapel was dissolved in the reign of Elizabeth, as in her reign the Attorney-General sued the Bridge Wardens for the stipend of twenty-eight years and a half formerly paid to the priests, and forfeited to the Crown. As it appeared that no service had been performed in the chapel, judgment was given against the Crown. It is thought probable that the ancient chapel will be restored.—*London Times.*

THE ORIENTALISTS.

The Congress of Orientalists has lately been in session at Florence, and a number of able letters concerning it have appeared in the London *Times*, being presumably from the pen of the new editor, who is himself a distinguished Oriental scholar. Among the delegates were representatives of Oriental learning from all parts of the world. Various entertainments were offered to the Congress. Signor Rossi entertained thirty of the most distinguished members at dinner, and all were invited to visit the ex-King Amadeus at his palace in the vicinity of Florence. A number of prizes and awards of merit were distributed. Mr. Charles G. Leland, writing to the *Press*, of Philadelphia, concerning the Congress, says that, as the representative of an outlawed and wandering tongue, the Rommany, he was included in the Indo-European section, and he adds: "I am happy to say that the fact that Rommany has a representative has been most cordially welcomed by Profs. Benfey, Ascoli, and M. Vambery, who have assured me that too little attention has hitherto been drawn to this most curious Hindo-Persian dialect." Among the members was Renan, of whom the *Times* correspondent writes thus: "We do not easily conceal our surprise at being told that this mild, placid gentleman, whose physiognomy indicates rather a countryman of Rembrandt than of Rousseau, portly and comfortable in his encasings, and a mouth whose fine modeling gives one the impression of timidity, great sensitiveness, and sincerity, is the man who has so lately given such rude assaults to the old beliefs, and such shaking to the infallibilists, that men who live in the faith make him almost a synonym for rank and utter skepticism,—Renan. You look twice, three times, and still do not understand how this man could be a disturbing element in society."

COLERIDGE IN 1830.

We found Coleridge bland, amiable, affably-inclined. As he came into the room, large-presenced, ample-countenanced, good fore-headed, he seemed to the younger visitor a living and moving impersonation of some antique godlike being shedding a light around him of poetic effulgence and omnipercipience. He bent kindly eyes upon her when she was introduced to him as Vincent Novello's eldest daughter and the wife of her introducer, and spoke a few words of courteous welcome; then, the musician's name catching his ear and engaging his attention, he immediately launched forth into a noble eulogy of music, speaking of his special admiration for Beethoven as the most poetical of all musical composers; and from that, went on into a superb dissertation upon an idea he had conceived that the Creation of the Universe must have been achieved during a grand prevailing harmony of spheral music. His elevated tone, as he rolled forth his gorgeous sentences, his lofty look, his sustained flow of language, his sublime utterance, gave the effect of some magnificent organ-peal to our entranced ears. It was only when he came to a pause in his subject—or, rather, to the close of what he had to say upon it—that he reverted to ordinary matters, learned the motive of our visit and the message with which we were charged, and answered some inquiries about his health.

MENDELSSOHN.

Felix Mendelssohn was a gifted man, a true genius; and he might have shone in several other fields, as well as in that of music, had he not solely dedicated himself to that art. He was a good pictorial artist, and made spirited sketches. He was an excellent classical scholar; and once, at the house of an English musical Professor, whose son had been brought up for the Church, and had been a University student, there chancing to arise a difference of opinion between him and Mendelssohn as to some passage in the Greek Testament, when the book was taken down to decide the question Mendelssohn proved to be in the right. He was well read in English literature, and largely acquainted with the best English poets. Once, happening to express a wish to read Burns' poems, and regretting that he could not get them before he left, as he was starting next morning for Germany, Alfred Novello and C. C. C. procured a copy of the fine masculine Scottish poet at Bickers', in Leicester Square, on their way down to the boat by which Mendelssohn was to leave, and reached there in time to put into his hand the wished-for book, and to see his gratified look on receiving the gift. It is perhaps to this incident we owe the charming two-part song, "O wert thou in the cauld blast."—*Recollections of Writers.*

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The African expedition under Mr. Keith Johnston, organized by the African Committee of the Royal Geographical Society, is now completing its preparations, and will leave England early in November. Some weeks will be spent in scientific investigation in the coast regions near Zanzibar before the party finally marches for the interior, the route to be then taken being from Dar-es-Salaam to the north end of Lake Nyassa, and thence to Tanganyika. A geologist has been appointed as assistant and second in command to Mr. Johnston.—*Athenæum.*

In connection with the above, a learned paper recently read by M. H. Dureyrier will prove interesting. He points out how much yet remains to be done before our knowledge of Africa is anything like complete. He shows that scarcely a century ago the map of Africa was filled with the most fantastic errors. The Nile issued from the mountains of the Moon, the Sahara was only a sea of sand, and the Niger and Senegal formed a single river. The second half of the nineteenth century marks a new era in geography, and most particularly in the geography of Africa, in which there now remain only seven regions, vast, it is true, on which the zeal of explorers must be exercised. These regions are, in the north, the Sahara and the Libyan Desert; in the west, the country between the Joliba and the coast of Guinea; in the centre, the upper course and the sources of the Blue and the Shari; in the east the interior of the Cape Guardafui and the chain of lofty mountains in the Equatorial Zone; at the centre the completion of the basins of the Nile, the Congo, and the Ogove; and, finally, in the south the basin of the Cunene. The Sahara, with the Libyan Desert, forms altogether a great natural region, traced on our maps rather after the information of the natives than according to the discoveries of European voyagers. This region is not only nearest to us, but it is also much the most extensive, measuring 5,730,000 square kilometres, a superficies equal to all Europe, except the half of Russia. The Sahara, in spite of its desolate aspect, is far from deserving our disdain: its populations have a history as old as that of Egypt, and its oases are jewels which do the greatest honor to their creators and maintainers.

Adding together the areas of these seven great lacunæ, we find that they amount to upwards of 11,000,000 square kilometres, more than one-third of the African Continent. But there is no reason to be discouraged at this large figure. Since the beginning of the present century the discovery of Africa has proceeded at a mean rate of more than 234,285 square kilometres per year, and if it goes on at this rate the whole of the African interior ought to be known in less than forty-eight years. But this calculation takes no account of the geometric progression of the figures of the discoveries, which now produce in one year more than in the first twenty years of the century.

Still further, in connection with this subject, it is interesting to notice a correspondence lately passing through the columns of the London *Times* with reference to the use of elephants in African exploration. The importation and use of Asiatic elephants was at first proposed, but several writers say that the African elephants can easily be tamed. Mr. Sclater, the Secretary of the London Zoological Society, points to the fact that the African elephants there are as tame and gentle as any of their Asiatic cousins; and Sir Samuel Baker says that to his knowledge elephants are used as beasts of burden by the Nubians in the Soudan, who are noticeably kind to all animals and fond of them. If African elephants can be used in the manner indicated, the problem of explorations on that continent will soon be solved. The great difficulty heretofore has been to get transportation. Stanley started on his last expedition with several hundred burden-bearers, and they were of course slower and much less efficient than elephants would have been. The discussion of these subjects through the London newspapers shows, by the way, what an impulse has of late been given to African exploration by Stanley's success.

IS THE EVOLUTION THEORY ATHEISTIC?

Prof. Simon Newcomb's address, on his retiring from the annual Presidency of the American Association, is a singularly lucid explanation of the state of the case as between the *teleological* and the *mechanical* explanations of the operations of Nature. The drift of his argument is best seen in the summary with which the address concludes, and which is in substance as follows: First, when men study the operations of the world around them, they find some of these plainly determined by law, while others appear to be purely arbitrary. This latter class of operations men attribute to the direct action of supernatural beings,—gods; and they further ascribe to these gods aims, designs, to be attained through these interventions in the course of Nature. Further, men believe themselves able to discern these designs, and thus to explain these arbitary operations. But, as knowledge advances, one after another of these operations is found to be really determined by law. Final causes having thus, one by one, disappeared from every thicket which has been fully explored, the question arises whether they now have or ever had any existence at all. On the one hand it may be claimed that it is unphilosophical to believe in them when they have been sought in vain in every corner into which light can penetrate. On the other hand, we have the difficulty of accounting for those very laws by which we find the course of Nature to be determined. Take the law of hereditary descent: how did such a law, or, rather, how did such a process, first commence? If this is not as legitimate a subject for inquiry as the question how came the hand, the eye, or the first germ, into existence, it is only because it seems more difficult to investigate. When the doctrine of the universality of natural law is carried so far as to include the genesis of living beings and the adaptations to external circumstances which we see in their organs and their structure, it is often pronounced to be atheistic. Whether this judgment is or is not correct, Prof. Newcomb would not undertake to decide, but said that it is very easy to propound the test question by which its correctness is to be determined: "Is the general doctrine of causes acting in apparently blind obedience to invariable law in itself atheistic?" If it is, then the whole progress of our knowledge of Nature has been in this direction, for it has consisted in reducing the operations of Nature to such blind obedience. If the doctrine is not atheistic, then there is nothing atheistic in any phase of the theory of evolution, for this consists solely in accounting for certain processes by natural laws.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

SCIENCE NOTES.

It is stated in the *Chemical Journal* that glycerine retards both lactic and alcoholic fermentations. One-fifth of glycerine added to milk at a temperature of 15 deg. to 20 deg. C. prevents it from turning sour for eight or ten days.

The exorbitant price demanded by the patentees of the Bell telephone for their instruments causes no little discontent in England, where that form of the telephone has the field to itself, so far as the law is concerned. It does seem rather extortionate to levy from twenty-five to thirty pounds sterling on the purchase of an instrument that could be sold with a profit for half as many shillings. The result is, that the patent is boldly infringed: the separate parts of the telephone are for sale everywhere at a low price, and so people are enabled to make telephones for themselves.

Analysis and examination of the dead Rocky Mountain locusts by the United States Entomological Commission shows that these insects furnish a new oil which will be christened *caloptine*, and a very large percentage of pure formic acid. Though this acid exists in the ant and some other insects, it is with difficulty obtained in large quantities; whereas by the action of sulphuric acid upon the locust juices, it passes off with great readiness, and in remarkable quantity and gravity. The various uses of this acid as a therapeutic, etc., are capable of great and valuable extension, where it can be obtained so readily, and in such quantity.—*Druggists' Circular.*

In a very interesting article on the Geological History of New York, by Prof. J. S. Newberry, of Columbia College, is this graphic picture of the city before the glacial period. He says: "In the middle and later Tertiary epochs—the Miocene and Pliocene—all the northern portion of the continent stood higher above the sea than now, for we find there no marine deposits of that age; and the immense numbers of fiords, or submerged valleys, which fringe the coast are, as Dana long since pointed out, the results of subaerial erosion and proofs of elevation. A genial climate then prevailed to the Arctic Sea, and all the continent was covered with a more luxuriant flora, and inhabited by a more varied fauna, than can be found anywhere on its surface. This was, indeed, for America, the golden age of animals and plants, and in all respects but one—the absence of man—the country was more interesting and picturesque than now. We must imagine, therefore, that the hills and valleys about the present site of New York were covered with noble trees, and a dense undergrowth of species, for the most part different from those now living there; and that these were the homes and feeding-grounds of many kinds of quadrupeds and birds, which have long since become extinct. The broad plain which sloped gently seaward from the highlands must have been covered with a sub-tropical forest of giant trees and tangled vines teeming with animal life."

The *Nation* prints the following interesting note on Prof. Du Bois-Reymond's address, "Civilization and Science," largely known to American readers through the translation of it in the *Popular Science Monthly*:

> Prof. Du Bois-Reymond's valuable address on "Civilization and Science" has been widely read through its translation in the *Popular Science Monthly*. Probably all who have read the address have felt how inadequate—almost ludicrously so—is the explanation given to the downfall of the ancient world, namely, the lack of firearms, or, at bottom, a deficiency in the technical power over Nature. Lorenz points out, what we know well enough from our Modoc and Seminole wars, that these superior arms are not long in finding their way to the savages, and that Odoacer would have overthrown the Roman Empire all the earlier if there had been better weapons within his reach. The moral causes of this great catastrophe Du Bois-Reymond does not seem to notice. Again, when he describes the lamps "that no scullery-girl would tolerate nowadays," but by the light of which "Cæsar wrote his 'Commentaries,' Cicero rounded his periods, and Horace gave the last polish to his 'Odes,'" the reader cannot help asking whether these are not after all a higher production of civilization than kerosene lamps or gas. Lorenz, however, answers pertinently that there is proved here a low degree of Technik in regard to the laws of flame; but how in regard to the working in the metals of which the lamp is made? His remarks upon the connection of monotheism with scientific progress occupy a good part of the article and are well worth reading.

A Mighty Hunter—An English Officer Who Has Slain Four Hundred Tigers.

It has not fallen to the lot of many men to slay nearly 500 tigers—to say nothing of smaller game—in a lifetime, even when one's whole energies have been devoted to such pursuits. Mr. d'Harancourt, a Frenchman, who has been pursuing the avocation of a "hunter," in all parts of the world, claims to be the greatest tiger-killer in the world; and, having achieved this reputation, he is now, it appears, reclining on his laurels in the dignified position of Tiger-Slayer in General of the Government of the Straits Settlements, having been engaged, so it is reported, to destroy these animal at £10 per head. An English officer in India, however, Maj. Probyn, Superintendent of Police, in Khandeish, must run this slayer of tigers pretty closely in his claim to the title of champion tiger-killer. During the last three or four years Maj. Probyn has shot not less than 400 tigers in the district of Khandeish alone, and the immunity from the ravages of these animals which he secured for the inhabitants of the district has even overcome the suspicion with which the natives too often regard any Englishman who kills a tiger. The destruction of these felines is looked upon by certain classes as an act of sacrilege, certain to be visited with fearful punishment on the village conniving at the act. Maj. Probyn, however, having practically rid the district of the presence of the unwelcome visitors, has earned the gratitude of the inhabitants, and recently, when there was a talk of his leaving the neighborhood, they memorialized the Governor of Bombay not to remove him. Doubtless there are other districts in India where his presence would be equally welcome to the people—if unwelcome to the tigers.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lieut.-Col. Alexander Chambers, Twenty-first Infantry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service.

By the direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of Officers—to consist of Lieut.-Col. Emory Upton, Fourth Artillery, Surgeon J. R. Smith, Maj. J. C. Tidball, Second Artillery, Capts. Richard Lodor, Fourth Artillery, and Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery—is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 10, 1878, to examine into and report upon the claims and qualifications for promotion to the grade of Second Lieutenant in the Army of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered before it.

Sergt. Charles Dodge, Jr., general service, will report in person for examination to Col. Upton, President of the Board.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is substituted for paragraph 2 of General Orders No. 18, of 1876:

> The Second Comptroller of the Treasury having, by letter to the Second Auditor, dated the 20th of June last, decided that "the day on which service begins and the day on which service ends should be counted in the computation of wages earned," payments for services of officers and soldiers will, hereafter, cover both the dates of commencement and expiration of service. Soldiers discharged by expiration of term of enlistment can be re-enlisted on the day after their discharge, thus making their pay continuous.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause fifty recruits to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge to Caddo, Indian Territory, for assignment to the Fourth Cavalry.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

HEADQUARTERS, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Hereafter whenever an enlisted man is tried by General Court-Martial in this department and acquitted, the President of the Court will, in writing, notify the commanding officer of the prisoner that there is no longer any necessity for keeping the man in confinement.

Capt. Joseph Lawson, Third Cavalry, is hereby detailed as Inspector of Indian Supplies at Red Cloud Agency.

Company F, Seventeenth Infantry, now at Fort Snelling, will proceed to Fort Sisseton, and there take post.

Lieut. Francis Woodbridge, Seventh Infantry, with a guard of five enlisted men, will proceed from Fort Snelling to Fort Leavenworth with eleven Nez Perce prisoners, and will then turn the Indians over to the commanding officer of the last-named post.

Hospital Steward Henry C. Bloom, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Shaw, with those companies of the regiment which are under orders to take station at Fort Shaw, and will then report to the commanding officer for duty at that post.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—The telegram from this office to Capt. Luke O'Reilly, Nineteenth Infantry, Pierceville, Kan., ordering him to return, with his own company and Capt. Towie's, to Fort Lyon, Col., is hereby confirmed.

The telegram from this office directing Col. Jefferson C. Davis, Twenty-third Infantry, to return to his station at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with Lieuts. W. F. Rice and P. T. Brodrick, Quartermaster and Adjutant of his regiment, is hereby confirmed.

Acting Assistant-Surgeon W. Barbour, U. S. A., will proceed hence to Fort Wallace, Kansas, and report for temporary duty to the commanding officer of that post.

In compliance with the summons of the Recorder in the case of Fitz-John Porter, Capt. George Shorkley, Fifteenth Infantry, will proceed to Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and report to Maj. Gardner, Judge-Avocate, Recorder of the Court.

Maj. D. G. Swain, Judge-Advocate, will proceed in charge of the remains of the late Lieut.-Col. W. H. Lewis, Nineteenth Infantry, to Sandy Hill, N. Y., where they will be delivered into the hands of the family for interment.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The Post Quartermasters at the several posts in this department, and the Depot Quartermaster at San Antonio, will forward to the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, invoiced to Capt. John S. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, all the old pattern folded campaign hats on hand at the respective stations, with a view to their being altered so as to conform to the new style, now being issued to the army.

The following officers are hereby relieved as members of the General Court-Martial instituted at Laredo, Tex.: Capts. J. S. McNaught, J. N. Coe, and C. O. Bradley, of the Twentieth Infantry; and First-Lieut. E. S. Curtis, Second Artillery; Second-Lieuts. G. E. Pond, Eighth Cavalry, and W. P. Edgerton, Second Artillery, are hereby detailed in their stead.

First Lieut. W. A. Thompson and Second Lieuts. Alexander Rodgers, Fourth Cavalry, and F. D. Sharp, Twentieth Infantry, are hereby detailed as members of the General Court-Martial instituted at Fort Clark, Texas, vice Capt. W. L. Kellogg, Tenth Infantry, and Second Lieuts. C. M. O'Connor and John Guest, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, hereby relieved.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO.

HEADQUARTERS, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.—At the request of the Interior Department the Warm Spring Indians, numbering 266 souls, more or less, now held as prisoners of war at Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, will be returned to their proper agency at San Carlos, Arizona.

Company I, Ninth Cavalry, is hereby detailed as escort for the purpose above mentioned, and will proceed under command of its Second Lieutenant,—C. W. Merritt, Ninth Cavalry—to Ojo Caliente, New Mexico.

First-Lieut. D. H. Clark, Fifteenth Infantry, will at once proceed to Fort Selden, New Mexico, and relieve First-Lieut. W. O. Cory, Fifteenth Infantry, of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at that point; upon being so relieved, Lieut. Cory will proceed at once to Ojo Caliente, New Mexico, and relieve First-Lieut. George A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry, of command of Company G, Fifteenth Infantry; who, upon being relieved by Lieut. Cory, will proceed at once to Fort Marcy and relieve Second-Lieut. A. R. Paxton, Fifteenth Infantry, of command of Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, who will report for duty to his post commander.

The following appointments to Forage Agencies in the district are hereby named, viz.:

P. F. Herlow to be Forage Agent on the Albuquerque Road between Santa Fe and Bernalillo, New Mexico.

F. M. Spare to be Forage Agent at Las Lunas, New Mexico.

Adolph Lea to be Forage Agent at Leasburg, New Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Leaves of absence have been granted Maj. G. A. Gordon, Fifth Cavalry; H. G. Thomas, Paymaster; Capts. James A. Snyder, Third Infantry, and A. B. Kaufman, Eighth Cavalry; Chaplain M. J. Kelly; Lieuts. George H. Dodd, Third Cavalry; James H. Lane, Twenty-fifth Infantry; E. T. Brown, Fifth Artillery; and Frank Taylor, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

PROMOTIONS.

The action of the War Department on the question of filling the vacancies in the rank of Captains promotes the following officers:

First Lieutenants to be Captains—Edward W. Ward, Fifth Cavalry; John H. Maturken, Eighth Cavalry; Mason Carter, Fifth Infantry; Ogden B. Read, Eleventh Infantry; Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth Infantry; Thomas G. Troxel and Cyrus S. Roberts, Seventeenth Infantry; Thomas F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry; Greenleaf A. Goodale, Twenty-third Infantry; and Thomas F. Merritt, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants—Charles H. Watts, Fifth Cavalry; George P. Borden, Fifth Infantry; Francis W. Mansfield, Eleventh Infantry; George H. Kinzie, Fifteenth Infantry; George H. Roach, Seventeenth Infantry; Joseph W. Duncan, Twenty-first Infantry; Edward B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry; and William H. W. James, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

It is expected that the sixty-five vacancies on the retired list will be filled during this month.

THE NIGHT-WIND.

"Tell me, O thou Night-Wind, what thou hast seen
As thou hast come upon thy way to-night."
"I have seen the bride dressed in snowy sheen—
The coffined form beneath the taper's light.
I saw the Christian die, as saints of old—
The miser, too, clutching his bags of gold.
I saw a mother clasp her babe in death—
Another watch her new-born's opening breath.
I saw the drunkard roam about the street—
His hungry children, too, with shoeless feet.
I saw both Joy and Sorrow run their race—
Sorrow outran, for Joy stopped oft apace."
Yet, thought I, Sorrow hath made sad the breeze,
For mournfully it sighed amid the trees.

J. M. STAHL.

THE HOME.

TO MY DEAR FRIEND.

If thou, my dearest friend, shouldst die,
And pass unto the brighter life,
And, soaring to the worlds on high,
Leave here all care and strife,
I, lingering 'mid grief and pain,
Should yearn so much thy face to see:
Say, would my calling be in vain?
Wouldst thou not come back to me?

Would Heaven's pure joy so satisfy thy heart
That thou couldst cease to love and pity me—
I, who am of thy soul's self a part,
And e'er must cling and call to thee?
O Friend! if it were I
That, passing, left thee here to mourn,
And heard but e'en thy faintest cry,
From miles a million far I would return!

O dark, impenetrable veil
That hides the future from my eyes,
Nor lets me see, beyond the pale
Of this poor life what hills uprise
To hide thee ever from my sight,
Nor tells me if thou e'er can'st be,
In Separation's deep, dark night,
More than a distant star to me!

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Oct. 6. LENA CLOUD.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The Conductor again desires to remind correspondents that they must write on one side of the paper only. Otherwise the communication will go to the waste-basket.

* *

Alorda writes that he devoted two days to sending flowers to all who asked and sent stamps. If they were not received it is not his fault. He feels annoyed at the complaints of some of the contributors, when he is not to blame.

* *

The "Ethics of the Revolver" has called out several communications, which will be read with interest. Those who look at the question as a purely practical one will in the main agree with Amber.

* *

If out-of-town correspondents, who have not done so, would remember to furnish the Conductor with their names and address, they can receive their letter mail earlier and save The Home the trouble of compiling a letter-list.

* *

There are letters in the office for the following named contributors. Those intended for persons living outside of the city will be forwarded by mail upon receipt of address. Residents can call or send to Room 36 TRIBUNE Building, and get their letters:

Alorda, 12,
Mollie Odell, 4,
One of the Trio, 2,
A Mother, 2,
Violet Vernon, 1.
Gunaika, 1
F. L. C., 1,
Olivia, 1,
Watcher, 1,
C. H. L., 2,
Ianthe, 1,
A. K. King, 1,
Red Rock, 1,
Wicked Eyes, 1,
T., 2,
Annie M. B., 2,
Mrs. Jennie H., 1.

Contributors sending for the following postal cards must inclose postage stamp:

Cheap Living, 4,
Muriel,
E. R. D.,
Mollie Odell, 2,
Bess,
Alorda, 4,
Utility,
Gracie,
Aloe Enloe,
Amber,
Brownie,
Beth Button,
Maple Wine.

CLUB SECRETARY'S REPORT.

FROM ORLEA, CHICAGO.—The annual meeting of THE TRIBUNE Home Club was held at the Tremont House Wednesday, Oct. 9, having been postponed until that date on account of the absence of some of its important members. The attendance was very good, and the interest, which had subsided during the warm weather, seemed to have revived with the advent of the cool and balmy days of autumn. The meeting opened with the usual form of procedure, Fern Leaf occupying the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Secretary read the annual report, in which she not only gave a synopsis of the proceedings during the year, but took the liberty of overstepping the bounds of formality, commencing her report with the preliminary meeting of The Home writers. The Treasurer's report and reports of committees followed, after which the balloting for officers quietly proceeded.

Fern Leaf, regretting her inability to attend the meetings during the coming year, declined accepting any office whatever. Others, too much engrossed by business to allow of the extra claim upon their time, strenuously opposed a reappointment, but were overruled in their decisions and placed upon the list of officers, which now reads as follows: President, Grandma Oldways; First Vice-President, Nannie C.; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Warren; Secretary, Orlena; Treasurer, Maine; Executive Committee, Aunt Lucy, Yankee Neil, Orcelia, Mrs. Lincoln, and Myrtie Thorne.

After an animated discussion on the future prospects of the Club, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 23, at which time the members are requested to come prepared to deposit their annual dues, or, in case of a desire to withdraw from membership, to signify the same.

HOME TRAINING.

FROM MYRA, DUBUQUE.—As a mother I have read with a great deal of interest all letters written to The Home on the rearing of children. While I agree with a mother of London, Ont., that "the days of whipping have not gone by forever," I do not agree with her that for every serious offense we should use leathern thongs as a punishment, and that to be applied by one having no right. I think that just such punishments as she names as not proper or wholesome are just the right kind of punishments if administered at the proper time. I have two little girls, 8 and 10 years of age, and in my experience with them I found, by making them undress themselves, put on their night-dresses and go to bed I made them feel more badly than it would have done had I whipped them; and there always seemed something cruel in this whipping. It seemed as though we were rather getting beneath ourselves in whipping a child because it had done some slight offense, perhaps; and as it could not help itself it had to take the whipping. We would not think of whipping one of our own size. I think we should be very careful how we whip, for much whipping will harden a child. I like the idea of home amusements for children, and cannot see any harm in card-playing. I have always had cards in the house, and my children both know how to play them; and very often in the long winter evenings when papa is going to be at home we join them in a game, and I do not anticipate any very serious results. Their favorite game is casino, and any one familiar with the game will know that, while it is amusing, it is also instructive, as it teaches them to count quickly in building. Keeping early hours is another good thing. I see Amber is an advocate for children going to bed early. There is nothing better for them; then they are ready to rise early, —no waiting breakfast, but all ready to sit down together. Another good thing I think is to talk to our little ones, make them feel that we love to talk to them, and love to have them talk to us. In that way we gain their confidence as we could in no other. Instead of finding them a nuisance, make them a pleasure; bear with them; make their life while they are young as pleasant to them as possible; share their little troubles and sympathize with them, for real troubles come to them soon enough.

Bed Rock, I want some of those specimens so much; will gladly pay postage. What is the address? Louise, can send tidy patterns; what kind do you want? I have a good many calla bulbs I should like to exchange with The Homers. Should like hyacinth, crocus, or some pretty winter bloomers. I have also canna bulbs and Madeira bulbs.

FROM DOT, SYRACUSE, KAN.—Every Saturday brings THE TRIBUNE to my prairie home, and I assure you it is eagerly looked for. I have read with much interest the many letters in The Home, and now I would like to suggest something for the children.

When you pick up a paper or a magazine and come across a good story, do not selfishly enjoy it all by yourself, but call in the children, and read it aloud. You will be amply repaid by seeing how eagerly they listen and how sorry they are when it is finished. The evenings are getting longer now, and what is more enjoyable than to sit near a good fire in the long winter evenings and listen to some one reading aloud. Take, for instance, some such book as "Pickwick," "David Copperfield," Farjeon's "Bread and Cheese and Kisses," they are all of them interesting, and a chapter or two read every night would please the children greatly. After awhile their playmates fall into the habit of dropping in after tea to hear the story, and the next day, when they are all together, you will hear them talking about what they heard the night before, and giving their opinions of it.

Perhaps some one will say that it is too much trouble to read aloud and have a lot of busy children around, but, if you look at it in that way, it is too much trouble to take care of them at all. As long as you have children it is your duty to take care of them, to know where they are, whom they are with, and how they spend their time. Fill their lives with happiness, so that in after years when they take up the burden of life, the memory of their childish days will be recalled with pleasure.

Elsie M., I am sure you will be much happier keeping house than in boarding. I wish you success.

FROM CHRISTABEL, NEVADA, IA.—Amen, Chat. Give your indignation free range. I should think it would stir up the feelings of any human being, setting aside those of a mother, to read the article written by a Mother of Ontario. Certainly as parents we wish obedience from our children, and in order to gain it I admit it is at times necessary to use the rod. But, parents, use it only when everything else fails. Even though your child may have displeased you sorely, and his fault may have been grievous, try something else first, please. The lash, a whip, or switch causes physical suffering, and makes the tender flesh quiver with pain. And it often arouses the most rebellious feelings in his nature. Once my little boy of 4 years old had repeated the same offense for the third time, and I—spanked him with my hand. I did not fly at him in a rage, but told him now, as he had done a forbidden act after I had prohibited it, I should spank him, and I gave him five or six smart slaps, and then asked him if he thought he would mind me and be a good boy. He drew himself up and looked me straight in the eye, defiance in his face, and with a stamp of his little foot he said, "No, mamma, I'll never be dood for hurting. It makes me awful mad when you whip, 'cause it hurts, and I dus want to hurt you, only you is bigger, and I don't dare to, but I'll be a ba boy all the time if you whip me any more." "But, my little boy," said I, "what shall mamma do with a little boy that will not mind after being told over so many times." "Why, mamma," he still argued, "tell me again, 'cause when the naughty gets into me I forget. Any way, I won't be any dooder if you hurt, 'member that, mamma." And, friends, I always "remember" after. Of course he has not been "good" all the time since that, which was four years ago, but I have never whipped him since. I have found taking him to my room alone, and speaking seriously to him, and reasoning with him, making a direct appeal to the better part of his nature, to be the most effectual means of bringing his fault to his mind, and of making him regret it, and the promise to do better comes unprompted from the little penitent boy. But, parents, ere we punish our children, let us be very careful that we are in no way to blame for their faults. Never let a child suffer chastisement for following a parent's example. And, if we must resort to corporal punishment, for the sake of humanity don't let us employ the knout or any other barbarous instrument of torture. O, it makes me shudder when I think of those leather thongs. Heaven grant no other mother may copy that cruel mode of bringing children to subjection.

FROM GREEN BAY.—Grateful for the many pleasant letters on home training and amusements, I also wish to add a few words. The problem of how to make home happy is difficult of solution. Anxiety and responsibility are the burdens weighing so heavily on the hearts of loving parents that many poor mothers faint by the wayside, and the starry daisies bloom on their graves by the time middle age has developed their best powers. But ought this to be so? If the law of kindness govern our homes,—if, with true-hearted endeavors we educate our children to be honest, contented, industrious, pure in heart and life, helpful to themselves and others, always striving after a higher excellence,—then ought we to believe that God will surely second our efforts, as He has promised. I know a family where, after studies and daily work are done, home-pleasures are furnished in abundance. The parents, children, and friends play many kinds of intellectual games,—reading aloud, cards, dancing, chess, shadow, blind-man's-buff, tableaux, stage-coach, etc. Sometimes the boys collect and trade stamps, or have a debate on a chosen subject, and the girls make autumn leaves into numberless pretty devices. The boys have, up-stairs, an amateur carpenter-shop, a drug-store, an old printing-press, experiments in philosophy and chemistry. On Saturdays they row ten or twelve miles for water-lilies or ducks, or they hunt in the woods for pigeons or hickory-nuts. Their time is fully employed, and all is too short for their many pursuits.

Perhaps it is not amiss to say here that careful cooking and much sleep are important to keep home healthy and happy. We wish all city people could see how exquisitely beautiful the woods are now in their court dresses of crimson, amber, emerald, golden, ruby, and all gorgeous and harmonious colors; and we hardly know which to select of the beautiful leaves for our winter supply. If any one would like some, I will send autumn leaves, or lovely anchors, harps, crosses, stars, etc., made of them, for stamps. Address C. H. C., Box 836, Green Bay, Wis. It will take two or three weeks yet before the leaves are thoroughly dried.

FROM HELEN M. GILBERT, ENGLEWOOD.—"You are too long dressing, little girl," said Gracie's mamma sternly.

"Can't be any shorter," replied Gracie.

Now, Gracie's mamma has been reading these Home letters about the training of children, and she feels it her especial duty to train her children to dress quickly, so she did not smile at Gracie's unconscious joke, but said:

"Every morning, after this, you may have just fifteen minutes in which to dress yourself. For every minute less than fifteen that you spend you shall have a kiss, and for every minute more than fifteen, mamma will have to whip you." I heard the mandate in silence, and wondered if Gracie's mamma was Spartan-like enough to enforce her law. Gracie's papa approved the rule, and added pennies to the kisses. As the days sped away, she seemed likely to grow sick in kisses and coppers. To be sure, on many mornings, the dressing was finished in exactly fifteen minutes, and neither kisses nor slaps were forthcoming. I used to wonder if Gracie's mamma's watch kept accurate time, and think it somewhat remarkable that Gracie never exceeded fifteen minutes. But I am sure now that that watch kept perfect time, carefully noted, from the morning Gracie buttoned the last button of her shoe and climbed into her high chair at the table just two minutes after the fifteen had passed.

"O Gracie," said Gracie's mamma, in a tone of mingled pain and reproach. "O Gracie, it's two minutes past!" And Gracie's mamma walked solemnly around the table and lifted her little daughter from her high chair.

Gracie's face puckered until it resembled a capital Q, and her smiling eyes ceased smiling and ran over.

"O I can't! I can't! I can't!" said Gracie's mamma.

And she didn't.
Wise or otherwise?

FROM MATER STANISLAUS, CHICAGO.—It is a long time since I have written to my Home friends: have meanwhile had many subjects revolving in my mind. Amber, I would like to shake hands with you, for I cordially agree with your sentiments in regard to the "Mother" of London. In my mind a gentle talk with the crying child, or the withdrawal of a promise to go somewhere, will more often prove efficacious than chastising with the rod. Although we cannot but admit that occasional corporeal punishment is necessary, still I do not believe that punishment with leathern thongs ever did any good to a child.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

FROM FERN LEAF, OTTAWA, ILL.—The study of bulbs is one of the most interesting in Flora's lovely kingdom, and there is so much that is wonderful connected with them, and attractive withal, that it finds many interested pupils, and the more they study their peculiarities the greater the desire for bulb lore. Bulbs may really be called underground buds. Their fine roots die annually, but the body or bulb retains the vital powers of the plant, and the elaborated sap—though latent for a time—is ready for the production of roots, leaves, and blossoms in the appropriate season. Beside these root bulbs, there are stem or culinary bulbs, fully equal for propagation. They consist of small scales, closely compacted in an ovate or conical form, in which are the elements of the future plant, and sometimes originating in the axil of the leaves, or at the base of the umbel of flowers. In both cases it is nourished by the parent plant till it reaches maturity, when it falls to the ground, endowed with the power to care for itself, strikes root in the soil by sending out its hands in the form of tender fibrous roots from the base, and seems to say: "See, I can care for myself." All bulbous-rooted plants have their peculiar points in management; still there are some few rules of general applicability. They should never be moved unless in a state of rest. This occurs to the summer-flowering bulbs in autumn, and to the winter-flowering in early summer. They should be taken up annually, or at least every second or third year, that the offsets may be removed. Bulbs should not be kept out of the soil for more than a month. If you wish to keep them well, place them in dry sand. If you wish to preserve the strength of the parent bulb, do not allow the offsets to increase, but break them off with a blunt stick as the leaves appear. Some increase so rapidly that no flower-stalk is sent up. This may be prevented by keeping off the side-shoots. In this way the strength is given to the main plant for the display of blossoms during the present year, and for invigorating the leaves to deposit nutriment in the bulb for the next year. The flowers should be pinched off as soon as they begin to decay, but the flower-stalks may remain till it commences to change color with the leaves. If you receive a newly-imported bulb, place it in what is called dry soil, for they must absorb the moisture very slowly. The dryest earth has plenty of moisture, but requires intense heat to bring it out. Therefore, place your bulb in dry soil and let it remain thus in some shady place till it becomes plump and begins to send forth shoots. No matter if there are shoots on it when received, do not water till the leaves are an inch or two above the ground. When they seem disposed to grow rapidly, then water freely. If these precautions are observed, no failures are ever likely to occur; if neglected, perfect success cannot be expected. Bulbs must be ripened with care, and their start in life must be observed with due precaution, and you will find in the care of them much that will reward you. Probably no bulb will give you the satisfaction that the hyacinth does, and with so little trouble and expense. It is truly the queen of bulbs, and justly a favorite with all. It is peculiar in some respects, for it will grow in land or water, indoors or out, in sunny windows, or peep forth from an out-door bed which the snow has but recently vacated, and the bright blossoms will raise their heads and breathe forth their perfume in the mossy bed in some rare china dish in the parlor, and more than repay you for the slight trouble they have caused. Our German neighbors give us a very pretty way to cultivate them, and which is a sight that will, I trust, gladden many a table this winter. Take a flat dish of china or glass and place in it your hyacinth bulbs, and put in water an inch in depth. The surface may then be covered with moss or cotton, and over this scatter seed of watercress, double curled parsley, or cuttings of any moisture-loving plant. The roots will soon form a solid network, and so strong that it will hold up the leaves and support the spikes of bloom. You can imagine the beauty in this arrangement, and I fancy many a home will contain one such miniature garden at least. Many beautiful designs can be formed of watercress seed, and the many who passed Mr. A. H. Hovey's, on Madison street, last winter, paused to behold the curiosities which he had made from the seed of the watercress. It is particularly pleasant to watch plants grow, and more so in water, for we can observe the roots twine down and around anything placed in the vessel which contains them. I have now in a large globe, such as are used for gold-fish, two Japanese lilies, which sit on a throne built of coral, shells, and small pieces of stone. They are considered by the Japanese as sacred, and they place them in water on a little pile of stones, and then bow before them and murmer praise to these beautiful silent teachers, and ask aid from them, kiss the pure petals, and depart. The light-green leaves of mine have formed, and now they are gathering a darker shade of verdure as they rise above the water, while the snowy roots are creeping down mid the coral and silver sand which cover the bottom. I am not certain but I shall render many thanks to the white blossoms when they make their appearance, but to the Creator of all this beauty will I give the praise, for none other could create such loveliness. To grow hyacinths in water exhausts them so much that for two or three years their blossoms are of small account. Therefore, when through flowering, place them in a soil of sandy loam, and water as long as the leaves are green; then in the fall place them in the ground to recuperate. Bulbs delight in a light, sandy soil, enriched with thoroughly-decomposed manure, hops or compost composed of refuse vegetable and animal matter. If too rich, the bulbs will become soft and decay or mold. To plant them in pots, place the bulb in a five-inch pot, and be sure of good drainage, and that the bulb is in the centre of the pot; press it down in the soil till only the crown is visible. Make the soil damp, and place in a well-ventilated cellar or cold frame, cover with tanbark, leaves, sawdust, or sand, five or six inches deep. If thus planted, by the 1st of October they will have a temperature of about 50 or 60 degrees, and in two months the pots will be filled with roots. Now use care in watering, and you will insure a profusion of bloom. Do not place in the hot sun, but keep in the cool and shade till well-growing, when they may be brought to the light, but never expose them to the full rays of the sun, as it deteriorates the color of the red, blue, and yellow very much. Do not leave a heavy stalk to bend with its weight of blossoms, but place a strong wire in the soil, and cautiously tie the flower-stalk to it with a soft string. If you give them manure-water each week you will insure longer bloom. After the bulbs have been forced, they must be placed in the garden in a bed prepared for them. Have it well-drained, and place the bulbs about eight inches apart; cover with rich soil, leaf-mold or manure, and have the bed raised in the centre with a gradual slope of five inches, that the water may not settle around the bulbs, and cause decay. Some authorities say a bed will last but a single season for hyacinths, but when room is scarce, we are obliged to renew and to enrich, and continue using it, and with good results too. After bulbs have been grown three years out of doors, they are then ready to bring in and perform their part in the forcing operation again. In July the bulbs may be taken up and laid on the side so the roots will not grow again, and covered with dry soil about an inch deep for two weeks, and then the roots and loose skin will separate from the bulbs. Do not let the sun touch them. The importers then take them and place in the sun for a few hours and turn constantly with a large brush to prevent their being scorched. By this means they obtain that glossy appearance always observed in imported bulbs. Then they are placed in a shady, airy situation, for a few weeks, and are then ready for use again. It is necessary to throw an additional cover over them in cold weather, but care must be exercised lest the cover is too deep. If using the leaves of trees three or four inches is sufficient, as they retain the vapor which rises from the soil and prevent the air entering and purifying it. In planting in beds November is the best time.

The botanical name of the leaf sent me is Biphyllum crenatum. It is called an air plant, but scarce worth the room it occupies unless as a curiosity to those who have nothing of the kind. It grows from a leaf being suspended in a moist atmosphere. I have a large root, but shall not give it room in the house, as I do not care for them. It was very kind of you to send me one, and I thank you as sincerely as if one of the rarest plants, for the will was the same. I only write this that you may know what it is. I will send to you just the same. Hollyhock seed will not bloom in the house this winter, and it is not considered a house-plant. You can plant the seed outdoors this fall. The Rex begonia is troubled with insects, though you do not perceive them; place a damp sponge under the leaves, and allow it to remain overnight; remove early in the morning, and you will capture the little intruders. Immerse the sponge in hot water and repeat till all are gone.

Some readers were undoubtedly surprised to receive packages of slips last week, but your names were given me, and I felt you would accept them in the same spirit they were sent. I have now sent to every one who has asked, and I hope you have all received them.

Lottie, in an affliction like yours, look to the Creator of these beautiful flowers for guidance and comfort, for He does and will speak through them to you. They have been called the "Alphabet of the Angels," and they will speak to you more than human sympathy from the coffin and the grave. May those I sent be a ray of comfort during the dreary winter which will soon be here, and remind you the more of the loss you have sustained; but the bliss *she* has attained,—think of this, and be content.

FROM RENNIE, HINSDALE, ILL.—With the return of winter will come a desire to have a few flowers in the window,—something bright and cheerful to look at, while all without looks bleak and dreary. In response to Mabel and Mrs. K., who ask for information on this subject, I offer these suggestions: Select an east or south window, and, if these cannot be had, then, in preference to a northern exposure choose, a west window. If possible select a room which is not heated by a furnace; the air is too dry and hot. The temperature should be 65° to 70° by day, and not less than 50° by night. The florist sprinkles his plants, throws water on the greenhouse walks, and in every way tries to maintain a moist atmosphere. We cannot do this in private houses, but by placing a pan of water on the register, where it will gradually evaporate, we can very nearly approach the florist's method. Plants must have light and air at every opportunity. Be careful never to allow a draft of cold air, admitting it in quantity proportionate to the weather outside. When cold and frosty give little or no air, and more on pleasant days. The leaves of plants need washing and syringing to remove the dust which gathers on them. Some plants, such as begonia rex, do not like their leaves moistened. Others, like the camellia, require the leaves sponged off one by one. Always use soft, tepid water, and attend to washing at least once every week. Pick off all discolored leaves at the same time.

The drainage of the pots should admit the surplus water to escape easily through the hole in the bottom of the pot. Never allow water to stand in the saucers. One great error in window-gardening consists in attempting to grow too many plants. Better to have one healthy, well-grown plant than a dozen sickly, enfeebled things, which have no beauty of either leaf or blossom. The plants suitable for window-gardening are numerous, and I subjoin a few, with brief hints on their treatment.

Scarlet and Scented Leaved Geraniums are easily grown in the window. They need plenty of light, and to be turned frequently so as to expose all the leaves. Do not bear crowding, or an excess of water. Daphne is a fine plant for a west window. It is a shrub, with pretty white flowers. The pot in which it is grown must be filled one-third full of broken earthenware, to secure perfect drainage. Heliotrope, a very great favorite on account of abundant bloom and delicious fragrance. It can be trained into any shape. Give it plenty of room. Bouvardia, another fine winter window plant, requires a very warm temperature and frequent syringing. They vary in color from pure white to deep scarlet. Monthly Roses, especially the tea-scented, are beautiful window plants. They need rich soil, good drainage, frequent syringing, and to be fumigated with tobacco if green fly appears. Hyacinths are excellent for this purpose, grown in pots filled with soil, or in moss, or in water. They should be kept in a dark cellar, free from frost, until rooted, and then put in the window to bloom. Cyclamen bulbs should be potted now in rich soil, with pulverized charcoal mixed in it, and a teaspoonful of soot to each pot. Use small pots, and let the crown of the bulb just peep through the surface of the soil. Ivy can be grown in any part of the room, and trained to festoon a doorway or wreath a picture. They require frequent watering, but it must not be allowed to stand about the roots. Madeira Vine and Cobea scandens are very pretty climbers, and will bear almost any treatment.

There are many others, all very excellent for window culture, which in a subsequent letter I may speak of. Aquatum, Mignonette, Sweet Alyesum, Petunia, Double Pink, and Lobelia can all be grown and bloomed in winter from seeds sown now; Petunia and Lobelia seeds, being very small, must not be covered. Sprinkle the surface of the soil, sow the seed thinly, and press with a smooth flat board. Of course all these are to be sown indoors. Those who have no seeds can send three stamps and I will give them enough seeds to supply more than one household.

Alvina Slimmins, when the frost has nipped the leaves of your Cannas and Funkias (Day Lily), take up the bulbs, shake off all the soil, put in a shed for a few days, then place in a warm closet for the winter; occasionally look over, and, if disease appears, rub with powdered charcoal.

There are three letters before me, asking for seeds, etc., in which no address is given. Doubtless the senders are indignant at not hearing from me. Perhaps this notice will explain matters.

"Twilight" Cameron, you have my thanks. Please write.

FROM M. A. W. B., JACKSON, MICH.—I have a sensation somewhat quaky in again venturing within range of the W. B., but, reflecting that the Grand Arbiter does in no instance dismiss a body to those Plutonian realms with a flourish of trumpets, I believe I can survive even the W. B. ultimatum. But I want to "speak my little piece."

While all must admit the justice of Ityline's complaint of Esculapius, a large number will regret the attack upon Rennie. According to her own showing she gave him two choices, and complained because he availed himself of the license she accorded him. When things are made fine it will be remembered that all Homers are, in a sense, advertisers. Speaking of what I know personally, I protest against any such imputation being cast upon Rennie individually. A little reflection will show anybody, short of a human parasite, that on the terms which he proposes he could in no sense be the gainer by exchanging his surplus, over and above those with whom he exchanges. He never proposed giving something for nothing any more than the rest of us Homers. It is also strange that this is the first discovery of his derelictions, if he is a crafty, grasping individual seeking to serve personal ends at the expense of others.

I have read his communications from the first with much profit, and have been encouraged thereby to make floral experiments, which I should never have attempted otherwise. In a paper some weeks ago I noticed that oxalis bulbs were ready for distribution, and that hyacinths would also be ready in a short time, to such as desired them. I sent a card to him asking the terms of hyacinths. In three days I received a letter containing a friendly message and three oxalis bulbs. In the same letter was a statement of the prices of his rarer bulbs, and, knowing how obtained, and that they were rare and desirable varieties, I marveled at the low prices. In return for the oxalis I put up an envelope of seeds from my beds, that would otherwise have been scattered to the four winds of heaven and earth. In three days after I received a letter stating how gratifying was the package, as it aided so greatly in the accomplishment of one of the kindliest projects that could incite a human being, and, did I feel at liberty to state actual facts in relation to his purposes and their results, I could convince the disaffected that, being a man who carries his heart on his sleeve, it is no wonder he runs counter to misunderstanding and suspicion. It cannot be denied that there are classes of individuals who have no more idea of disinterestedness than a sea-lion has of the gamut.

Now, dear friends, let me advise such of you as have seeds of any sort to spare, try the experiment of sending them to him. If any of you want explicit information concerning the care and culture of any sort of plant, write to him for it. If you do not receive tenfold the value of your investment your experience will be different from mine. If advertising were allowed in these columns I could very soon disperse all distrust by reference to the publications which contain his articles on floriculture, and by citing the interested to names whose owners would make haste to offer as a guarantee of Rennie's integrity the prestige of their own high position. Again, put yourselves in communication with the "canny Scot" of Hinsdale.

Perhaps in saying more I shall "speak in meeting." But, being strongly desirous of peace and profit, and that no profitable sources be cut off, I will venture to make a statement: To such as are making The Home columns the means of selfish gratification, I would state that the best of the old contributors are enjoyed in private avenues of communication, where there is no chance for distrust or suspicion, and where there can be no remorseless "pitching-in" to each other, consequently The Home suffers. Moreover, I say that it is a shame to abuse the opportunities offered through these columns. I remember a lesson I learned from the indirect apology made by Fern Leaf many weeks ago for what might be deemed monopoly by some whose notions did not fodge with other contributors for writing so much what was so near her heart. Some malicious nuisance thought it the smartest thing out to fling at her articles on flower-culture. You will perhaps remember that, with her self-abnegating apology, she retired from the controversial field. Be it remarked that the cavalier has not made her place good, if he, she, or *it* did possess so much boasted surreptitious information. When it becomes a law of society that growlers shall supply remedies, the world will be vastly better off.

A finely-cultivated mind instinctively keeps silence when disgusted, and such silence is more rebuking than the most interesting sarcasm, if anybody only knows enough to know it.

Finally, I would announce that I do not expect to see the Saturday's TRIBUNE again for three months. I have given instructions to my household to exercise unceasing vigilance concerning them, so if I am "wiped out" I shall never know it.

FROM WINDOW GARDENER, CHICAGO.—Can any one of The Home readers give me a reason and cure for my trouble with fuchsias, the buds of which, just before maturity, drop off in the most aggravating manner? Four different varieties, some bought at greenhouses, others started from slips by friends and myself, all repay tender care with the same ingratitude.

At suggestion of florists, professional and amateur, I have tried different sorts of treatment, very wet, and very dry, and medium; very sunny, and very shady, and medium, with the same results of continual dropping that wears a heart as well as a stone. The leaves are thoroughly showered two or three times a week, and careful examination with the lens reveals no red spiders, aphides, or mealy bugs. Sometimes the buds—and blossoms, too, when perfected, as occasionally they are—break off crisp; sometimes the stem is dark and shrunken at the breaking-place, as though wilted; generally the former.

This has been a weary trial to my good nature and temper for over a year, and, having exhausted every lesson in patience possible to be gained therefrom, I call for relief before offering, in despair, all my beautiful fuchsia plants to some unworthy Shattuck or Canadian Mother of the Home circle.

FROM BOX 414, GRAND RAPIDS.—I have just finished sending the seeds and violets, and hope they will all reach in safety their destination, and prove a pleasure to all. The card from 41 West Van Buren street came too late. I had just sent package and letter. If they are not received let me know. Some got but few seeds of some kinds, but I tried to make up in something else. If any one has hyacinths, amyrelles, formoses, or belladonna, vallota, tigride, anemone, yellow or white crocus, Japan-lily, l'rubrun, and wish to exchange for lemon, or pure white fragrant lily, decentra, or either of purple, white and red, and white perennial phlox, I will do so, and give enough to make it even. I have, likewise, to spare a few yellow and small red roses, small roots, and corn lilies to those who wish for them, for a trifle more than postage. No seeds or patterns wanted. If the friend who offered me a caladum wishes to exchange for any of the above, will be glad to do so.

FROM SAMBO, ANAMOSA.—Who wants a bridal rose? I have two or three rooted; also two double pink geraniums, which I would like to exchange for a rooted passion vine, bouvardia, or clerodendum, or bulbs of the crocus, hyacinthe, cyclamen, or Narcissus. I have a few seeds of asperula, feverfew, phlox drummondie, white perennial phlox, snow on the mountain, and pinks, which I will exchange for seeds which I have not, or any of the above.

FROM S., FAIRBANKS, ALACHUA CO., FLA.—Thinking that our beautiful Florida moss would be acceptable to the many readers of The Home, we will undertake to furnish such as request it with what they wish by simply remitting the postage on the same. Fairbanks is decidedly a Chicago town, several of our families being from your city, and all but one, I believe, from Illinois. The climate here is delightful, and the situation is considered one of the best in the State for health.

FROM R. HYDE, PEORIA, ILL.—I want a number of good tulip bulbs, and will send a rooted plant of talvia-ageratum, geraniums in variety, beautiful foliage plants, wax-plants, begonias, pilea, German ivy, or fuchsia, for every bulb. Will some friend tell me how to force a lilium longiflorum for winter blooming? Has any one a clerodendion balforni she will exchange for a begonia or other plants?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

FROM A. M. A., ROCHELLE.—A Reader, Elgin, here is a Maryland recipe for green tomato pies,—we consider a supply for winter use quite indispensable: Twelve pounds fruit, sliced, four pounds sugar, one quart molasses. Cook slowly until the fruit is well done, then skim it out, and boil the sirup until quite thick. Make pies with two crusts, secured around the edges; season with lemon extract, fresh lemon, orange peel, or spices, thickening with a little flour also. This keeps well without sealing.

Amber, I would like to shake hands on the pistol question, and "My John" says so too. Mine has been ready ever since my housekeeping began, six years ago. It certainly gives one a feeling of security when the tramp is at the door, or when left alone in the evening.

Spectator, no fair and honest man should find anything in Amber's letter to "fire his blood," except the fact that there are villains enough in the world to make woman's ability to defend herself and her home a necessity. A gentle, ladylike friend was put to the test last winter, during her husband's absence in a distant city. One night she was awakened by the sound of falling glass. Calling her servant and taking a lamp (and revolver), she entered the room where the burglar, with his arm through the broken pane, was trying to remove the window-fastening. Was he frightened? Not at all! He thought he had only defenseless women to deal with, and persisted in his effort to open the window. Only when she raised the revolver and fired at him did he conclude it was time to leave. The husbands, fathers, brothers, and friends cannot always be within call.

Burning Indignation, I've used a recipe almost identical with the one you complain of for two years. We call it Chili sauce, and find it a delightful accompaniment to baked beans, cold meats, etc. Perhaps you put in the pepper seeds, too; in that case call it pepper-sauce and use accordingly.

FROM MRS. C. E. K., CHICAGO.—As I am indebted to The Home for many useful hints and some good recipes, I am glad of an opportunity to oblige "Mrs. T. M., of Tuscola," and any others who, as I have done, toiled over their student lamps with whiting and flannel, with broken finger-nails and ebbing patience, to make them spotless and bright. Looking at mine one day, and lacking the energy to attack it, I happened to remember how my mother used to brighten her brass preserving kettle in the days before porcelain ones were in use. I took a large tablespoonful of vinegar and a small teaspoonful of salt, heated it to scalding and applied with a bit of flannel to all the brass of my lamp. I then washed it off very quickly in warm soap and water, dried and rubbed it, and the effect was magical. You will have many recipes offered you, but none easier than this. It does not harm the brass, and your materials are always at hand. I am in love with myself for my "happy thought," and want all to benefit by it.

FROM SPES, ANN ARBOR, MICH.—I read Gunaika's letter in last Saturday's TRIBUNE with much interest, and being unfortunately afflicted with comedones, I concluded to try what she says is usually prescribed by physicians for this disease. On applying to the druggist for a solution of chloride of mercury, he asked if I wanted corrosive chloride. I told him that I didn't know the difference, and added that it was to be used externally. Accordingly, he gave me in the desired quantities a solution of corrosive mercury in alcohol. I applied it last night and this morning. This noon it occurred to me to find out the nature of the remedy. Accordingly, I consulted H. C. Wood's Therapeutics and Materia Medica, and on page 332, in speaking of the physiological action of corrosive chloride of mercury, I find these words: "Severe parging, and even fatal poisoning, may result from a single external application of this preparation of mercury." And further on relates the case of a child afflicted with linea tonsurans, to whose head a solution of mercury was applied with a camel's hair brush. The symptoms were diarrhea, profuse salivation, and great prostration, ending in death.

Now, did Gunaika mean corrosive chloride of mercury? If the druggist knew of its poisonous qualities, why did he give it to me? and, if he didn't know of them, what business has he to call himself a druggist? Wood is an authority, and, according to him, this solution of mercury is eminently poisonous. Let us have the opinion of some of the medical fraternity, that we who have occasion to use anything of the sort may not suffer in consequence.

FROM CHEAP LIVING, CHICAGO.—Now, ladies, I protest against your so abusing our "chow-chow" friend. I made pickles after her recipe, and find it most excellent, only I took the precaution to remove the seeds from the peppers.

Mrs. L. M., if you will sieve coal or coke ashes twice through book muslin, and scrub your brass lamps with the ashes and soap, using a cloth for the purpose, then polishing with dry ashes and a soft clean cloth, I think that they will satisfy you. I clean my brass bird-cages in that manner, and they look like new.

C. M. B., WHEATON, ILL.—I have one verse of the poetry you wish. It was written in my autograph album:

Write on the sand when the tide is low,
Seek the spot when the waters flow;
Whisper a name when the storm is heard,
Pause, that the echo may catch the word;
If that you write on the sand should last,
And the echo be heard 'mid the tempest's blast,
Then believe, but not till then,
That there is truth in the vows of men.

FROM C. M. B., WHEATON, ILL.—How thankful ought we always to be. I feel very thankful tonight; my wishes have been so bountifully supplied. In answer to my request last Saturday, I have only received thirty-six copies of the poem. I fulfill my promise in regard to thanks with pleasure; am a little sore in regard to stamps.

Please, dear friends of The Home, don't send any more. If any person would like a copy of the poem they are welcome to it.

FROM GYPSY, OGLE COUNTY, ILL.—Will Beth Button please send me a sprout of her basket-plant, "Job's Tears," and state what she wishes in return? I have quite a number of geraniums, but do not know whether I have a Mrs. Pollack geranium or not. Can some of The Home readers send me some pampas grass, also sweet alyssum? I will return seed or roots.

FROM D. E. M., ANN ARBOR, MICH.—Some one asked last week for a depilatory. I have it on medical authority that a plaster of pitch and gubanum or a pitch plaster will remove superfluous hair by the roots. I am, however, ignorant of the process of preparing and applying such a plaster, and would like to be informed.

BED ROCK, ROCKVILLE, DAKOTA.—I wish you would please send me some of the quartz, or specimens of rocks, stones, moss, etc., and some seed of the white lily and soap-plant. I will send you flower seed in return, or roots of some beautiful pinks. Address Box 9, Halcane, Ogle County, Ill.

WANTS.

JUANITA, PRAIRIE HOME, MALTA.—I come to ask Fern Leaf, or some other lover of flowers, if it will hurt plants to transplant them twice this fall. I have some that I brought from Chicago in a box. They were then taken up out of the flower-bed. Now I wish to remove them to a more suitable box for the winter. Can I do so without killing them?

Burning Indignation, have you thought that perhaps it might be the compositor who made a mistake as to the number of peppers? You know they do sometimes make the most ludicrous mistakes. In either case, I hope that you would not be so unchristian as to make them swallow such a dose, as I do not think it would agree with them any better than with yourself. "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." I hope that you are feeling better now, and in future be guided by your own judgment in making up recipes, for it certainly must have told you something was wrong.

If there are any of our Home friends who reside in Kansas I would like to hear from them, as we are thinking of making it our future home, and would be glad to get a little information as to what kind of a country it is. The country here is very nice, but rather flat. We wish to get a place where there is plenty of good water, and easy to obtain. If any one will write me, care of The Home, I will get it.

Amber, I agree with you. I think that every woman ought to know how to use the revolver, especially those living out in the country who are alone the best part of the time when the men are gone to their work round the farm.

M. P., of Englewood, I do pity you and all others who are troubled as you are. I live in the country and do my own work; thank goodness, I am able to do it; therefore I am not annoyed with such troubles. Some of you city people think that there is nothing but work and drudgery in farm life; but let me tell you I would not give up my country home for the best one in the city. Here we have the beautiful pure air, the trees, buds, and rich fields of grain. Nowhere can be found the same golden butter, the fresh eggs, nice juicy apples, and lots of other things too numerous to mention. I find time for recreation, such as reading, driving, riding, fancy work, and love to go and gather the beautiful autumn-leaves to brighten up our home in the winter. Give me the farmer's life above all others for independence and happiness.

FROM SMARTWEED, DEXTER, MICH.—I have had several letters from The Homeites which ought to have been answered long ago, but we have been "boarding around" for nearly three weeks. Our home is being repaired. Have patience, I will not forget you. I come this time with a want. I have been making some handsome spatter-work pictures, 22x28. They are much admired and said to be superior to any in the State Fair at Detroit. I will make one of these pictures for two pairs of scarlet mittens, with black worked backs and pretty fancy cuffs on them. The size of kid glove worn is 6½. I will make either a cross, anchor, or harp, and, if the size mentioned does not suit, will make any other size wanted.

Thank you, dear Spartan. A mother's love will go with you when you climb those long, high hills to lay flowers on those precious graves. I wish I could do something for you.

My plants from The Home are doing beautifully. I would like to ask if any of the amaryllis has a long, wide leaf. If so, what kind is it?

FROM MAGGIE MAY, ROYAL CENTRE.—Beansie, I never received your letter, and now I have lost the paper with your address. Will you please send it to The Home once more, and I will answer?

Aileen Allanna, is it too late to return thanks for the seeds you sent me? Sickness prevented my doing so at the time. Did the seeds I sent you grow? If not, let me know, and I will send you fresh ones this fall. I have the pattern of a balloon (floater). Would you like it?

Phannie Maple, I also was born at The Falls, and lived there many years. I wonder if I ever knew you. What has become of Chat? Why do we not hear from her? I wish more of the older sisters of The Home would write again.

FROM MRS. M. FERRIS, CHICAGO.—I want to thank Gunaika for his prescription for torpid liver, though sometimes it is impossible to keep it down, it is so very nauseous. I wonder if it could not be made less so by the addition of some of the flavoring extracts that are used in putting up medicine? Will Gunaika please answer when convenient?

Have any of the "Homeites" a Maltese kitten of the male persuasion they would exchange for four juvenile books, all new, suitable for children of from 6 to 12 years of age? If so, please address as above, care of Home.

FROM CHEAP LIVING, CHICAGO.—Beth Button, I would gladly exchange with you, but I regret to say that my lobelia is among the things that were. It met its death the past week by a sad accident, being pulled up and picked to pieces. Will some one exchange a lobelia with me for a rooted Kenilworth ivy?

Rennie, will you exchange a hyacinth for a calla? I had accepted lily of the valley before seeing your offer. Have several scarlet geranium slips rooted to exchange; and will any one tell me the best way to pack slips to insure their safe arrival?

FROM MATER STANISLAUS, CHICAGO.—Mollie Odell, I would like some of that beautiful grass. Could send pink amaryllis bulb. Address in care of Home.

Who can spare a canary; good singer and young? And what does she want in exchange for it? I am anxious to obtain one, and will do all I can to get it.

Will soon have Madeira bulbs to spare to any one who will forward postage or send something good in exchange.

FROM BOX 124, NEVADA, IA.—Burr, Burr Oak, Wis., did you send me some cranberry vines? If so, please send me your address. I wrote for them a long time ago, but, as I did not hear from you, supposed you were overrun with orders and could not comply with my request. Oct. 4 I received a package through the mail of what was once fresh, green cranberry vines, and, though they had been carefully packed, were so dry that they might have been easily pulverized. I am very sorry, for I wanted them so much. Many thanks for your trouble and the vines, and I will remit stamps as soon as I hear from you.

FROM MRS. E. BUCHANAN, ODELL, ILL.—Have any of The Home friends a canary they would like to exchange for plants? I will send one dozen plants, all good winter bloomers,—roses, geraniums, lantana, heliotrope, fuchsias, etc.,—to any one who will send me a good singer, provided he does not live so far away that it will cost more than the bird is worth to get it here by express.

FROM ZULA, MATTOON.—I have enjoyed The Home so much, and can truly say it has been a great benefit to me in many ways. Long may we have the pleasure of welcoming it to our home. Would any of the ladies send me patterns of collar and cuff in lace; also, tell me what the braid costs per yard? I shall be very grateful, and will send slips of geranium and moss for hanging-basket, or a cloak pattern for little girl, dress and apron patterns. If preferred can send stamps.

Who will tell me something nice to make for church fair?

FROM TUTE, MISHAWAKA, IND.—I have found a tuberose, but should like a double white geranium. Will Bed Rock, of Rockville, please send me some of the specimens of rock and dried moss, and about how much the postage will be, so I can send enough? Alorda, will you please send me just one slip of your double white geraniums, and I will pay you more than the postage if you will state the postage and what more you would like? Will some one please send me the poetry of "The Old Church Organ"?

FROM HOLLY BERRY, OTTUMWA.—I wish very much for a branch of holly, American or English, for copying in wax. Will pay for it in money, or exchange anything desired in return. If the real holly cannot be obtained, should like a picture of it—colored preferred. Does any one know of a dealer in wax materials who keeps the molds for making holly?

FROM K., NILES, MICH.—I want the address of the contributor in Arizona who some time since offered to send pieces of soap-plant to those who would pay the postage. I want some of it. Said contributor can address K., Lock-Box 64, Niles, Mich. Has any one attempted to teach canaries to sing tunes by means of the music-box? Can it be done?

FROM MRS. S. N. MONROE, DANVILLE, ILL.—Would any reader of The Home department exchange me a pair of thoroughbred buff Cochin chickens for a pair of handsome canary birds? If so, address as above.

FROM BELOIT, WIS.—Will any member of The Home be so kind as to send me a copy of, or tell me where I can find, a little story entitled "Hunting the Mouse," and oblige, Box 279.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

FROM ELVA, FORT ATKINSON, IA.—I want to give Injured Innocence and Burning Indignation a nice recipe for Chili sauce, and I think, after they have eaten of it, they will live to tell the story with rejoicing that at last they have found a good thing: Take eighteen large, ripe tomatoes, one medium-sized onion, and three green peppers. Chop these together, very fine, and mix with them one cup of sugar, two and one-half cups of vinegar, two teaspoons of salt, one teaspoon each of all kinds of spice. Stir all together well, and bottle for use. Do not cook it.

To make good sour pickles of ripe tomatoes, take one pound of brown sugar to a four-gallon jar of tomatoes. Peel the tomatoes, puncture with a fork, and put in layers in the jar; sprinkle a little sugar over each layer. Put a light weight on the top and keep in a moderately warm place a few weeks. They make their own vinegar and are sharp pickles. Brown sugar is the best to use, and just the proportion I mention.

To peel ripe tomatoes easily, pour boiling water over them.

Green tomatoes can be made into sweet pickles that many prefer to peaches. Take one quart of vinegar and six pounds of sugar, with one ounce each of cloves, cinnamon, and allspice, and boil them together. Then take your tomatoes,—medium-sized,—leave them whole and green, and stick cloves around in them, and boil in the sirup until they are tender. Put in a jar and cover them with the sirup.

I make sour pickles of green tomatoes in this way: Cut each tomato in three pieces, pack them in salt, and let them lie overnight. In the morning rinse them thoroughly, and steam them until tender. Then pour boiling vinegar over them. I have kept them in this way two years. Sometimes a piece of horseradish root is nice, put in the pickle; it makes them a little sharper and keeps the vinegar good. I almost always put in a few spices, but some people would rather not have them in.

FROM EXTRAVAGANT LIVING, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—To keep the flannels from shrinking, have ready some hot clean suds; wash each piece as you put it in the water; rinse in hot clear water; wring dry; shake and stretch well, and hang up where they will dry the quickest. If the weather is cloudy dry them by a hot fire. Never allow flannels to soak in water before or after washing, neither let the water get cold while washing. Flannels treated in this manner will keep soft until worn out.

I can furnish a list of common flowers and their meaning. I will copy and send it if the conductor will accept and publish.

Can some kind lady or doctor of The Home tell me what to use to keep a child of 10 months in a sound sleep for at least two or three hours? Lucy is restless all day, and, when bedtime comes, I have to spend a couple of hours to get her to sleep, and then she will wake up every little while to spoil the evening entirely for peace or work. I shall be very, very thankful to hear of some cure. The child is quite healthy, and I don't wish to use any drugs.

FROM YANKEE, VANDALIA, ILL.—Seeing so many complaints in The Home against the one who advocated so many peppers for chowchow, I venture to send my recipe, which I will warrant to be good. One peck green tomatoes (peeled), one large head cabbage, one half-dozen good sized onions; chop fine and salt separately at night. In the morning drain off the water from the vegetables, which will be considerable on the tomatoes, and mix thoroughly, adding six green and two ripe sweet peppers, chopped fine. If the small, fiery peppers are used, less must be taken. Take as much vinegar as you think will cover them. Let it come to a boil. Put the vegetables in the vinegar and let them scald a few minutes, then take them out and put them in a jar, adding a little black pepper, cinnamon, and cloves. Throw away half of the vinegar used and add new vinegar to it and a pint of sugar. When boiling hot pour over the vegetables. If Injured Innocence and Burning Indignation would use this recipe, omitting the pepper, and put part of the chowchow they have already made with it, I should think it would be very nice. Still they must use their own judgment about it, and do as they think best.

FROM HEATHERBELL, DETROIT.—The following recipe for green tomato soy I know to be delicious, and it will more than repay Injured Innocence and Burning Indignation to give it a trial: To one peck green tomatoes add three large onions and six good green peppers. Slice all together, leaving out the blossom ends of the tomatoes and the seeds of the peppers, as they make the soy bitter. Put all together into three pints cider vinegar and two pints water; let it boil up, and continue boiling for about five minutes; then strain out the tomatoes, etc., and throw the vinegar away. Now take two quarts fresh vinegar, and add two cups brown sugar, one cup mustard made smooth with cold water, one tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves, and allspice, and three of salt. Let this boil up, and then pour over the tomatoes. This is ready for use when cold, and will keep a long time in covered stone jars. Now, ladies, you need not hesitate about giving this a trial, for I have put it up for years, and all who have eaten it are loud in its praise. If any one should give this a trial, please report.

FROM BOX 29, PLAINFIELD, ILL.—Green tomato pie: Select nice smooth ones, pare them very thin, slice them into a pie-dish lined with a nice paste, about half a cup of sugar to a pie, a few little bits of butter, little flour sifted on, and sliced lemon, lemon essence, or nutmeg for flavoring. I prefer the essence. Put on the upper crust carefully so the juice will not escape in baking. I think you will find them very nice; at least, mine are always praised by those that like tomatoes.

Some time ago there was a washing-fluid recipe published in The Home at two different times about a year apart. I did not save it at the time, not having any use for it, but now I very much desire it. If the lady who caused it to be published will kindly send it to my address (given above), at the same time giving me her address, I will return stamps enough to pay for her trouble.

FROM UNINJURED, TOMAH, WIS.—I would like to say one word in regard to this chowchow which seems to be creating such a burning sensation in the throats of some of the innocent ones. I made some of the said chowchow, and find it very nice indeed to eat with meat. I did not take peppers as large as the tomatoes, but small ones I raised myself, and do not find it any too strong, but thank the lady very much for sending the recipe. I hope she will send more, as I like that kind of jokes.

I would say in regard to autumn leaves, after they are well dried, let them be brushed over with megilp, such as artists use, then dried. I fixed some in that way last fall and they are very nice now, after having been exposed to the light during the summer.

FROM A SUFFERER, CHICAGO.—Although I too am a victim of that dreadful chowchow, I had to laugh in spite of myself when I read the letters from Injured Innocence and Burning Indignation in your last issue. I put up some of the said chowchow, and have kept adding tomatoes until I have a six-gallon crock of the stuff, and now it makes my hair stand on end to eat it. However, it is a consolation to know that one can keep warm internally if not externally during the coming winter.

FROM SOAPWEED, DENVER, COL.—I would suggest to Burning Indignation that the next time she makes pickles she had better mix them as the artist said he mixed his paints, "with brains." The result would probably be either less peppers or more tomatoes than the descendant of Peter Piper's recipe called for, and consequently a more comfortable condition of the esophagus.

TRAINING UP CHILDREN.

FROM INEZ, JEFFERSON.—There have been some excellent letters in The Home upon the subject of training children, and, in my opinion, there have also been some very poor ones. The true solution of the problem is, I think, to be found in the truism: Character produces character. The true secret of family government lies in the parents or governor, and not in the rules that they make for children. Children, we all know, are naturally imitators, mirror some one they always will, and if the mother is an active, healthy woman, capable of performing her household duties, it is she whom they will be the most likely to imitate. Thus it follows that, if she has faults in that glass that she doesn't like the looks of, she must first attend to her own. "Purity, truth, love, courage, and fidelity in the mother's heart will beget a brood of like virtues in her children." It is worse than useless for her to feed her own vanity in dress and rebuke flaunting in her daughters, or for a father to deliver temperance lectures to his sons and have wine upon his table; and, worse than idle, to scold them for smoking, with a cigar in his own mouth.

I was shopping one day, and there was a gentleman in the store with his little son. Having made his choice of goods, he said to the clerk: "Now, Georgie, give me a good, generous measure, for you know the boss isn't 'round." "That makes no difference," replied George. Temptation cannot enter a well-guarded heart, and our hero was sound to the core. At that time we needed some papering done, and, as this man could do such work very well, I engaged him. Four times he promised faithfully he would come and do it, and four times he made some little flimsy excuse for not coming, and each time in the presence and hearing of that same little son. The boy is a young man now, and his father has him to support, because he is so unreliable and dishonest that no one will employ him.

A mother once told me, with her eyes filled with tears, that she was seriously afraid that her little son—then 6 years old—would grow up to be a hard-hearted, wicked man. When asked why, she replied: "His favorite play is menagerie; he will shut all of his toy animals up in pens, and then he will always play kill them; and, besides, he likes to torment animals." When the child was 4 years old we had the family for very near neighbors, and I was forced to see a great deal that I disapproved of very much. If the cat drank from the water-pail, instead of taking her down in a gentle manner and saying as she did so, "Poor kitty is thirsty and must have some water," she would catch her up angrily, strike her, and then, calling her a mean, dirty, old cat, would throw her out doors. One morning I had occasion to call upon her about 10 o'clock; the fowls were all on the piazza, apparently waiting for their breakfast. I found her in the sitting-room engaged in some trifling employment, and this same little child was standing by teasing her to feed and water them. Said she: "Stop teasing! I shall go when I get ready, and not before." I suppose there are few, if any, readers of The Home who have not witnessed hundreds of like scenes, and it may be that many have been as unmindful as these parents of the bad effect upon the children present, not to speak of the hardening effect upon their own hearts. The trouble with mother was, she had never learned anything regarding how the minds of children grow, otherwise she would have known that such coarse, cruel conduct was exceedingly dangerous to her child's real welfare; thus she was constantly doing him a dreadful injury, all because she did not know any better.

The higher feelings of the mind are very tender in childhood, and should be guarded and cultivated with great care; otherwise poisonous weeds will spring up in the garden of their minds and choke out the precious plants that the Lord has placed there to be cultivated. To use the plainest language possible, she not only pulled up the precious plants in his garden and planted weeds in their place, but she cultivated those weeds.

Whooping, screaming, and boisterous shouting should never be indulged in, because it makes children grow coarse, and blunts the higher feelings of their minds, making them less easy to be cultivated, and may perhaps destroy them to such an extent as to prevent them from growing up wise and good, while a joyous, hearty, merry, ringing laugh we all love to hear.

Said a miserable mother of a miserable son to me a few days ago: "I shall be so glad when Jimmy is grown up, for then I hope he will be ashamed of his evil actions." Are not we all Micawbers at heart?—always expecting something is going to turn up for our good for which we have never striven to obtain. We must make something turn up.

Each soul that comes into the world is different in some respects from every other; one propensity must be fostered, another subdued, another eradicated altogether; this involves study of the highest kind,—study of heart, mind, and soul; and, if done thoroughly and earnestly by mothers, there will be no need of her services in the political field, neither will she have any time for such labor.

Mothers often teach their children disobedience by laxity in enforcing their commands. They will order certain things, and take no notice of their refusal to obey. Children are very observing, and, when they find that their disobedience passes without reproof, they very naturally come to the conclusion that it wasn't of any consequence after all, and very soon the habit is formed.

Very much of the happiness of the home depends upon the affectionate training of the voice. Children, in particular, are exceedingly susceptible to the tones, however dull our own ears may be to external sounds; then let us have consideration for them, and always address them in a gentle manner. Sharp, hasty, fretful words should be strangers to their ears. In short, if parents would have good children they must be good; if they would have their love and respect, they must be worthy of their love and respect. When we shall have finished our fretted hour of existence on the stage of this life, it will be a pleasing reflection that we have tried, at least, to dry up some tears from childhood's cheek, and helped to brighten and make sunny the hours of their innocent life.

Not the least of my anticipated joys in the other life will be the meeting of some of our most excellent contributors of The Home, not forgetting our departed and esteemed Home conductor.

THE RECIPE BUSINESS.

FROM QUIS EST, CHICAGO.—Will the editor of THE TRIBUNE please constitute himself a Grand Jury while I humbly pray for an indictment against the malicious females who, through the columns of The Home department, disseminate their infernal recipes for cooking victuals? The good Lord, through the medium of a preacher, has given me a wife. It is natural to conclude that the mother-in-law was also a gift of the same Divine Providence. I have nothing on that score to complain of, but, on the contrary, am disposed to think that a mother-in-law, or at least *my* mother-in-law, was foreordained to bear no inconsiderable part in providing for the happiness and comfort of my domestic life—if she is let alone. But she is not let alone; *hinc illæ lachrymæ*. Unlike the average female, my mother-in-law is inquisitive,—not to discover the family secrets of the neighbors, but to learn the latest discoveries in the culinary art. I regret to say that The Home department of THE TRIBUNE has afforded facilities for investigation which have been fearfully improved, and at an expenditure not so much of money, but of the peace and quiet of my degestive apparatus. As I recall the mysterious dishes which have appeared before me, and which I have practically investigated,—the unknown and unknowable combinations which have found their way inside of me through the medium of an astonished and bewildered palate and throat, —I am astounded at the wonderful powers of the human constitution. But this thing has continued until there is an ominous protest along the entire line of my digestive works as soon as I sit down at the table. The other day there was an open revolt. THE TRIBUNE is taken home Saturday, and that evening and the following morning are devoted to a demonstration of the peculiar beauties of the new recipes. On last Sunday, at dinner, I carefully reconnoitered the table, and joyfully observed that there were no culinary conundrums offered for solution. Everything was open and above board, and with a reckless abandon the different edibles went tumbling down the gullets which gladly received them. After the table had been cleared for dessert, a pie was brought in. Now, all well-regulated pies give some intimation, more or less clear, of what they contain. But this particular pie didn't intimate. The centre, which usually tells a pleasant story of apples, or lemons, or berries, was sealed tighter than a drum. The edges looked as if they had been run through the sewing-machine. It was evident to me that something had been put in that pie alive, and that we were about to behold its baked remains. The calmness with which the head of the family adjusted the dish before her, and the stoical indifference with which she examined her knife, induced my throat to twitch with fearful rapidity. Reaching to the farther side of the pie, she plunged the knife into it, and drew it toward her. With a wild yell of "Murder!" I jumped from the table, and made for the door. Following that knife a bright, bloody liquid had oozed from out the surface of the pie. Of course the sanguinary invitation to partake of the corpse was declined, and I walked out into the sunlight to persuade my dinner to keep quiet and not come up and see me, as it seemed very anxious to do, and to curse the inhuman females who through their infernal recipes had turned my household into a lot of cannibals. An effort has been made to explain the matter by alleging that the dish was nothing but a tomato-pie, and that the pie was prepared according to full and explicit directions published in The Home department of THE TRIBUNE. Well, I don't believe it. What I saw was crimson gore, not only when that pie was disemboweled, but afterwards smeared over my baby's face, and licked by that baby's tongue after the most approved manner of a tiger's cub. Tomato-pie! If this was a tomato-pie where is this thing to stop? Next Sunday there may be a turnip-pie, or a potato-pie, or a soft-soap pie, or there may be another murdered victim served up; but I have sworn a fearful oath that no mysterious dish will be placed on that table without an affidavit setting forth the ingredients in the prescription and the name of the inventor. I am fully convinced that it is the plain duty of the editor to require that every recipe sent for publication shall be accompanied by a sample dish for the editor's particular investigation and digestion, and that no recipe shall be published until the editor has eaten the sample. While it is very probable that this arrangement will run THE TRIBUNE office into a first-class hospital, and raise the market price of editors, it is yet insisted that the public good, the peace of families, the popular appetite, and the popular stomach demand that some protection be afforded against the culinary onslaughts that are being so relentlessly made. "And your petitioner will ever pray, etc."

ETHICS OF THE REVOLVER.

FROM AMBER, HIGHWOOD, ILL.—Either my letter upon "Ethics of the Revolver" has been willfully misunderstood, or it was never read at all by those who have tried to answer it.

I have no present intention of arming myself, or of calling upon any of my sex to arm themselves, with revolvers, and charge indiscriminately upon mankind. I shall not set up a howitzer in my back yard, nor hang a swivel-gun upon my gate-post. There is no pistol-pocket in any of my dresses, and any moderately well-behaved man who calls at my door need not fear extermination. The business man, if he attend closely to business, will not be molested, and the amiable purveyor of "old ladies, young ladies, and little children" across country by rail shall pursue his,

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Seriously, though, does not everybody who reads the newspapers know that their columns are daily called upon to recount horrible deeds wrought by the roving brotherhood yclept tramps? In suburban neighborhoods and lonely country houses the word "tramp" has come to mean everything that is terrible. A woman with no means of defense at hand is not secure, and the time has come, I trust, for some sort of co-operative counsel as to the accomplishment of her safety.

The other morning, being without help, I was busily working in my kitchen, my two little ones assisting (?). Suddenly there appeared at the door a shirtless, hatless, shoeless man, who turned the latch and walked in upon us. His appearance was frightful, but, thinking that perhaps destitution had caused it, my first impulse was one of pity. His language soon convinced me that we were in danger. But what could I do? Certainly I could have screamed, but how far would a frightened woman's scream penetrate through the busy hubbub of the morning? And how many seconds would it take a desperate man to stifle that scream? According to F. B. W., whose courteous letter was appreciated, I should have begged the gentleman to be seated while I ran to the nearest Constable, a mile away, and procured the warrant for his arrest. Fortunately, a neighbor, seeing his approach, ran over to my rescue, and, finding reinforcements arriving, the wretch left us. But in an adjacent lot he stood for nearly half an hour, blaspheming and filling the air with foul threats. He leaped and shouted like a madman, and left upon the minds of my little children a haunting terror that will cling to them for many a long day. Now, would it not have been an excellent thing in such a case to have had a pistol at hand? In such an instance would womanliness or the charm of sweet femininity have been an iota injured by the dexterous use of a revolver? I do not say that I could or should have shot the man, for, next to a Western tornado or a mad dog, I stand in fear of any sort of a firearm. But I could have shown the coward, at least, that I held the means of defense, and, if an extremity came, I could have kept him at bay.

I tell you, my friends, the voices of little children brutally murdered in every quarter of our fair land, of hosts of innocent victims, the memory of whose fate will darken the sweet light of day forever for those who loved them, urge upon us the necessity of active measures to abate this epidemic of a peculiar crime. If the law would punish the deed with a penalty commensurate with the offense, there would be every reason in favor of relying upon the law; but I could cite instance after instance of flagrant offense visited with a punishment not exceeding two years in the Penitentiary!

And in most cases the law never gets hold of the culprit; for the deed is done and the perpetrator at large before it gains any knowledge of the matter. What does the outlaw care for the slim chances or slow procedure of legal penalty? About as much as the rioter cares for the reading of the Riot act, and no more. The dark muzzle of a revolver holds all the authority of law he stands in fear of, and to arm your wife or your sister with this sure means of defense, when you are not by to succor them, is the only safety that is sure. It is nonsense to say that such a course will unsex a woman, or spread anarcy and vandalism through the land. God did not intend that we should spend our lives going about seeking venomous reptiles when, for some wise purpose, He created them; but, when one crosses our path, the most tender-hearted of us will not fail to work its destruction. A woman would be unwomanly indeed who should ever be upon the alert for and suspicious of insult, but the Madonna herself would not abate one jot of her saintly womanliness if able and ready to defend herself from insults that threatened her honor.

I think there are some people so exquisitely literal in mental construction that it is impossible for any author to write to their understanding. Metaphors bewilder them, flights of playful fancy craze them,—anything but "yea, yea," and "nay, nay," strands them high and dry upon the shores of hopeless imbecility. When I said that business men too often concealed the fangs of the wolf beneath their smile, or something to that effect, I did *not* suppose that anybody would imagine I included all men of business in the assertion. Nobody but an idiot would say, or believe the assertion, that men were all designing or dishonest. The courts of Kings have not produced nobler men than rank in the lists of our country's business men. Noble, heroic, Christian husbands and fathers, the record of their lives is spotless before God. But I know whereof I write when I say that cloaked beneath fair outward seeming are hosts of hearts as black as the smoke of the pit. And many young women who have tried to obtain employment through advertisement or personal application will vouch for the truth of all I say when I affirm that the way of a woman in search of an honest livelihood is beset by uncounted perils. Fortunately, my experience with men has led me to have faith in them, and be very willing that they should stand at the polls for me, and should interpose their own honest hearts between myself and many of the discomforts and perils of life; but because the trees that grow in my woodland are sound and sturdy oaks, it does not follow that there are no scrubs or rotten-hearted poplars in the world. A. B., your letter was, as usual, capital, but I find myself just where I always do after them—ready to yield many things, but steadfast in the belief that suffrage would add to, rather than decrease, our dangers.

If any one has copies of THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday, Aug. 6, 15, and 17, this year, and will kindly send them to me, I will do all I can to return the favor. I cannot procure the papers at THE TRIBUNE office.

FROM F., MUSKEGON.—Spectator, I think you judge Amber too harshly. I believe, if you knew her, you would find her as modest and ladylike as you could wish,—probably quite as womanly as those ladies whose writings you admire most. All the trouble with Amber is, her heart runs away from her reason sometimes—or her pen does. We are all of us, or nearly all, inclined to be extravagant in the use of language, when our feelings are thoroughly aroused on some subject, and Amber may be a little more inclined that way than others are; but she ought not to be condemned for that. She is but acting out her impulsive nature.

As to the revolver, what wonder that a woman, with all her womanly feelings aroused to indignation as she reads and thinks of the outrages committed against woman in this brave land of ours, should advocate the use of it.

It is all very well to talk of the ballot, and the chivalry of men, and the just laws of the land; but, when neither can avail her, methinks the best substitute to be found is the revolver. And because Amber recommends it she is forsooth immodest and unwomanly. I hold that women have as much right, and it should be considered as proper, to go upon the street at night as men have, whether it be for business or pleasure; that they have as much right to travel alone and anywhere as men. And if they have not, it is often necessary for them to go alone. It is not always possible for them to have a protector at hand, and in such cases is it unwomanly for her to protect herself, or to possess the means for effectually doing so? Even men, with all their boastful bravery, feel more safe with a six-shooter tucked carefully away in some handy receptacle, and they have nothing to fear worse than the loss of pocketbook or life; while women, because they are women, stand in danger of losing what is dearer far to them than life or money. I am not advocating the use of the revolver. I wish there was no need for such an article, but I do mean to say that what is right for man to do in this case is right for woman. If it is unwomanly for women to carry firearms, then it is unmanly for men to do so.

Some little time ago, in the north of this State, a man attempted to enter a house in the night through a window. The husband and father was ill and unable to defend his property and family; but his wife performed the duty for him. She used a revolver with good effect. Now, in my humble opinion, it was just as womanly for her to do as she did as it would have been for her to have fainted, or to have run shrieking to some hiding-place, leaving her defenseless children at the mercy of the robber. Was it unwomanly for the pioneer mother to defend her little ones in the absence of her husband, or to aid him when present, from the savages, even though it might be with rifle and bullet? I think not. And I believe nearly every one would agree with me in saying that she was the braver woman who would stand bravely at her post and defend her life and her honor, than the one who cowed before the enemy and yielded to her womanish fears and weaknesses.

Mr. Spectator, if you are what you pretend to be, you had no occasion to take up the gauntlet, or to feel offended at what Amber said. She was not talking of men,—noble, honorable men,—but fiends in the garb of men,—creatures that good men should blush to call them brothers. Nor have you reason to think that she has met with unjust treatment from your sex. Do you think it impossible for one to feel for the sufferings of others unless they have experienced the same pangs themselves? I have met almost invariably with courteous treatment from the opposite sex all my life; yet my blood boils with indignation when I hear of the atrocious crimes that are committed upon defenseless women and children by creatures worse than brutes.

Let us as women labor and pray that the time may soon come when our land shall be free from crime and violence; but, in the meantime, let us protect our lives and honor, even if it be with the revolver.

I write this at the risk of being classed with Amber as unwomanly, "ranting, and noisy."

FROM F. B. W., ENGLEWOOD.—Pansy, please note Amber's letter to The Home Sept. 21, and you will not think I mistake Amber's meaning with reference to woman's use of the pistol, and I think you will not make me the author of any "*inference* that woman would in consequence appear at all times pistol in hand." Amber says, after recalling a detailed order of crimes and appealing to the avenger's strength, "Every woman in the land reading and remembering these things should religiously cultivate pistol-practice." And again, after naming a refined list of lady accomplishments, all of which she commends, she adds, "But don't forget the pistol-practice."

If this doesn't mean a devoted, constant, religious cultivation to appear at all times pistol in hand, what, please, does it mean?

Ask Amber herself, and see if she doesn't cheerfully take the credit of the inference you have placed to the account of F. B. W.

FROM PEGGOTY, MILWAUKEE.—To Goodwin E. Peters, Wabash, Ind.: If the conductor of The Home had given my letter in full, you would have seen I *did* read *all* your communication; but it was long, and others must have a chance. Take all the time you need, sir, and read "those two or three books" still awaiting your approval. Did I say or intimate that your letter referred to cards or dancing? Remember, please, there were other contributors before you whose articles might have called out my opinion, so much in the minority, as you seem to think it. But you are a man, and it is difficult to convince you that women ever go beneath the surface of things, or very rarely. Try and find time to read "John Halifax," written, you know, by a woman, and see if it will not compare favorably with some of—well, say Dickens' works. You see I dare say it, for I am a woman, and have always associated with gentlemen who, if they do not agree, won't annihilate me. Spectator, I like your ideas, but are you not just a little hard on Amber, who surely cannot include most men in her article on pistol-practice? For we know too well the chivalrous treatment ladies receive from your sex on all occasions. Unless there is something about a lady which should not be in manner, it may be dress. A look or word will, I am sure, do as well as a pistol. Thank God, in all my life I cannot recall one act approaching an insult in any man I ever met.

A CHARITABLE CASE.

FROM MRS. L. R. S., NORMALVILLE, Cook Co.—Although not a regular member, I entreat the privilege of presenting to the Home ladies of THE TRIBUNE, and all other benevolent people, the case of an interesting lady, crippled from childhood. Her parents and brother dying years ago, left her poor and dependent upon the widow of an uncle, who, though in her 70th year, is laboring hard to support both by boarding a few scholars. The farmers in that vicinity asking only from $1.50 to $2 per week, compels her to do the same. They are intelligent, pure-minded, noble-hearted ladies. Your deepest sympathies would be enlisted could you see Miss B. moving in agony, only by a cane, and pushing a chair before her. She needs an invalid's chair, on wheels or castors. The thought occurred—perhaps some of the ladies of The Home have one, or know where a second-hand one can be bought cheap. Here is a real case for charity. Miss B. is suffering for warm merino or cashmere wrappers, or dresses, woolen under-clothing of all kinds, stockings, No. 4½ boots, knit sacque, warm shawl, etc. Many ladies doubtless have all these good things which they could spare, and would not hesitate to give them could they only see how her bright, clear eyes would light up with gratitude at the smallest favor. Her room, she said, "was so cold and icy in winter, she did wish she could afford a little fire." Dear ladies, let us give something, either money or clothing. My testimony is corroborated by the Postmaster of the village. Any one having a chair either as a gift or for sale cheap, or any other article mentioned,—clothing or money,—will please notify me, and I will ask for room for them in THE TRIBUNE Building, and will see that they are sent to Miss B. The donors shall be satisfied that their gifts are well bestowed, and receive letters of thanks from the poor invalid herself.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

FROM BETH BUTTON, RIDGEVILLE, ILL.—Dear Twilight, I am sorry that you misunderstood my meaning sufficiently to suppose that I held a teacher's duty to be one of remodeling the rising generation after an entirely different plan, with a material which, a very short time before, entered into the composition of an entirely different class of beings; or that I claim as an inalienable characteristic of the free-born Yankee a total depravity from which foreigners are entirely exempt. Not so, Twilight. You can only scatter the good seed in heart and brain, you can only keep on scattering it, and trust to time and the sunshine of your own kindly ways, and then, perhaps, when you least expect it, you will find under your very eyes a blossom in full perfection. You must not suppose that in a short month, or even a year, you can uproot all the ugly weeds that perhaps were inherent in the soil; you cannot by one immersion wash the stains of sin from the soul of a sinner,—that was reserved for One wiser than the wisest of earthly beings,—neither can you eradicate by one desperate attempt the sins of the fathers which peradventure have been visited upon the children, even unto the fourth and fifth generations. "Let patience have her perfect work." If your reward is not worth waiting for, it is not worth having. It may not come to-day or to-morrow, but some day the good seeds you have sown will germinate and choke the weeds of sin, and fill the garden of the heart to overflowing till there is no more room for evil. Thy teachers are hundreds and thousands, yea, tens of thousands, strong. Think what a revolution they could accomplish if they would all do with their might what their hands find to do! If they would enforce the rules of true courtesy in their school-rooms, habit would soon do the rest, and so the task of the teacher would not be such a herculean one. As to the imputation I unwittingly cast upon the morals of Young America, and which caused Twilight's Yankee blood to boil in her veins, why, really, I beg their pardon and hers. I do not consider them any lower in the scale of morality, etc., than any other nationality, but I have heard it invariably acknowledged to be a fact that Americans have less control over their children, and that the children were by far less pleasing in their manner, than the English. I do not mean to state, nor do I wish any one to infer, that I mean Americanized English. Of them I say nothing; but I refer to the true and unmistakable denizens of "The right little, tight little island."

No, Twilight, Beth has not been a teacher; but, my friend, Beth has been a scholar, and she may be supposed to understand what she is talking about, as she speaks from her own experience. As a general thing, district schools are about the worst places for the very young children to learn all manner of juvenile wickedness that can be found, and the day that sees these public schools reorganized under a different system will see very different children, as far as morals and behavior go, and we may all hail the joyful time with more appropriate thanksgivings than followed Cæsar's victories.

Work on, Twilight. When the heart is in the work it must, it will succeed, and some day the olive-branches you have trained to shoot up into the clear sunlight of knowledge and the young ideas you have driven or insinuated up the lofty hill of education, will rise up and call you blessed with an acclamation that will resound from pole to pole.

ARSENIC AS A BEAUTIFIER.

FROM CLARA FIE, CHICAGO.—It seems to be the fashion, nowadays, for newspaper writers and society talkers to make thrusts at the ladies' complexions. They ironically assume that the financial question, the tariffs, and the Edisonian inventions are very small in comparison with the principles which underlie beauty. Now, any lady will admit that this subject may be overdone as well as any other, but it must be plain to all that the clear, transparent tints which render womanhood so attractive need guarding, and that it is not only proper that they should be preserved, but a veritable duty. How this can be most surely and safely accomplished seems to be the question, and it is one which has been thoroughly investigated. If the multitude of washes and cosmetics which have been devised could be counted, the columns of The Home Department would hardly contain the list, and yet they are only after the "whited sepulchre" order.

It is plain that beauty is preserved by influences from within and not from without, and that only as the system is made purer can the delicate tints of health prevail. The agents which purify the system within are much purer and simpler than the legion of devices which are used for embellishing without, and are such as are readily obtainable. Probably the best and most effectual of these is arsenic, but unfortunately this element is likely to produce constitutional effects which are not desirable. Much has been written and said against arsenic as a blood-purifier and a poison, and very justly, too; but I want to whisper the fact that it is one of the most harmless of qualities when rightly used. Taken alone arsenic is most baneful, but, chemically combined with sulphur, it is wholly harmless and greatly beneficial. This combination cannot be made by simply moving the two elements, but by chemically uniting them; a process which chemists fully understand. I am positive that what has been said about arsenic as used alone is in substance true, but, when rendered free by the combination just named, I know by a happy experience that it is wholly harmless and greatly beneficial, not only to the complexion but to the health and vigor of the entire system.

THE FAITHFUL WIFE.

I do not call that mortal poor
To whom a faithful wife is given;
For, if his mind is right and pure,
She'll make his home on Earth a Heaven.

For Love, when pure and holy, blooms
So richly in the heart of Man,
Its sweetness gladdens and perfumes
More than aught else 'neath Heaven can.

And everything seems brighter there
Because his life is rendered sweet;
He moves among his fellow-men
With lifted head and fearless feet.

With glowing eyes and earnest hands
He battles on the field of life;
For by his side she bravely stands,
To cheer him in his honest strife.

He knows that should that monarch come
Who lays both King and peasant low,
That o'er his corse there will be one
Who'll weep with unaffected wo.

Yea! blessed is that man who wins
Some pure and faithful woman's heart;
'Tis only then that he begins
To take in life a nobler part.

Then do not call that mortal poor
To whom a faithful wife is given;
For, if his mind is right and pure,
She'll make his home on Earth a Heaven.

"SIOUX" BRUBAKER.

Bob Ingersoll on Drummers.

"Bob" Ingersoll addressed the farmers at Malone, N. Y., the other day, and he gave them such a talking to as New York farmers never before heard. Speaking about the means by which some portion of our past prosperity was brought about, the Colonel said:

Every man that could get $500 worth of goods on trust became a merchant. They wanted to be dentists, lawyers, doctors,—something that there was no work in. When they could not do that they would start an insurance association. Then they sent their agents all over the country to get your property insured, to get your life insured, and every moment you would have a picture of a coffin thrust in your face to see if you wouldn't insure. And those agents would come and sit down by you and talk about your last struggle with that monster—death. They got a certain share of the premium, and they insured anybody. They insured consumption in its last hemorrhage, and the money flowed into the society. As soon as the fellows began to die the company closed its doors. Then they had fire-insurance companies. The agents of these also had a share of the premiums, and I tell you that for six, eight, or ten years they would have insured an ice-burg in perdition. Then the merchants filled all the cars and all the hotels and bars with runners and drummers. Every man that you met had three carpet-sacks filled with samples. And in the meantime we had the Bankrupt law, so that every man who couldn't pay his debts might take the benefit of this law. Then it all went to the clerks, etc., of the courts. I never heard of anybody getting more than 3 per cent on any claim in my life.

COLORADO REVISITED.

Wonderful Progress in Agriculture—Cattle upon "a Thousand Hills"—Mines—Railways—Mineral Springs—A Sanitarium, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 25.—My first trip to Colorado was made on a stage-coach from the Missouri River, in 1865, and, as this is the fifth one since, I ought to be able to give the readers of THE TRIBUNE some valuable information in regard to the progress of

THE CENTENNIAL STATE.

First and most important in that progress is to be noted her wonderful agricultural development. In 1865, only thirteen years ago, all the food of her people, and in fact everything else they consumed, with the exception of a few cattle and wild game, had to be carted from the Missouri River at an expense of 10 cents per pound, or $200 per ton. While it was certain that her deep mountain-valleys and broad rolling ridges east of the mountains were covered with the richest grasses, they gave the traveler a most distressing sense of loneliness and desolation. Now all is changed. North of Denver the large streams that come rushing down from the snow-clad mountains, charged with ammonia and other stimulating ingredients, have been distributed in ditches all over the ridges for a long distance to the eastward, with the most desirable and astonishing results. From Denver, 100 miles north, to Cheyenne, most of the country is divided into farms; houses and barns dot the landscape everywhere; and Colorado now produces more wheat, and that of the very finest quality, than her people can consume. Last year very considerable quantities were shipped to this city and elsewhere, and the same will be true of the present crop, though it is not quite so good nor so abundant as in former years. As to vegetables of all kinds, the soil produces them of

ALMOST FABULOUS SIZE,

and in the greatest abundance. Wagons were running all summer from the vicinity of Longmont, and from other places in Boulder and adjoining counties, hauling butter, eggs, cheese, and vegetables to Leadville and other mining camps, and we heard of a shipment of cheese just made to Wales. Our Illinois manufacturers may soon find an active competitor in Colorado for a market for one of her most important staples.

COLORADO'S AMAZING PROGRESS.

Such a progress in a single decade—for it has about all been made in the short space of ten years—is truly amazing. It shows that irrigation has made a large section of Colorado a garden spot, as it has for centuries made one of Northern Italy. It supplies an abundance of water just when it is most needed, and the bright, warm sun and the rich soil do the rest. Hence irrigation affords a much more reliable basis for a prosperous husbandry than can be had by a dependence upon the clouds for the "former and the latter rain."

About half way between Denver and Pueblo the great Divide, as it is called, starts out at right angles from the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains. It may be remarked, in passing, that it extends all the way across the plains, becoming in Missouri the Ozark Mountains, crosses Southern Illinois and Indiana, and is lost among the mountains of Kentucky. The Rio Grande Railway crosses it at an elevation of some

TWO THOUSAND FEET ABOVE DENVER.

What has been said of farm-culture applies mainly to the country north of the Divide. South of it, there are some farms along the Monument, the Fountain, Arkansas, and other streams, but the water is not so plenty as it is around and north of Denver.

But in cattle Colorado already beats the world. They seem to cover not only

"A THOUSAND HILLS,"

but the valleys and plains as well. So numerous are they that they have become a real nuisance in the running of the railway-trains. Scarcely a mile can be passed without one hearing a sharp whistle of "down-brakes," with all sorts of car-splitting tootings to scare away the lazy bovines. All of them are fat, suggesting delicious steaks when the butcher has done his duty. This is due to the rich buffalo-grass which covers all Eastern Colorado, and it is also found in most of the mountain parks and valleys in great luxuriance. What are miscalled the plains—they are really treeless ridges—extend in Colorado about 200 miles east of the mountains, by a width of 300. How many cattle are now growing fat on these 60,000 square miles of territory, and how many they are capable of sustaining, would be impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy. It would surely run up into the millions, and to estimate what this source of wealth alone will do for the State would be equally impossible. Knowing that millions of buffalo had lived on these plains since the dawn of creation, when I first saw them, in 1865, I predicted, and so wrote, that they would become the great meat-producing section of the continent; but I dared not hope to see it more than realized in the short space of thirteen years.

COLORADO'S PROLIFIC MINES.

From all that I could see in this trip of four weeks, and from all that I could learn from reliable sources, I give it as my deliberate opinion that the mines of Colorado have only just begun to be developed. It may be doubted whether even half, and perhaps not the best of them, have yet been discovered. Ten years ago I was in Oro City, in California Gulch. The miners were doing a moderate business, and continued to do so, without a suspicion, till within the last few months, that a bonanza district like Leadville was hid away within three miles of them. Last June a most wonderful discovery of horn silver in large quantities was made near Rosita, and so in Eagle Mountain, the San Juan districts, and Mt. Lincoln, Clear Creek, and in fact all through these lofty mountain ranges, for 300 miles north and south, and more than half as many east and west, there are doubtless mines which, if not equal to the Comstock lode, may in the aggregate furnish ten-fold more gold and silver than that wonderful deposit. Important discoveries are constantly made in the reduction of ores, and good judges estimate the product of the Colorado mines for 1878 at $10,000,000. The mines of coal and iron are of fabulous extent and richness. Coke of the best quality is made from the extensive mines near Trinidad, and nearly the entire eastern base of the mountains for 300 miles is underlaid with coal beds, some of which are fifteen feet and more in thickness. Adding, therefore, her mineral to her agricultural resources, all that is needed is people and time to develop them to make the youngest at no distant day one of the richest States in the Union.

COLORADO'S RAILWAY INTERESTS.

As might be expected, resources so rich and varied attracted the early attention of railway managers, and now one can ride not only to the Rocky Mountains by at least three main lines, but he can penetrate far into their recesses in the same easy, luxurious manner. Now let the reader place before him a map of Colorado if he wishes to understand the railway system of that growing State. Ten years ago Denver could only be reached from Cheyenne by 110 miles of staging. Soon after the enterprising citizens of Colorado, with Gov. John Evans at their head, completed the Denver Pacific, and thereby banished the stage-coach to less-favored regions. Not quite sure of the time, but a year or two later, the Kansas Pacific came sweeping in from Kansas City direct. A contest between it and the Union Pacific sprang up for the control of the Denver Pacific, and, as the prize was won by the Kansas Pacific, Jay Gould and the Union Pacific managers have completed their Central Pacific line from Denver to Cheyenne,—a few miles nearer the mountains than the Denver Pacific,—and hence have an independent line of their own to their main trunk at Cheyenne. They have also built a line of three-foot gauge from Golden directly up the Clear Creek Canon. Where the North and the South Forks meet, right in the heart of the terrible gorge, one branch goes up to Georgetown and the other follows up to Central City, reaching it by a "switchback" from Blackhawk,—a really remarkable triumph of modern engineering. As this was the first of the great canons of Colorado which

MODERN ENTERPRISE DARED TO ATTACK

with the thunderings of the blast and the infernal shriek of the locomotive, the almost reckless audacity of the men who did it is worthy of all praise. There were perpendicular walls of granite half a mile high, coming sheer down to the very bed of the stream, and yet on the roadway blasted squarely into their sides the saucy little locomotive goes tearing up to the mining towns above, too fast to allow the tourist to preserve in mind a perfect picture of one of the grandest of nature's gorges. The road has proved of inestimable advantage to the Clear Creek mining districts, and doubtless also to its stockholders, as it is doing a large business, and has, and can have, no competitor.

The Platte Canon is the next gorge south to be penetrated by a railway. The Denver & South Park Railway is already finished through the worst part of the canon to Bailey's, nearly sixty miles from Denver. Gov. Evans is President, and it is needless to add that whatever he puts his hand to prospers. It already controls a large part of the trade from the mines on Mount Lincoln and Mount Bross, near Fairplay, and enters the lists with whoever dares to compete for the rich traffic of Leadville and surrounding districts. All that was said above about the Clear Creek Canon applies to this, but the writer is spared an attempt at any description by the graphic, accurate, and most beautiful letter of Miss Lunt, one of Chicago's most accomplished ladies, published in THE TRIBUNE a few weeks ago. That description could not be improved.

But the road which, as specially belonging to the State, has probably done more for it is

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE.

Its gauge is three feet,—the one best adapted to penetrate deep gorges and climb over high mountain passes. For it Colorado owes a debt of gratitude to Gen. Palmer, Gov. Hunt, and their associates, which, it is feared, will never be properly appreciated. The main line runs from Denver to Pueblo, 120 miles. There a branch turns west up the Arkansas Valley, forty miles, to Canon City. From Pueblo the main line runs fifty miles south to Cucharas, where it branches, the one going on south thirty-six miles to El Moro, and the other, turning boldly up the Cucharas, attains an elevation of 9,339 feet at Veta Pass,—the highest railway on the continent,—and reaches Alamosa on the west side of the Rio Grande, eighty miles from Cucharas and 250 miles southwest of Denver. The entire line of track is, therefore, 376 miles long. It is the first road that dared to scale any branch of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, and right bravely and nobly does it do it. From LaVeta, where the track virtually begins to climb the mountain, the line follows up the old Fort Garland road to the Mule Shoe,—a curve with perhaps half the radius of the famous Horse-Shoe on the Pennsylvania Railway. Here the grade becomes too steep, and, having risen 1,755 feet in eleven miles, the line turns abruptly upon itself to the eastward, and, with a grade of 217 feet to the mile, it climbs up the south side of the ravine and up the mountain spur that runs out at right angles from the main range, and divides the two deep gorges down which two little branches of the Cucharas River find their way. It is in the shape of a narrow wedge, and at the eastern edge, where the line again turns sharply west by a very short curve,

THE VIEW OF THE SPANISH PEAKS

on the south side of the valley, and out on the plains for perhaps 200 miles, is sublime beyond description. But it is two miles or more still to the summit, and from projecting points as the road climbs higher and higher the scenery must be seen to be appreciated. No other railway on the continent has anything to compare with it. The descent on the west side into the San Louis Park is not so long nor so difficult, as it follows down the line of the old Fort Garland road over the Sangre de Christo Pass, from perhaps within two miles of the summit.

As might be expected, Alamosa, in the heart of the San Louis Valley, one of the most magnificent amphitheatres in the world, surrounded by snow-clad mountains most of the year, and where the trade and travel for the San Juan mines leave the railway, though only a few months old, is a thriving, prosperous town. From it Gov. Hunt and others are building a wagon-road over the range to the southwest to Pagosa Springs, on the San Juan River, and probably by next season the railway will follow. A stock dealer told me that he was preparing to drive several herds of fat cattle from the San Juan Valley this fall to Alamosa, where he would slaughter them and send the beef to the Chicago market. Remember, these cattle must climb on foot a range more than 10,000 feet above the sea, and another by rail nearly as high, and be transported 1,225 miles; and yet, wonder of wonders, a passenger can come that entire distance, from the heart of the Rocky Mountains, in only sixty hours, three days and two nights! Who will dare to say that Chicago has no interest in these splendid improvements going on in Colorado?

El Moro, four miles north of Trinidad, the town at the end of the other branch, is a place of immense business. I was assured that 1,000 teams of four to six yoke of oxen are sometimes camped about there of a single night. They come loaded mostly with wool and pelts from New Mexico, Arizona, and Northern Mexico, a distance of from one to seven hundred miles or more. They load back with goods of all kinds, on the packages of which were often seen the names of well-known firms in Chicago. The fact is the extent and value of this trade is truly amazing.

But the road that is just now attracting most attention by the rapidity and the magnitude of its movements is the

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE.

With William B. Strong as its General Manager, well known in Western circles as one of the most intelligent and energetic men in the country, and with an unlimited amount of Boston and New York capital at his command, is it any wonder that he makes the mountains echo with the onward march of the locomotive? The road was opened up the Arkansas Valley to Pueblo several months ago, and its branch from La Junta has just been finished to Trinidad, forty miles south of Pueblo. It published its programme recently, specifying ten different branches which it proposes to build. One is to run north to Denver, and the others are to embrace all Central and Southern Colorado. One of them is to drive through the Grand Arkansas Canon to Leadville, and probably thence onward to Salt Lake. In company with Col. Robert Foster, a most excellent companion, I rode on the 17th some twelve miles from Canon City to the north summit of that canon. From the dizzy perpendicular crag one looks down some 2,500 to 3,000 feet into the maddened river dashing and seething along through the narrow gorge, while the men look like pigmies, and their tents like whitened ant-hills. But hark! the thunder comes booming up with a thousand echoes from a great blast half a mile beneath our feet, and we start back with a freezing shudder lest the jutting peak should tumble over into the awful gulf, while scores of buzzards sail around provokingly near, suggestive of a feast on our personality when the sad catastrophe was over. Yet our mountain stood firmly, and after gazing for an hour into the awful abyss we turned homeward. Next day we went up the canon nearly to the base of the cliff on which we stood the day before. Everywhere the contractors were busily grading, and certainly no work of the kind can exceed the engineering skill required to penetrate this gloomy canon for some twenty miles, and yet it is to be done by the 1st of March. It is well worth a ride across the continent to see it.

The line is nearly all graded beyond Trinidad, eighteen miles, to the Raton Pass, track-laying is going forward rapidly, and it will probably be finished to Dick Whooton's during the present month. As the guest of G. W. Barnes, Esq., of Trinidad, to whose courtesy I am greatly indebted, I rode to the top of the Pass, and looked far down the southern valleys into New Mexico. A tunnel of some three quarters of a mile is being bored through the mountain, but in the meantime the road will cross by a "switch-back," and reach Las Vegas, some 140 miles south of Trinidad, early next season. Capt. McKibbe, of the United States Army, whom I was so fortunate as to meet on the cars, and who has for several years been stationed in New Mexico, assurred me that the road would bring out next year at least 40,000,000 pounds of wool from New Mexico and adjoining districts, and that its trade would be quite sure to tax the entire capacity of the road to the utmost. It is intended that it shall reach Albuquerque in all next year. That will be within less than 500 miles of Fort Yuma, the present eastern end of the Southern Pacific Railway, and Mr. Strong and Col. Huntington will make short work of that, thus giving us a great southern through route to the Pacific Ocean. Speed the day when this great national enterprise shall be accomplished.

PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY.

After what has been said, it need scarcely be added, that Denver, the Capital of the State, and nearly all the other cities and towns, are prosperous, and some of them are growing very rapidly. The farming and mining interests are every year adding immensely to their wealth, and everybody, except recently imported invalids, looks cheerful and happy.

The dry, bracing climate of Colorado has made the State

A NATIONAL SANITARIUM.

Hay fever flees before it, and that dread destroyer, the consumption, if the patient is not too far gone with the disease, is almost always cured. Mineral springs, soda, iron, sulphur, manganese, and other ingredients, hot, cold, and tepid, are found in great abundance, and thousands of invalids and tourists flock to Colorado in greatly-increasing numbers every year. From this source alone the State must receive a revenue of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and soon it will doubtless be told in millions. As to scenery, let no man fool away his time and his money in Europe, before he has reveled for months in the deep canons and among the lofty snow-clad crags of Colorado. Health, vigor, and cheering sublime conceptions for all his after life will be his sure reward. W. B.

Bosnia.

Having been presented with Bosnia, Austria is now fighting for it. "To you, John," said a dying man, "I will give $10,000." "Why, father," said the son, "you know you haven't a dollar in the world." "Of course I haven't," exclaimed the indulgent father, "you must work for it, John—you must work for it."

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their *noms de plume* addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 460.

C A L I F O R N I A N
T   C R A B B E D L Y   I
R C   S P E L T E R   C M
E H C   P R I N T   M A P
A A H P   A T E   L E L R
C R A R A   E   B U S C E
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No. 462.

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No. 463.

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No. 464.

S—A C R E—D
S—C R I B—E
T—R I V E—T
R—E B E N—D

No. 465.

M U M
U R E
M E W

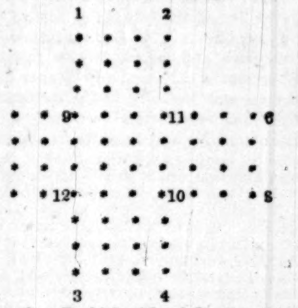
No. 466.
Scuttlebutt.

No. 467.
Dictionary.

No. 468.
Supawn.

No. 469.
Surmulot.

COMPOUND CROSS—No. 470.



From 1 to 2, a Turkish title of dignity; 1 to 3, an easy death; 2 to 4, repetition; 5 to 6, delicate expressions; 7 to 8, what Dr. Hughes' microphone is said to be; 1 to 8, pertaining to summer; 7 to 2, to discharge from office; 5 to 7, a man's name; 3 to 4, soon; 6 to 8, to fasten; 4 to 5, memorable; 3 to 6, sour; 9 to 10, to pursue; 11 to 12, opinion.

AUSTIN, Ill. FLORA.

RHOMBOID—NO. 471.

Across—Inferior; a water fowl; a nut; a silver coin; a rampart. Down—In Maylie; an abbreviation; to destroy; a river in Europe; to come back; a seed; a boy's nickname; half a word meaning quiet; in Henida.

CHICAGO. COMET.

DIAMOND—NO. 472.

In Minnehaha; an exclamation; a Hebrew measure; small; a kind of tea; half the title of one of Bulwer's novels; in South Bend. The same words are read downward.

CHICAGO. SUSIE WRAG.

HALF-SQUARE WORD—NO. 473.

A "school for scandal"; palatable; an index; a piece of furniture; strong; a suffix; a diminutive termination; in Brother Ike.

FULTON, Ill. TOWHEAD.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 474.

Moist; a bird; prosperity; Christmas.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis. ROB ROBBIN.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 475.

A small horse; a lustrous mineral; an aquatic bird; eternity; aquatic fowls.

CHICAGO. E. F. K.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 476.

I am composed of eight letters, and am the art or necromancy.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a kind of grain.
My 5, is the second open string of the violin.
My 6, 7, 8, is a kind of grain.

PAXTON, Ill. GARTH.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 477.

I am composed of nine letters, and am a musical instrument.

My 5, 2, 1, is a box used by priests and mariners.
My 6, 4, 8, is an abbreviated title.
My 7, 3, 9, is the first name of a celebrated musician.

CAIRO, Ill. QUIRK.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA—NO. 478.

I am composed of six letters, and am a Jewish tradition.

My 1, 2, 3, is a Hebrew measure.
My 3, 4, 1, is a conveyance.
My 5, 6, is a note in music.

CHICAGO. RUSS.

REVERSALS—NO. 479.

Reverse a division of land and leave an entrance; reverse part of a ship and leave an idiot; reverse a crime and leave what's often the cause of it.

NEW YORK CITY. CHIC.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Happy Jack, city, sends in seven,—"Supawn," "Scuttlebutt," and "Surmulot," being the stickers.

Eff Aitch, Fond du Lac, Wis., hopes he won't be last in the race this week; he has captured but five,—Nos. 461, 462, 464, 466, and 467.

Emma's Uncle, city, on his return from the East, glances hastily at The Corner, sees only the "Dictionary," and sends in a few puzzles of his own.

Youngster, city, could only find five of the answers this week, and that is five more than many of the G. G.'s have sent. Nos. 462, 463, 464, 466, and 467 were the answers sent.

H. B. D., Oshkosh, Wis., solved six of the ten ere The Corner went up in the smoke of Oshkosh. He was glad he had it long enough to capture the Norwegian rodent. Master D.'s failures are Nos. 460, 461, 463, and 468.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., found the large Maltese, but didn't find the rat, nor the triangle, nor the scuttlebutt. She thinks seven tangles straightened out in one evening is pretty good for her. "You're mighty right," Miss Rose.

Tyro, city, misses Miss Cotton's, Miss Cole's, Miss Bi's, and Miss Enena's puzzles. He says it wasn't because he didn't try to solve them, for he did, but those ladies know too much for him, and each and several of those four he gives up.

Brother Ike, South Bend, Ind., is stumped on one of Miss E. C.'s puzzles for the first time since the "Maple Sugar" charade, and is consoled with the reflection that he will have company. The little rat is the only thing that bothers Brother Ike, for the rest are as correct as they make 'em.

Henida, Champaign, Ill., had but little time to study The Corner, but made good use of the few moments to send answers to all but the beheaded square, "Scuttlebutt" and "Surmulot." Thanks are due Henida for enigmas sent. Last week the "Dannebrog" and "Inscrutable" were found, but too late for notice in The Corner.

Snug, city, misses the genial Zeke from The Corner, and asks why his absence. Snug was on his way to the races, and just sent in a card stating "That at early dawn he had some cawn," which cook called "supawn," but he will "supawn" hasty pudding nevermore. That must have been meant for an answer to No. 468.

Enena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., is entitled to a credit-mark for a perfect lesson, as all answers are in perfect accord with their respective and respectable authors. Capt. Cuttie was wrongly placed by the G. P., and not O. S., and honor is hereby given to whom it is due. The lady is anxious to know the fate of Towhead's mustache. That gentleman speaks in a despondent strain, and fears the die is cast.

Bi, Platteville, Wis., acknowledges her "corn" mistake of last week, but the G. V. has none to chronicle in her answers of this, for, from the Maltese to the rat, her answers are all right. She has a few words relative to the "surmulot": "I'd rather be a cat and cry mew than not to have captured Enena this week. I think she truly leads in the charade biz, and is a very star."

E. F. K., city, devoted a few minutes' time to answering some of the easiest ones, not wishing to let another week pass without a sign of recognition. Mr. K. gives solutions to all but Nos. 460 and 468. The answer to No. 499 is not the author's, yet it was a good attempt. He gives "Sir-rock-co" (Sirocco). The gentleman says that's the best he can do for the charade. He has a square word in the present issue intended for the Dixon lady, with which he intends to square accounts.

Lex, city, stops at nothing this week except the "hasty pudding" and part of the triangle. Under the inspiration of Miss E. C.'s charade, he drops into rhyme in answer thereto:

That little brown rat, with eyes so bright,
Was suddenly checked in its headlong flight,
And asked, by a gentleman, whither it went,
And thus replied that little rodent:
"O most noble sir, I must hasten me hence,
For sure there's a cat just over the fence.
Hark! I hear it mew in the neighboring lot."
And that sur-mu-lot was off like a shot.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., will now see the effect of his rash promise, and ere this has had the cold and clammy razor despoil him of that ornament upon which he had lavished so much time and care. He dies hard, however, as witness his attempt to escape from his dilemma. Unlike Sir Boyle Roche, he didn't smell a rat, or see him floating in the air, for if he had he would have nipped him and sent him on. Here is what he says: "For a guess I call the Dixon charade Knight-ting-gale (nightingale). If correct, it was solved in one reading. If not correct, I'm on the wrong scent." Here is his apostrophe:

Bring me some water, hot! A razor, too;
Let me but feel its edge.
Ah! that will do. 'Twill split a hair.
Alas! for promises but rashly made.
How many such! But let it pass.
My sable friend, now shave it close,
And mind, be very careful of my nose.

One moment, stay! what sound is that?
I thought I heard a trill as of a bird—
A mouse urging mercy of the cat!
Why, how absurd! And yet, upon my word,
It was so sweet, that echo from the dale,
Surely—no—yes, it is the nightingale.

Not much, Mr. Towhead. His correct answers are six,—the Maltese, Chic's square, and Youngster's triangle being the remaining obstacles. Now that the mustache question is settled, the Keeper will say that Towhead has left on deposit several puzzles which will go a long way to balance his account. *Nous verrons*, as we say in France.

CREME DES CHRONIQUES.

What the Alleged Wits of Paris Find to Say in Their Papers.

New York World.

"How are the stairs?" said the lady to the house-agent; "not steep, I hope." "Steep, madam! I should say not. It's the easiest staircase I ever saw in my life. Why, it's so easy that when you're going up you'd swear you were going down."

"Drunk again, Alphonse," said his indulgent master; "some night the police will take you to the hotel where there is no objection to your wearing your boots in bed." "Thaz allri, olefier," hiccuped the valet with a wink of illimitable wisdom; "allers carryourcard mypock—thinks *you*. Shee?"

The night after the great painter's death an admirer, who had come to shed a tear over the lifeless clay, stealing on noiseless feet into the death-chamber, surprised a sacrilegious wretch holding a brush in the dead man's hand with which he was signing a picture. "Villain, what does this mean?" "That's all right. The heirs get half; here's my permit," said the man.

The proprietor of a great restaurant, just recovered from a recent illness, is at the desk, supported by his faithful wife and partner. "Number heleven's bill, sir," says the waiter. "Lemme see. Bisque for two—15 francs." "Twenty francs, dear," says his wife softly. "Yes, 20 francs. Turbot—25 francs." "Thirty francs, my love," says his spouse. "Why, Isidore, you are hardly yourself yet."

At Moscow, a traveler, enchanted by the beauty of some tapestries, which the dealer asserts are from the ancestral home of the Vypurchinoffsky family, having been embroidered by a Princess of that house in the seventeenth century, and never having left the chateau, s'help'm, till last week, asks their price: "Twenty thousand francs, your Excellency." "Twenty thousand francs! Why, I can get precisely the same articles in Paris for 15,000." "I know you can; but you add on the freight from Paris here, and the duties, and you'll see we can't sell 'em for a centime less than 20,000."

Her pa was one of the Montgomeries de Montflomeries, though she married a Smith. (A Smith, not a Smijth, or a Smythe, or even a Smyth, but merely a Smith.) This fact she liked to make public upon her cards and in her formal correspondence. Thus when she gave her garden party the invitations ran: "Mrs. Smith (nee Montgomerie de Montflomerie) begs to invite," etc., etc. Among the guests was aged Colonel who dearly hated a snob. Also, his nose was tiptilted like the petals of a whole bouquet of flowers. He took his pen quickly and wrote: "Col. Blank (*nez Retrousse*) accepts with much pleasure," etc., etc.

When I last visited the opera I was much surprised and annoyed by the conduct of a little gentleman, who, from the moment the curtain went up, did not cease to start up in his seat and strike his brow, all the while uttering exclamations of surprise and delight. "What ails you?" said I, at last. "Wonderful! Surprising! Do you know, sir?" he added, turning to me, "that I never studied Italian in my life, and yet I understand every word the singers are saying?" "Why," said I, "that's easily accounted for,—they're singing French." "Are they?" he said, with an air of disappointment; "I'm so sorry, because if it had been Italian, I'd have known another language. It's too bad."

"SOLITAIRE."

A game of cards? No, thank you kindly, Ned;
I'll sit and watch you, but I will not play.
I played a fatal game once, and I said
Good-bye to cards that day.

I and my rival played opposing parts,
Though quite by chance—it was not planned that way;
And yet it proved to be a game of Hearts.
My Lady watched the play.

When trumps were turned, Hearts were the card that came.
I looked upon the hand I held, elate—
The Ace, the Jack, the Queen!—and so the game
Was mine as sure as Fate.

But suddenly I heard my rival say,
"*I make it diamonds*"; and in wild despair
I looked to see what card I'd better play.
I held not one trump there.

He took each trick!—the Ace, the Jack, the Queen!
I held *her* back, until his "Joker" came,
And swept her with the others from the scene.
So Diamonds won the game!

Won both games, Ned! My rival rolled in wealth:
My Lady, who had, smiling, watched the play,
Knew I had but my warm heart and my health,
And Diamonds won the day.

And so, old fellow, you can understand
Just why I shun the glances of the fair,
And why I never take a social hand,
But play at Solitaire.

ELLA WHEELER.

Dizzy.

When Victoria handed Dizzy the order for a new garter he said, "No use, Vicky; I can't raise my hosanna higher."

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ROUND THE WORLD.

At the Universal Exposition in the French Metropolis.

British Sculpture—Drawings in Black and White—Blunders of French Critics.

Boehm's "Stallion"—Foley's Portrait-Statues—Miss Mary Grant's "St. Margaret and the Dragon."

Sketches for "Punch"—British Machinery and Agricultural Implements—The Exhibition-Diplomas.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—It is almost a misnomer calling it British sculpture, when, out of forty-six exhibited works, nearly half are by Irishmen, Frenchmen, and Germans. But the Commissioners have soared above such petty considerations in drawing up the catalogue. We may safely imitate them. There is very little of it, and it is not all even moderately good. J. E. Boehm's spirited

"STALLION,"

standing in the Rue des Nations (just outside the entrance to the British Art-Galleries), is one of the groups with which the least fault is to be found. Full of fire, life, and blood seems this Clydesdale stallion, as he rears impatient of the curbing hand beside him. The man is vigorously molded, too, with a fine muscular development, such as would have rejoiced the heart of the late lamented Charles Kingsley,—whose Christianity, by-the-by, was tinted by a healthy touch of Paganism. Perhaps there is a trifle too much force—brute, soulless force—in both man and steed for the group to please the eye thoroughly. Another criticism: The attitudes are altogether too closely similar to those in the famous "Marly Horses" (now standing at the foot of the Avenue des Champs Elysees) for Mr. Boehm to escape the charge of plagiarism. I was dining the other day within a stone's throw of what remains of

THE CHATEAU OF MARLY,

where these splendid groups once adorned the residence of Mme. de Maintenon. Of all that noble palace nothing is left but a low ruin, and an immense abreuvoir, or horse-pond (a princely horse-pond with granite walls and handsome carvings), into which all the fountains and water-courses of the Parc de Marly used to empty themselves. "A change has come o'er the spirit of the dream" since then with a vengeance. Trams run up and down the hill at the foot of the ruins, and on a quiet evening you can hear the steam-car running between Port Marly and Bougival, a couple of miles away. This by the way.

In addition to this, Mr. Boehm contributes a small terra-cotta bust of that eccentric artist, Mr. J. A. M. Whistler, famous and popular through his etchings and his "color-harmonies" and "symphonies"; and a group which a zealous but imperfectly-informed critic describes as "A Statue: by M. Thomas Carlyle," meaning, I need hardly remark, a statue of the great writer. It is in many respects

A REMARKABLE PIECE OF SCULPTURE,

though I fancy the noble head—despite its furrowed brow, crowned by the familiar tumbled locks—is rather too youthful for the wrinkled hands. They betray the age of the model clearly. Carlyle is represented in a sitting posture, wrapped in the folds of a long dressing-gown,—his legs crossed, and terminating in large bluchers. The expression of moody, abstracted thoughtfulness in the eyes and on the forehead have been faithfully rendered.

Mr. Boehm's contributions and those of the late J. H. Foley (perhaps the greatest sculptor produced by Britain and Ireland this century) have been poked away in a draughty cross-corridor, where very few people are likely to see them. Foley is very strongly represented,—by seven of his best efforts. The finest undoubtedly are the two full-length statues of the two great Irishmen, Edmund Burke and Oliver Goldsmith. The first is a speaking image of the daring and eloquent orator, as he may have been when he rose from his seat in the House to thunder out denunciations of wrong and cruelty. Goldsmith's is simply

ONE OF THE MOST PERFECT MONUMENTS

ever reared to the memory of genius. The simplicity, the vanity, the humor, the poetic inspiration, are stamped indelibly into the obedient bronze. There we have "poor Noel" before us in the body,—the author of the immortal "Vicar" and the comedies; of "The Deserted Village" and the tedious "Citizen of the World." Apropos, how many strangers passing through the great City of London stop to look at the spot where Goldsmith lies? It is worth a visit. In a little graveled court in Fleet street, hemmed in by the dingy walls of lofty legal buildings and by the aged buttresses of Temple Church, you can find his tomb, with many another of Knights and Aldermen quietly moldered into dust centuries ago. There is not even a railing round it to save it from profane intrusion, and the stones are so worn from exposure to many frosts and rains that the inscription upon the top is almost vanished.

FOLEY'S OTHER WORKS

are a powerful bust of "Lord Clyde," a "Parsee Merchant," a fine likeness of "Grattan," a bust of "Prof. Faraday," and a small statuette of "Caractacus."

Mr. d'Epinay, hailing from Rome, contributes three pieces of sculpture, of which one certainly deserves notice: an extremely graceful bust (or half-length rather) of the Princess of Wales, dressed in her favorite ruff and furs, and looking sweetly amiable and gracious as usual. Talking of Royalty, another artist, Mr. W. Brodie, contributes (besides a study of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts), a head of the Queen; H. S. H. Count Gleichen sends a "King Alfred the Great,"—which I have not seen,—and a bust of Garibaldi, which I have, and consider infinitely better than that exhibited in the Italian section. I can't admire Mr. Fontana's "Cupid Captured by Venus," the Venus is so intolerably stupid; nor would I mention it if nude figures were less rare. The English artists seem to

SHRINK FROM THE NUDE,

—crucial test of the sculptor,—and to seek refuge in drapery, portraits, and busts. Miss Mary Grant, for instance,—a lady of much ability,—has devoted much pains to reproducing the very plain features of Lady Augusta Stanley. Beloved as she was, her face was an ungrateful one to work upon, for she had an outrageously retrousse nose, which seems more outrageous than ever in marble,—further and needlessly marked as it is, too, by the dirt which has gathered on the very tip of it. As a set-off, however, Miss Grant contributes an ambitious "St. Margaret and the Dragon." "Then she was dragged to a dungeon, where Satan, in the form of a terrible dragon, came upon her with his inflamed and hideous mouth open, and sought to terrify and confound her; but she held up the Cross of the Redeemer, and he fled before it." (Incident in the Life of St. Margaret of Antioch.) The improbable incident is

VERY EFFECTIVELY ILLUSTRATED.

Satan is horrible enough to satisfy a Calvinist minister; and the only fault I could find in St. Margaret was, that she seemed all drapery.

The same gentleman who so happily transformed the Chelsea philosopher into a carver of stone, had also something to say of an "Athlete: by M. Wrestler." Whether he alluded to Mr. Leighton's "Athlete Wrestling with a Python," or to the "Wrestler" of Mr. E. B. Stephens, is more than I can tell. What a shocking thing is a disregard for the cultivation of modern languages, though! How little a knowledge of the British vernacular would have saved that other French critic from lingering over the merits of the "tapestry from the celebrated manufactory at Needlework."

Mr. Bruce Joy's large and rather incomprehensible bronze group of a despairing woman and her babe, entitled "Forsaken," is a prominent feature in the entrance to the picture-galleries; and with a mention of this, and of Mr. William C. Marshall's beautiful "Rausicaa,"—a fine nude figure, very poetically treated,—the small group of British sculptors can be exchanged for the equally small but very interesting group of artists

IN "BLACK AND WHITE,"

to use the language of the catalogue.

You will find a very complete exhibit of the London *Graphic*; two capital series of illustrations, by Mr. C. Green, for Charles Dickens' "Old Curiosity-Shop,"—especially good in the humorous points, such as the delineation of Miss Sally Brass and the unfortunate little "Marchioness;" not to speak of a fine steel engraving of Miss Thompson's far-famed "Roll-Call," by Mr. F. Stacpoole; and a couple of effective sepia-studies by Mr. Joseph Knight, entitled "The Ferry" and "After Sundown." But chiefly you will be struck by the amusing drawings for *Punch*, contributed by Messrs. Du Maurier, Linley Sambourne, and Charles Keene. *Punch* is often railed at as dull and used-up, but there's life in him yet. What could be more exquisitely funny than that little sketch of Du Maurier's, for instance, "The Art of Conversation"? The scene is on board a steamer in mid-channel: One tourist on boat to fellow-passenger (British, of course): "Going across, I suppose!" Fellow-passenger (also British, equally of course): "Yaas. Are you?" And the worst is, that, though as a Briton I writhe under the good-humored lash, I am forced to acknowledge that this is not an unfair sample of the traveler's talk indulged in by my fellow-countrymen.

BRITISH MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I do not purpose diving very deeply into the subject of the British Machinery and Agricultural-Improvement Exhibit this week. The matter is rather a large one, and had to be considered attentively. A few introductory remarks, however, will not be out of place.

To the English, the machinery question is of the most vital moment. The time when Sheffield and Birmingham held undisputed sway appears to have gone past. America, Belgium, France, in some cases even Germany, are become dangerous rivals, often distancing the "tight little island," and, at all events, not on any account to be slighted. I think it will be admitted that, though there are few signs of a great or positive advance since the Philadelphia Centennial, the English have held their own. One is struck particularly by the admirable neatness and finish of most of the machines displayed. Attention to details of this sort is even carried to exaggeration; and, in some of the agricultural machines at least, one cannot help wondering at the waste of money and labor. Great Britain is well represented in spinning and weaving machinery, in locomotives, in vertical and horizontal engines, and in most of the different classes of threshing, reaping, and harvesting machines. There is a magnificent display of plows; and, amongst other exhibits interesting to Americans in general and to Chicagoans in particular, is a rival to the McCormick wire-binder,—a *string*-binder shown by Messrs. Howard, the great firm at Bedford. A great deal of mystery hangs round this binder. Messrs. Howard keep it in a quiet corner, beyond the gaze of the vulgar,—either for fear of its being imitated, or for fear that it should be seen to be an imitation. I shall have more to say of this.

THE EXHIBITION-DIPLOMAS.

A specimen of the Exhibition "Diplomes des Recompenses" has for some weeks been on view in the great gallery facing the Trocadero. It is designed by Baudry, the celebrated painter of the Opera, and measures forty inches by thirty-six. At the top are allegorical figures of France, Peace, and Labor. Below is the inscription: *Inn za paci Gallia fovet artes.* At the foot on the left is the Genius of Industry, facing the Genius of Art on the right. Between, the monogram of the Republic,—R. F. Altogether, it is a very artistic piece of work, quite worth having even if for its own tastefulness.

HARRY MELTZER.

INGERSOLL ON BURNS.

Col. "Bob's" New Lecture.

New York World, Oct. 8.

When Mr. Bob Ingersoll came upon the platform at Chickering Hall last evening, he struck his favorite attitude, with the thumb of one hand under his waistcoat and the forefinger of the other assailing the audience, and observed: "I find, ladies and gentlemen, that we differ as much about poetry as we do about religion." There was a general smile of satisfaction and a great deal of encouraging applause. Then Mr. Ingersoll asked it to be understood that whatever he said against the poets whom he might arraign would be said entirely from his own standpoint.

"There is no poetry worthy of the name of poetry," he exclaimed with vigor, "that is not born of the heart. Give me the poetry that is natural; I do not want the word-paintings of the mind. I have read your classic writers, full of sublime thoughts, and I have found them unnatural. I have read Dante. I was told he was a sublime writer. I went down into his hell and crawled in among his snakes, but I didn't enjoy it. Solemnity and stupidity are twins born of superstition. But"—he added parenthetically—"I will give Dante credit for one thing—he was the first poet that ever had the courage to paint a Pope in Hell, and that was no small thing to do in his day. And there was Petrarch. He wrote delightful things to a girl named Laura. And who do you suppose Laura was? Why, the wife of another man. All pretense; all pretense. Not a throb, not a thrill of the honest fervor of the human heart. There was Milton. Magnificent writer! I read 'Paradise Lost.' I read it—once. I don't intend to read it again. He may have been sublime, but he was not a poet, because no man can be a poet who does not write as he feels, as he knows, and as he has experiences. Sorrow is not sorrow, grief is not grief, when they are not felt. Milton put epaulets on the shoulders of God, gave us a battle of the angels, and represented the devil as an artillery officer. That's pretty lively for the imagination. But it isn't poetry. Where is there in Milton a line of deep, of splendid love. He gave us the woonings of Eve by Adam. Why, Adam might have been a member of the British Parliament, so far as Milton shows. After reading that courtship, read the courtship in the 'Tempest,' and you will see the difference."

Then Mr. Ingersoll branched out into rhapsodic indignation over religious poetry in general. There was too much terror, and horror, and misery in the alleged poetry of religion to suit him. "Calvinism," he said, "is the world with poetry left out and hell left in." Then returning to poetry as differing from religion, he said: "A real poem is not imagined, it is lived; it blossoms out of the heart. Everybody talks about Thomson's 'Seasons.' What did Thomson know about the seasons? He used to lie in bed until 2 o'clock in the day and then prate about the weather outside. The classic-writers were not poets, they were literary mechanics."

And finally, as representing his ideal of poetry—that poetry which broke away from the chair of classicism—the lecturer singled out Robert Burns the "second poet of the world." "The first man who broke down the wall of the classic models was Shakspeare," he said. "A poem dare not be a lengthy theme. A poem must be full of broken lights, darting in from unexpected places. Take your learned thinker, your heavy orator; he hammers along the dusty highway of his subject, tiring himself and his auditors. Contrast him with the wanderer-poet who breaks away from the beaten path to pluck a flower here, to watch a butterfly there, to listen to the music of a babbling brook. That's poetry—the poetry of digression; that's the poetry of Burns. Burn's imbibed his poet's nature from his mother. There never was a man of genius who didn't have a wonderful mother! [This with great emphasis, to loud applause.] It doesn't make much difference who his father was. [Laughter and enthusiasm.] Burns did not believe in the Church. He lived with the aristocracy on the one side of him and the Church on the other, and he hated both. No great poet ever believed in religion! [Excitement in the audience.] No great poet ever can! No man with a great and splendid heart ever can! Burns had a great and splendid heart. I hate Presbyterianism. I hate Calvinism. They teach the doctrine of a cruel God. If I turned that chair into a human being, could I have the right to torture that human being, and say I had the right to do so because I made it? No, rather should I, being responsible for its creation, love it and protect it. And that is what Burns believed when he turned from a religion that preached a heaven up there that he didn't want and a hell down there that he didn't deserve, to a religion that found a heaven among created things,—Here and Now."

Mr. Ingersoll then read several of Burns' poems, in a strain pretty much as though they belonged to his lecture for the corroboration of his own religious views, occasionally breaking away from the dusty highways of his own oratory into the babbling brooks of rhetorical fancy, with ornamental and exalted gestures.

Then in a great state of mind he made a general swoop upon the false claims of the imagination in painting as well as poetry, and referred to pictures of angels as girls with nothing on but feathers, at which there was some hilarity. But when, in the course of summing up Burns' latter-day life, he said, "He chose the tavern instead of the church, and I honor him for it"; some one hissed, and several people went out.

LA FIN DE L'ANNEE.

The air is still: the stubble-fields are bare,
And the dark woods that frame and fence them round
Are breaking into crimson: here and there
The maple-leaves, new-fallen, spread the ground.

There are ripe fruits upon the orchard-boughs,
That, on still noons, fall, breaking as they fall.
Far sounds the long-drawn lowing of the cows,
And sumachs flame by every unkempt wall.

The birds wheel off in noisy flocks, and try
In easy flights their unaccustomed wings;
While through the oak-woods busy squirrels ply
Their sportive labors, and the cricket sings:

His shrill, brave song, monotonously clear,
Rings through the quiet air on ev'ry side—
Now softly distant, and now loudly near,
From changing woods or brown fields spreading wide.

The lake lies mirror-like beneath the shore,
Drowsily catching on her limpid glass
The picture of the soft skies smiling o'er,
And golden days that dreamlike come and pass.

All is so peaceful, so serene the skies,
They move one like a strain of music, gay
Anear, that in the distance plaintive dies
And faints in utter fullness away.

MADISON, Wis. CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

WISCONSIN.

The Prospects of the Republican Campaign.

True Inwardness of the Carpenter Movement—A Newspaper Feature of the Canvass.

Views of Chairman Rublee as to the Coming Election.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 11.—The Republican side of the campaign in Wisconsin is very active and full of spirit. It is not animated exactly by any great degree of enthusiasm; for it begins to seem as if the enthusiastic era of politics had passed away, and would remain away for a period of time. But the Republican leaders and campaign-managers are very much in earnest; an array of good and effective speakers are on the stump in all parts of the State, and they are exhibiting a great deal of courage in their arguments on the money question. There are but few Republican speakers who any longer think of

TAKING UNCERTAIN GROUNDS

on the currency question. It is quite noticeable, also, that the Greenback and Democratic speakers—no, there are no Democratic speakers in the field—use very measured and conservative terms in their speeches, and that there is little or no Fiat nonsense and lunacy talked in any part of the State. In fact, the Greenback fever in Wisconsin has not at any time assumed the form of a Fiat collapse and idiocy, and there has not been any great extent of sentiment in favor of the absolutely nonsensical, irrational, and irredeemable form of conceits on the money question which have affected the centres of radical thought on this question. The State is full of Greenbackism, pure and simple, which means simply a Government currency, and plenty of it, for the people, and hostility to the National-Bank system; and both parties are equally affected. But the utter folly and insanity of the paper certificate to be called a dollar has not had any hold on public sentiment in Wisconsin, and

HAS NOT ANY SUCH HOLD NOW.

The result of the election in Ohio has given a great impetus to the movements of the Republicans in this State. So complete a victory was entirely unexpected, probably, by a majority of even sagacious Republicans; and, now that it has occurred, they hardly know how to account for it. They are greatly elated, and accept it as the premonition of great things in Wisconsin. Congratulatory addresses have been exchanged between prominent Republicans, and a perfect flood of dispatches of the most promising character has poured into the State Committee headquarters in this city.

An embarrassing circumstance of the campaign—which will not, however, produce any marked disaster—is the vigorous discussion of

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION

precipitated by the *Sentinel* newspaper of this city. That paper has announced its opposition to all Legislative candidates on the Republican ticket who will not declare in advance their intention to oppose one of the Republican candidates for United States Senator under all circumstances. It is equally hostile to Senator Howe and Philetus Sawyer, and accepts frequent opportunities to criticise them,—Howe as a candidate for another Senatorial term, and Sawyer as his supposed friend and supporter. It charges Howe with collusion in the interest of Gabe Bouck, by which Bouck is to receive votes for Congress in exchange for votes for Legislative candidates in the interest of Howe. Nothing could be

MORE IDIOTICALLY ABSURD,

as stupidity itself cannot fail to see that the way to get additional votes for Republican candidates for the Senate and Assembly in any district is to increase the Republican Congressional vote to the largest possible dimensions, and carry the Legislative candidates on the swell of the tide. The amusing idea that so wise and conservative a politician as Senator Howe would think it possible to strengthen the minor Legislative portions of the Republican ticket by depleting the head of the ticket of its strength,—that the way to strengthen the lower members of a man is to cut his throat,—has hardly been equaled in any newspaper-nonsense of the day. The same paper attacks, with diversely

VICIOUS BUT ABSURD CHARGES,

prominent Republican candidates for Congress, especially Mr. Williams and Mr. Caswell, whom it accuses of identifying with their own canvass measures in aid of Mr. Keyes as a Senatorial candidate. In other words, it claims that in one part of the State Howe is promoting the election of a Democratic Congressman as an aid to Legislative candidates in his own interest, while in another part of the State another Senatorial candidate has hitched his team to the Congressional candidates, and they are all working for the joint interest of the whole. It is evidently a lively imagination which can invent theories so contradictory in regard to the policy of the leaders of the Republican party.

THE IMMEDIATE EFFECT

of this erratic policy is to exhilarate the Democrats, who are treated very tenderly in the same column where prominent Republicans are denounced. At the same time, however, the Republican press of the State is more united than it has been of late years, and the leading newspapers are engaged in a united effort to counteract the damage which the crooked policy above described is calculated to accomplish. The interior Republican newspapers have rarely urged a more vigorous campaign than that in which they are now engaged. Such papers as the Madison *Journal*, the Janesville *Gazette*, the Oshkosh *Northwestern*, and the weekly press, are pursuing an aggressive but judicious campaign, and are admirably and efficiently aiding the Republican canvass on the stump, which is animated all over the State, and especially in the close and doubtful districts.

AS AN INDICATOR,

the irregular and sinuous course of the Milwaukee journal in question is of interest. It is regarded as an essential part of the Carpenter Senatorial campaign. That movement was accurately analyzed in THE TRIBUNE correspondence several weeks ago. It makes no progress, but its essential features are conspicuous. It is an unpartisan movement. The managers of Mr. Carpenter's non-progressive campaign expect success, if they shall find it at all possible, by the defeat of enough Republican Legislative candidates who are likely to be favorable to either Keyes, Howe, Sawyer, or any other Republican Senatorial candidate, to destroy any chance for the success of either of those men. It is still expected by the Carpenter managers that an uncertain and close Republican majority will be elected to the Legislature, to which terms can be dictated that they shall nominate Carpenter in caucus, depending for his election on a few scattering Greenback or Democratic votes from personal friends here and there; or that he will become the candidate of the opposition of all shades, and carry the Legislature by a coup-de-main similar to that which placed Angus Cameron in the Senate as his successor in 1875. That is

THE TRUE INWARDNESS

of the Carpenter movement, often photographed, so to speak, in conversation by his close personal admirers when the subject is under discussion. It is not possible that such a campaign should succeed. A few years ago, from 1874 to 1876, such angular results in politics were realized. But they were spontaneous, without plan, management, programme, or forethought. Such was the election of Judge Davis in Illinois, Judge Christiancy in Michigan, Judge McMillan in Minnesota, and Angus Cameron in Wisconsin. Those were years of surprise. "Old Bill" Taylor came to the surface in Wisconsin in one of those years. The unexpected was the thing that was sure to happen. You "can't do it again," as the lubberly but stout country-boy said when he returned with a club in his hand and his pockets full of rocks to the juvenile city-bruiser who had previously knocked him down and blacked his eye. Those things occur but once in a lifetime, and they are not going to occur in Wisconsin again next winter. Such freaks in politics cannot be prepared, formulated, and arranged, any more than a particular kind of weather can be prepared beforehand.

THERE IS ANOTHER RESULT

of the Carpenter tactics not altogether improbable, if it should have any results worth mentioning. It is among the possibilities that the measures employed may succeed in defeating a few Republican candidates for the Legislature in close districts, and the political complexion of the Senate and Assembly may be changed even by the defeat of a few Republican candidates. The wonderful policy of the Carpenterites may, by a chance or two, make the Legislature Democratic instead of Republican on joint ballot. If it exercises any great amount of influence on the legislative result, that will be the end of its workings. In that case, the amount of love's labor lost will be absolutely overwhelming. The Democrats, or the Democrats and Greenbackers, if they should have a majority in the Legislature, would no more elect Carpentor to the Senate than they would elect Keyes or Howe. They might thank Carpenter for his help, but they would leave him to take it out in thanks. He would not get any of their votes for United States Senator.

CAMPAIGN PROSPECTS.

A call was made upon Chairman Rublee, today, by THE TRIBUNE correspondent, at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee, on Michigan street. In the course of an informal chat on the State campaign, Mr. Rublee made a general sweeping review of the field in this State, substantially as follows: "I think that Williams will be elected to Congress over Parker, the Greenback and Democratic candidate, by about 4,000 majority,—possibly 500 more,—certainly not less. There is absolutely no foundation for the rumors that the Greenback craze has made any inroads on the solid Republican strength in Rock County. There are some Greenback movements of a very quiet nature in Kenosha, and perhaps in other counties of which me may underrate the importance; but I do not think the Fiat doctrines have any substantial strength. In the Second District, I have no doubt of Caswell's re-election by an increased majority. Davis, the Democratic candidate, is doing nothing, so far as I can learn, Tenney, the Greenback candidate, will "stick," and will poll more votes than is generally anticipated, which will damage the two parties about equally,—the Democrats suffering most, if anything.

"THERE IS A SCARE,"

Mr. Rublee continued, "among some Republicans in the Third District, and a considerable Greenback vote will be cast in Grant and Green Counties, as well as in other localities in the district. But large numbers of hard-money Democrats will refuse to vote, or will vote the Republican ticket; and I do not see any reason for the apprehensions which some constitutionally-timid Republicans express. Mr. Hazelton will doubtless be re-elected, but his majority may not be as large as it ought to be." Skipping to the Sixth District, Mr. Rublee thought that, unless the Greenbackers should break ranks, Jones would be elected over Bouck; and he was confident of Pound's election over Barrows, in the Eighth District. Gov. Pound was in the city yesterday, on his way to one of the counties of his immense district, which he has to reach by railroad via Milwaukee, and assured Mr. R. that his prospects for an election are undeniably good.

AS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

It does not impair the courage of Republicans to hear expressions of lack of confidence from party authorities. On the other hand, Republicans, when told that the prospects are doubtful, or even that indications are adverse, as a usual thing redouble exertion, fight with renewed endeavor, and instill into the campaign an energy which it would have lacked with fair prospects and assurances of victory. The Democrats, on the other hand, under discouragement, fall away from active labor and give up the battle in advance. So Mr. Rublee said: "It must be admitted that, at a glance, the Republican prospect as to the Legislatnre is not as good as it ought to be. The Democrats, while doing no general campaign work, are exceedingly active and cunning in forming Greenback coalitions in all the doubtful Legislative districts. Some districts are doubtful which ought not to be, and there are reasonable fears that we shall lose some which we ought to carry; but we shall carry some districts that are usually Democratic. I have faith that we shall secure a working majority. It may not be large, but a little majority is better than a big one that will not hold together. Of one thing I am confident: if the Republicans should have a majority in the Legislature, if it consists only of one, it will be a reliable majority, and no combinations of the minor factions will be able to defeat it at the Senatorial election."

THE GREENBACK MOVEMENT

in this State, as was stated to begin with, has evidently suffered a partial collapse. It has been noisy, and has made a great bluster; but it certainly lacked substance. If both parties had held sturdily aloof, and denounced it through the press and on the stump, it would not now have been in a condition to hurt either party. But it has been coddled and coaxed so as to make it exacting and aggressive. Two months ago it looked formidable. It now has the appearance of having been struck with a club, and the Greenback vote, separate from the Democratic coalition, will be less, considerably, than it was a year ago.

THE COURTS.

Bill for Specific Performance—The Republic Life—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

In the case of C. R. Morey vs. The School Directors of District No. 7, 43, 12, the question was raised before Judge Blodgett Thursday as to the mode of service of process on a Board of School Directors. The suit was by a school teacher against a School Board for alleged breach of contract, and the summons was served "by delivering a true and correct copy thereof to and reading the same to and in the hearing and the presence of John Middleton, President of the Board of Directors," etc. A motion was made to quash the summons, and the counsel for the Board objected, first, that the writ should have been against the members of the School Directors as such Directors; and second, that service should be made on all the Directors instead of the President.

Judge Blodgett took the case under advisement for a day, and yesterday refused to quash the summons, holding that the service was sufficient. Leave was given to plead.

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

The contest over the old firm of Hamlin, Hale & Co., of this city, seems as difficult to be satisfactorily settled as was Banquo's ghost. First one partner, then the other, by chancery suits or petitions in bankruptcy, keeps the ball rolling, and when they are exhausted some obliging creditor takes their place. There have been five or six suits over the firm, and yesterday another was added to the number. The complainant is John W. Hamlin, of East Aurora, N. Y., and he sets out by giving a list of the debts of the firm just after the Great Fire, which amounted to about $1,400,000, including therein the claim of H. B. Claflin & Co. for $870,000. Their assets were $1,165,000, so that they were able to pay 80 cents on the dollar. Complainant then sets out the alleged fraudulent agreement with H. B. Claflin & Co., which has been told repeatedly before, whereby the latter were to be paid $350,000 in full, and to accept 50 cents on the dollar on the remainder, and claims that the other creditors only accepted 50 per cent on their claims because it appeared Claflin & Co. were intending to accept the same ratio. That had the existence of the agreement with the New York firm been known the other creditors would not have agreed to the compromise. Complainant claims to be the owner by purchase of about $250,000 of claims against Hamlin, Hale & Co., on which he is entitled to a dividend of 50 per cent, as the estate it was discovered could have paid that. He makes the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. defendants, and asks that the compromise of November, 1871, may be set aside, and the amount of his claims be paid in full less the dividend already received.

BILL FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Thomas W. Hall yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court against Franklin Crane, to compel him to keep an agreement. Hall says that in September last Crane offered to exchange his house, No. 649 West Monroe street, and give $2,000 cash additional for complainant's farm of 754 acres, near Paris, Missouri, which was, however, subject to an incumbrance of $4,000. Abstracts of title were to be furnished on either side, and the whole transaction closed by Nov. 1, in case the offer was accepted. An arrangement was also made for the purchase by Crane of the farm stock at an appraised valuation. Complainant signed the contract within the time limited, Oct. 10, but Crane has since refused utterly to carry it out. Hall therefore finds it necessary to bring some legal pressure to bear, and he asks that Crane may be compelled to live up to his contract.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE CASE.

In the argument before Judge Farwell yesterday of the demurrers in the case of S. D. Ward, Receiver, against the stockholders of the Republic Life Insurance Company, Mr. Woodbridge occupied all the morning. He represented some of the stockholders. C. F. Remick followed on the same side. Mr. O. K. A. Hutchison made a short additional argument on behalf of the Receiver, and William Follansbee closed on behalf of the stockholders. The case was then taken under advisement by the Judge.

DIVORCES.

A bill for divorce was filed Thursday by Kate Miller against her husband, Michael M. Miller, a well-known politician of the West Side. It was suppressed for service one day, and yesterday Miller was around anxiously trying to have it suppressed indefinitely. For some reasons unknown the bill was taken from the files, and cannot now be found. Mrs. Miller charged that her husband had repeatedly been guilty of cruelty; that he had struck her with his fists, and with a chair, and on one occasion drew a butcher-knife and struck at her, but a third party interfered and saved her from injury. She admits she is not blessed with a superfluity of this world's goods, and says he is a lawyer and abundantly able to support her as he should. In consideration of which she asks for a divorce and suitable alimony. Miller is a Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Fifth Senatorial district.

Mary J. White filed a bill for divorce against her husband William White, on the ground of cruelty.

Mary Garrity also wants a divorce from John Garrity for a similar cause.

And Rosalia Reinhart thinks, as she has a husband, Lewis Reinhart, who has been guilty of cruelty, drunkenness, and desertion, she ought not to be compelled to live longer with him.

Next came Villie Heffner, who says her husband left her in April, 1873, before the honeymoon was half over, and she has not seen him since. And, may it please the Court, she says she does not want to see him again.

And Kittie A. Ten Eyck followed with the very serious charge against her husband, John W., that he had been guilty of adultery.

Lastly, Sophia Otto, after twenty-six years' married life, says she will not love, honor, etc., her husband, William Otto, he having broken his vows by leaving her for one Mary Schroeder.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a divorce to Maria L. King from Henry H. King, on the ground of desertion.

ITEMS.

Judge Jameson will have a peremptory call of all motions for new trial.

Judges Moore, Farwell, and Williams will hear default cases, being principally divorce cases. The following is Judge Williams' list: Nos. 2,125, 2,067, 2,285, and 2,173.

Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trial.

Judges Booth and McAllister will hear motions.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George W. Brown filed a bill yesterday against the Deere & Mansur Company, C. H. Deere, President, and James W. Atkinson, Secretary, to restrain them from infringing his patent for an improvement in seed-planters, issued Feb. 28, 1865, and another against Deere & Co., John Deere and S. H. Viele, for a similar purpose.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William A. Porter, successor in trust of Charles Macalester, filed a bill yesterday against Henry M. and Hattie Taylor, Francis M. and Emily Corby, Charles B. and Mary J. Wilson, and about 100 others, to foreclose a mortgage by Henry M. Taylor and wife, Oct. 3, 1874, to secure $95,000, and covering Block 43 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ and of the W. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Henry Stern and Henry Mann, executors of the will of Joseph Goldsmith, began a suit for $4,000 against Louis Wilhelm.

Isaac W. Hartwell began a suit for $2,000 against Bessie W. Sherman.

The New Market Savings Bank brought suit against Aaron P. Downs, P. W. Gillet, J. G. Elkins, Benjamin Chase, Hiram Watts, W. F. Behel, H. G. Reichwald, and J. A. Bartlett, claiming $3,000.

Campbell Bros. & Co. sued Eli B. Williams for $2,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Mike Grant pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch from ex-Sheriff Agnew; and, being a pretty hard case, was given four years in the Penitentiary.

Rose Kubert pleaded guilty to larceny and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

Charles Johnson was tried for larceny and acquitted.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business and set cases.

JUDGE JAMESON—12, 13, 16 to 19, 21, 23, 25 to 36, inclusive. No. 2,267, Cornell vs. Chicago West Division Railway Company on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—14, 29, 31, 35, 37, 39 to 45, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 84 to 89, No. 76, Gleason vs. Race, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases, term Nos. 1,936, Callaghan vs. Fitzsimmons, and 297, Degnan vs. Taylor. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Contested motions.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT.—Willard Johnson vs. Edwin Walker, John A. Lomax, and John Atkinson, $8,072.62.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS.—George Einstein vs. Gustave Schoen, $1,768.58.

JUDGE JAMESON—Theodore T. Andrews, Assignee, etc., vs. Joseph L. Marshall, $486.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS.—Eliza Foso vs. George F. Harris, $200.

DEMOCRATIC CIPHER DISPATCHES.

Why Orton Refused to Produce the Telegrams.

New York Mail, Oct. 9.

There is no doubt that the cipher dispatches of the *Tribune* will be the means of bringing out a great deal of testimony as to the inside history of the Presidential campaign that was carried on after the election. An interview by a *Tribune* reporter with Mr. Hewitt yesterday is the natural and important result of the *Tribune's* successive broadsides of disclosures. Mr. Hewitt's relations to the Democratic campaign of 1876 were such that what he has to say will be regarded everywhere with peculiar interest, although it looks as though the uprightness and independence of Mr. Hewitt rendered him unavailable for the peculiar style of operations which was instituted almost immediately after election.

Mr. Hewitt discloses a fact which we were before aware of. At the time that Mr. William Orton was charged with contempt for refusing to produce dispatches relating to the canvass of the vote in the Southern States, he took occasion to notify Democratic leaders that the business of overhauling private dispatches might be a very dangerous one for them to engage in. Mr. Hewitt states that while Mr. Orton was in Washington, about the beginning of January, 1877, he assured Mr. Hewitt that if compelled to deliver up the dispatches they would lead to revelations of acts unknown to himself and other Democrats, that would be very damaging to the Democratic party. Mr. Hewitt told him that he had no knowledge of such dispatches, and was surprised to find him so solicitous for the welfare of the Democratic party; in fact, that he, Mr. Hewitt, rather thought that Mr. Orton's purpose was to keep from the Democrats dispatches proving Republican iniquity, and intimated to Mr. Orton that when he, Mr. Hewitt, was President of the Western Union, before him, he had never touched or read a dispatch, except when the mere transaction of business made it necessary, whereupon Mr. Orton said, referring to a dispatch which he proposed to show to Mr. Hewitt: "If you do not see that I came properly by it, I will go with you before the Directors of the Western Union, and you may move for my dismissal."

Mr. Orton's explanation of the manner of his obtaining possession of the dispatch, and of the key to it, was this: "One evening, shortly before midnight, a prominent Democratic politician received a cipher dispatch from South Carolina at the telegraph office in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He sat down at one of the tables, pulled out his key, and made a translation of the cipher. A few minutes after midnight, as the office was being closed, he hastily gathered up a few papers on the table, and went out. His translation of the cipher happened to drop on the floor. The operator picked it up, read it, and immediately started for Mr. Orton's house with the cipher dispatch and the translation, and rang up the President of the Western Union. Mr. Orton took the papers, and told the operator to go home and never open his lips to a single human being in reference to the incident. He said that my eyes were the first to see the dispatch after it came into his possession."

It is needless for us, or for any one in this community, to say that this explanation on the part of Mr. Orton was not necessary to assure any one of the strict and scrupulous fidelity of Mr. Orton, not only to the responsibilities of his position, but to the delicate trusts committed to him. Mr. Hewitt naturally failed in his interview with the *Tribune* reporter to attach the importance that he should to the desire of Mr. Orton, both as a patriot and as a guardian of a vast business, that the process of overhauling private dispatches for political purposes should be resorted to as seldom as possible. He held the highest and strictest views as to inviolableness of the confidences reposed in the Company over which he presided. By a long experience he had found that the rummaging over of old dispatches had accomplished no public good, and had, for the most part, been used to gratify private malice, especially in the instance of Gen. Butler.

It was Mr. Orton's object, when he went to Washington on the charge of contempt, to dissuade both parties from a general overhauling of dispatches that would, in his judgment, damage both sides more or less. They would lead to no results of importance, and they would certainly bring disgrace upon American politics.

DOVE'S LABOR NOT LOST.

We own two fan-tailed pigeons—
A constant, social pair.
One day the husband shook his head,
As if in deep despair.

While close beside, his faithful wife,
By some strange instinct led,
Raised up one tiny claw, and then—
She scratched her husband's head.

JEFFERSON, Oct. 10. INEZ.

A New-England Scene.

Danbury News.

A New-England scene. Grand old hills, pineclad and scarred, towering to the clouds in their majesty; gurgling brooks winding through green meadows; fields of corn, the breeze waving and rustling their ripening heads and floating streamers. Winding around and through these a stretch of yellow road, silent in the glare of the sun. On the road a solitary potato-bug, toiling laboriously eastward.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

[ORIGINAL.]

BEAUTY:

OR, THE

Secret of a Fair Face.

An Item of Interest to Every Lady who Desires to be More Beautiful than she now is.

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, subjected to the whims of an American climate possesses that basis and starting point of real beauty—a pure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called upon to furnish.

It can be done; it is done daily. Prof. W. E. Hagan placed beauty within the reach of every unblessed daughter of Eve when he discovered that surprising article known in fashionable circles as the true secret of beauty, and called

MAGNOLIA BALM

The MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure device for creating a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner.

It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freckles, and tan with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigue and excitement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear graceful, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than 20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is as harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effects that the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attractive can make an absolute certainty of it by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug store.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.

General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, Sangiier, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 8:30 a. m.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez, Wedn'ay, Oct. 23, 3 p. m.
FRANCE, Trudelle........Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 a. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Steamers "Periere," "Ville de Paris." "St. Laurent," do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

National Line of Steamships.
SAILING TWICE A WEEK FROM
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Cabin passage from $50 to $70 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to
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Calling at QUEENSTOWN.
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Direct to ANTWERP (Belgium), sailing semi-monthly, alternately, from Philadelphia and New York. For Passage Tickets and Freights to and from Europe apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager,
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, and LONDONDERRY.
STATE OF GEORGIA.........................Thursday, Oct. 10
STATE OF INDIANA.........................Thursday, Oct. 17
First cabin $60 and $75, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $45. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.
J. WARRACK, Manager,
124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
DEVONIA, Oct. 12, 5 a m | ETHIOPIA, Oct. 26, 3 pm
ANCHORIA, Oct. 19, 11am | BOLIVIA, Nov. 2, 11 a m
New York to London direct.
VICTORIA, Oct. 16, 9 a m | ELYSIA, Oct. 28, 3 p. m.
Cabins $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of Passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight and passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

INMAN LINE.
The Steamship "City of Montreal" will sail from New York for Liverpool, &c., &c., Thursday, Oct. 17, at 9 a. m. Cabin passage, $100, $80, and $60; steerage, $28. Steamers of this line carry no live stock of any kind. Company's office, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l West'n Agt.

INSECT POWDER.

DEATH to Bugs, Roaches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warranted. Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. JAMES,
PRIVATE DISPENSARY.
204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
It is well known Dr. James for the past 30 years has stood at the head of the profession in the treatment of all special and chronic diseases that require immediate attention. A book for the million, explaining who should marry? Why not? Only 10 cents to prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James has 50 rooms and parlors, one patient never meets another. Ladies requiring the most delicate attention, home and board accommodated. Consultation free. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Sunday, 10-12. Dr. James is 60 years of age.
Stuttering and Stammering positively cured or no pay

KNOW THYSELF A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a book for everybody. Price, $1, sent by mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

DR. HENDERSON, A Regular Graduate in Medicine. Over ten years' practice.
171 East Madison-st., Chicago, Ill. Treats all forms of Chronic, Nervous, and Private Diseases, Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, etc. Guarantees his best attention and treatment. Charges reasonable. Medicines furnished. Patients at a distance treated by letter. Consultation free and confidential. Call or write. Illustrated BOOK and circulars sent sealed for two 3c stamps—free at office. Hours, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES
... with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists in the United States.

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TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

THE COMMON SENSE TRUSS,

Selected as the best Truss in use by the Board of Surgeons organized by the Secretary of War in accordance with an Act of Congress, composed of Surgeon Woodward, compiler of the Medical History of the War; Surgeon Otis, compiler of the Surgical History of the War; Surgeon-General Barnes; and other eminent Surgeons of the U. S. A. Receiving the highest award at the Centennial. Selected at the same Exhibition by the Emperor of Russia for his personal use as the best Truss in the world, through his Counsellor of State, and one of the most eminent Surgeons of Russia.

The improvement Parker's Retentive Common-Sense Truss, patented July 9, 1878, will retain and cure the worst Rupture.

Seamless Heel Elastic Stockings (pat. March 14, 1878), Supporters, Instruments for Deformities, &c., manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:30 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:45 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mendota & Galesburg Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2:05 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	§ 6:55 a m

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Fast Line (daily)	9:00 p m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:20 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:20 p m	* 6:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	* 9:25 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	‡6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	* 5:40 p m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	*10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:25 p m
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atch. Ex	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:15 a m

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."

Ticket Offices, 7 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:20 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:15 a m

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
Saturday's Boat don't leave until	8:00 p m
For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily	* 9:00 a m
For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily	* 7:00 p m
For St. Joseph, etc., daily	*10:00 a m
Saturday's St. Joe boat don't leave until	11:00 p m
For Milwaukee, Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday	7:00 p m
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday	7:00 p m

Docks, foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

BIRDS.

BIRDS KAEMPFER'S MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Gold Fish, and Aquaria, wholesale and retail at his Bird Store, 127 CLARK-ST.